RADIO a TELEVISION NEWS

1958

IN THIS ISSUE

TV SWEEP GENERATORS

COLOR TO

THE TRANSPORTER

THE KLIPPEN REDEL

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MAPPLEN AMPLIFIC

KROW YOUR 1954

A STUDENT REPRENATIVE RECEIVE

THE DARAG





Have you hung up

your shingle.

IT PAYS TO KEEP GOOD COMPANY... and it's good business to advertise the good company you keep.

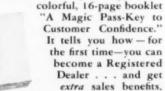
Thousands of dealers and servicemen are using the sales-magic in the RCA name to instill confidence in their customers. Identifying *your* name with RCA pays off in dollars and cents.

And it's so easy to do... because RCA's new Dealer Identification Program provides you with a handsome "shingle" with your name on it, that you'll be proud to display in your shop. When a customer sees this Dealer Identification Plaque he knows you are using the best tube products available.

So, we ask . . . "Have you hung up your shingle yet?" If not, be sure to see your **RCA Tube Distributor** today and learn how you can qualify for a Registered Dealer Plaque at no extra cost.

Unlock the door to bigger profits

Here's your key to better business . . . RCA's dynamic Dealer Identification Program. Ask your RCA Tube Distributor for your copy of the









RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA



TV now reaches from coast-to-coast. Over 25 million TV sets are now in use; about 200 TV stations are on the air; hundreds more being built. This means more jobs, good pay jobs with bright futures. Now is the time to get ready for success in TV. Find out what Radio-Television offers you. Mail coupon now for my 2 Books FREE!

TRAINED THESE MEN



am becoming an expert

Teletrician as well as Radiotrician. Without your practical course I feel this would have been impossi-My business continues to grow -Philip G. Brogan, Louisville, Ky

Good Job with Station

"I am Broadcast Engineer at WLPM. Another tech-nician and I have opened a Radio-TV service shop in our spare time. Big TV sales here. As a result we have

work than we can handle."-J. H. Bangley, Jr., Suffolk, Va. Praises NRI as Best Course

"I was a high school stu-dent when I enrolled. My friends began to bring their Radios to me. I real ized a profit of \$300 by the time I completed the course."—John Hopper, Nitro, West Va.

AVAILABLE to all qualified VETERANS UNDER G.I. BILLS

NRI Training Leads to Good Jobs Like These



Broadcasting: Chief Technician, Chief Operator, Power Monitor, Recording Operator. Remote Control Operator. Servicing: Home and Auto Radios, P.A. Systems, Tele-Jectronic Controls, Radio Plants: Design

FM Radios. In Radio Plants: Design Assistant, Transmitter Design Techni-Assistant, Transmitter Design accian, Tester, Serviceman, Service Manager. Ship and Harbor Radio: Chief Assistant Operator, Radio operator, Assistant Operator, Radio: Cher Operator, Assistant Operator, Radio: Operator in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard; Forestry Service Dis-patcher, Airways Radio Operator. Avia-tion Radio: Transmitter Technician, Receiver Technician, Airport Transmitter Operator. Televi-

sion: Pick-up Oper-ator, Voice Trans-Voice mitter Operator, Television Technician, Remote Control Operator, Service and Maintenance Technician.



Tested Way to Better Pay

You Practice Servicing with Parts I Send

Nothing takes the place of PRAC-TICAL EXPERIENCE. That's why NRI training is based on LEARNING BY DOING. You LEARNING BY DOING. You use parts I furnish to build many circuits common to both Radio and Television. With my Servicing Course you build the modern Radio shown at left. You build an electronic Multitester which you use to help fix sets while training at home. Many students make \$10, \$15 a week extra fixing neighbare, sets in spare time, starting soon after enrulling. I send you special booklets that show you how. Mail coupen for my big 64-page book and actual Servicing Lesson, both FREE. See other equipment you build and keep.

America's Fast Growing Industry Offers You Good Pay, Success

Do you want a good pay job, a bright future, security? Then get into the fast growing RADIO-TELEVISION industry. Hundreds I've trained are successful RADIO-TELEVISION TECHNICIANS. Most had no previous experience, many no more than grammar school education. Keep your job while training at home. Learn RADIO-TELEVISION principles from easy-to-understand lessons. Get practical experience on actual equipment you build with parts I send you.

Make Extra Money in Spare Time While Training

The day you enroll I start sending you SPECIAL BOOKLETS that show you how to service neighbors' Radios in spare time while training. Use MULTITESTER you build to help service sets, get practical experience working on circuits common to both Radio and Television. Find out how you can realize your ambition to be successful in the prosperous RADIO-TELEVISION industry. Even without Television, the industry is bigger than ever before, 115 million home and vision, the industry is bigger than ever ever errore. He influent and auto Radios, over 3000 Radio Stations, expanding Aviation and Police Radio. Micro-wave Relay, FM and Television are making opportunities for Servicing and Communications Technicians.

Mail Coupon — Find Out What Radio-TV Offers You

Send for my FREE DOUBLE OFFER. Cut out and mail coupon below. Send in envelope or paste on postal. You will get actual Servicing Lesson to prove it's practical to learn at home. You'll also receive my 64-page Book, "How to Be a Success in Radio-Television." Read what my graduates are doing, earning, see photos of equipment you practice with at home. J. E. Smith, President, Dept. 3KE

National Radio Institute, Washington 9, D. C.

MR. J. E. SMITH, President, Dept. 3KE National Radio Institute, Washington 9, D. C. Mail me Sample Lesson and 64-page Book, FREE. (No salesmen will call. Please write plainly.)

Age Address

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Tested Way to Better Pay

write in date of discharge.

ALDIO & TELEVISION NEWS is published monthly by the Ziff-Davis Publishing Company at 64 E. Lake St. July 21, 1948, at the Post Office, Chicago, Ill., under the set of March 3, 1879. Authorized by Fost Office Depart 1949, at the Post Office Depart

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COVER PHOTO: Brig. Gen. Leighton I. Davis, director of armament for the U.S. Air Force Air Research & Development Command, inspects the General Electric digital computer, OARAC, with C. R. Wayne, a G.E. computer engineer. (Ektachrome by J. Franc)

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RADIO A TELEVISION

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RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

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Check performance...

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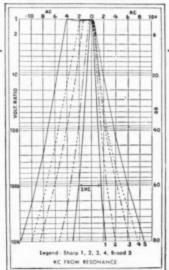
Model S-76

Double conversion receiver. Broadcast Band 538-1580 kc plus three short-wave bands covering 1720 kc-34 Mc.

Calibrated electrical bandspread for easy tuning. Double superhet with 50 kc second i-f and giant 4-inch "S" meter. Five position selectivity, one r-f, two conversion, two i-f stages, temperature compensated. 3.2 or 500 ohm outputs.

Satin black steel cabinet. 18½" x 8½" x 9½" deep. Nine tubes, voltage regulator, and rectifier. For 105/125 V. 50/60 cycle AC. Use R-46 speaker. . . . \$1995

SELECTIVITY CURVES, 5-76



Do you know any better way, any other way, to judge SW equipment than to check the specifications and the performance? Frankly that's the only valid way we can think of to make sure you get your money's worth. Check these specs. Take a look at the selectivity curve for the S-76. It is typical of the outstanding value Hallicrafters offers in every price class.



Model HT-20. T.V.I. suppressed 100 watt AM-CW transmitter with all spurious outputs above 40 Mc at least 90 db. below full rated output.

All stages metered; single meter with eight position meter switch; output tuning indication. Frequency range of 1.7 Mc to 31 Mc continuous on front panel control. Seven tubes plus five rectifiers. For 105/125 V. 50/60 \$44950

Model \$X-71. Covers Broadcast Band 535-1650 kc plus four short-wave bands covering 1650 kc-34 Mc. and 46-56 Mc.

Narrow Band rM one r-f, two conversion, and three i-f stages. Temperature compensated, voltage regulated. Three watt output (terminals for 500 and 3.2 ohms).

Satin black steel cabinet. 18½" x 8¾" x 12" deep. 11 tubes plus regulator, rectifier. For 105/125 V. 50/60 cycle AC. Use R-46 speaker. \$24995





Model R-46. Matching 10" PM speaker for use with Hallicrafters communications receivers SX-71, SX-76, SX-73 or SX-62. 80 to 5000 cycle range. Matching transformer with 500-ohm input. Speaker voice coil impedance, 3.2 ohms.

Satin black steel cabinet matches all Hallicrafters receivers. Cloth covered metal grille. 15" x 10%" x 10%" x \$2495

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For the RECORD.

HOW MUCH CIRCULATION?

THERE is no business like the publishing business. This theatrical paraphrase is not without point, as you will see. A magazine is successful to the degree that it serves the interests of its readers by providing them with news and information that appeals to the audience for which the publication is edited. Just as it takes a top-flight theater cast to attract full houses for a long run, so does it require editorial excellence to attract and hold circulation.

Circulation is people and people are markets. Through its advertising columns, therefore, the magazine offers advertisers an opportunity to tell readers about goods and services. The value of this opportunity is in keeping with the stability, character, and size of the audience.

Thus it will be seen that the interests of subscribers, advertisers, and publishers are interrelated and interdependent, all centered around the heart of any publishing operation—CIRCULATION and RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS has the largest A.B.C. (by many thousands) paid circulation of any magazine in its field.

A key factor in the relations be-tween publishers and advertisers is the manner in which the circulation is reported to advertisers. In order that advertising space may be purchased on the basis of a sound business investment, the circulation of a publication must be substantiated and described in accordance with uniform and accepted standards and terms to permit accurate evaluation (certain radio and TV service publications. please note) and comparison with other media. To accomplish this the Audit Bureau of Circulations was established in 1914. This Bureau, better known as A.B.C., is a voluntary, non-profit, and cooperative association of 3450 advertisers, advertising agencies, and publishers in the United States and Canada. Their first act was to establish a definition for paid circulation, then standards and rules for measuring, auditing, and reporting

At regular intervals the Bureau's experienced circulation auditors visit all publisher members to audit their circulation records. The information resulting from these audits is issued in A.B.C. reports which are distributed to advertisers and their agencies. These reports answer such questions as "How much circulation?," "Where does it go?," "How was it obtained?"—answers that make it possible for publishers to receive full credit for

their circulations and for advertisers to invest their advertising dollars as they buy raw materials and equipment, on the basis of facts and well-known standards. A.B.C., therefore, is a major factor in the integrity of relations between advertisers and publishers. Based on this mutual confidence, advertisers have appropriated the large amounts for investment in advertising which characterize our economy and which are recognized as essential in maintaining the mass communications and mass production that are so much a part of our general welfare.

This magazine is a member of A.B.C. Our circulation is known-not guessed at or claimed! Recognizing the direct benefits of the Bureau's work to publishers and advertisers, you will ask, "What does A.B.C. mean to me, as one of your readers?" The answer is that you are a customer of ours. You paid us good money for your subscription. In order to merit your continued patronage, we know that we must produce a publication of high editorial quality. Thus our obligation to you is also an obligation to ourselves, one that must be fulfilled if we are to stay in business. To maintain and build our circulation is a constant incentive for us to provide ever-improving service to you, our readers-the same incentive that manufacturers and merchants have in striving always to maintain leadership in their fields, to provide their customers with superior products and superior service.

Much more could be written about A.B.C.—how it aids in maintaining a free press through its contribution to the success of the advertising and publishing industry and as the world's outstanding successful example of self-regulation in business. This magazine is proud of its membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Our 6th annual Audio issue, coming next month, will include some of the very best articles on audio and hi-fi ever published. This November issue promises to break all previous records for circulation and amount of editorial features.

In addition to a wealth of audio material, service technicians and radio amateurs will find a fact-filled section devoted to their interests. No segment of our readership has been overlooked in planning the November issue for you.

Incidentally, this special issue will be 50 cents at the newsstands. Our regular subscribers receive this "bonus" at no extra charge. . . . O.R.



get your value-packed 1051

1954 LLIED catalog for everything in TV, Radio and Industrial



268-PAGE CATALOG

The World's Largest Stocks

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- · High-Fidelity Equipment
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- Recorders and Supplies
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chassis, test instruments,

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☐ Send FREE 268-Page 1954 ALLIED Catalog.

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October, 1953

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is doing for you. You'd tell the world in



Half-page advertisements will appear in LIFE Sept. 28, POST Oct. 3, LIFE Oct. 19, POST Oct. 31, LIFE Nov. 16, and POST Nov. 28. Reaching over 28,583,290 readers!

that you promise quality TV and Radio service, parts, and tubes . . . and

at fair charges. And that's just what CBS-Hytron is doing for you with

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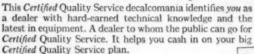


You'd identify your service repair

These are just some of your Certified Quality Service advertisements. They sell you... and without a lot of sell for CBS-Hytron, although CBS-Hytron gladly pays the bill. Why? Because as we build public confidence in Certified Quality Service, we build greater faith in you and more business for you... our customers.

shop as the one people are reading about in the magazines. You'd use this

Certified QUALITY SERVICE decalcomania on your door.



this Certified QUALITY SERVICE window streamer. Quality TV and Radio Parts



You'd use



And

Let folks know you Certify the quality of your service, parts, and tubes . . . and at fair charges. Use all the Certified Quality Service sales material available to you. Be sure this window streamer is up during your consistent advertising campaign this Fall.



CBS-HYTRON, Danvers, Massachusetts

A DIVISION OF COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

A member of the CBS family ... CBS Radio • CBS Television • Calumbia Records, Inc. • CBS Laboratories • CBS-Columbia, Inc. • and CBS-Hytron

above all you'd use these Certified QUALITY SERVICE tags.

This plan goes all the way to do the job. When you use these Certified Quality Service tags you're putting right into your customer's hands convincing proof . . . Proof that Certified Quality Service means more for your customer's money.



They tell your

customer he is getting more for his money when he calls your service repair

shop . . . because you Certify the quality of service, parts, and tubes . . . and

at fair charges. Yes, by using all this material, and more to come, you

cash in on your big Certified QUALITY SERVICE advertising campaign.

Get your kit.



It contains all the material

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you need to identify you as a Certified QUALITY SERVICE dealer. Ask your

CBS-Hytron distributor for special deal. Or use coupon to order direct.

SEE YOUR
CBS-HYTRON
DISTRIBUTOR
OR MAIL
COUPON
TODAY!

CBS-HYTRON, I	Danvers, Mass
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Please rush me the Certified Quality Service promotion kit, containing:

- I. 18- by 28-inch LIFE and POST easel display . . .
- 2. New Certified Quality Service decal...
- 3. 8- by 23-inch window streamer . . .
- AND 250 Certified Quality Service tags imprinted with MY name and address.

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TALL TALL WILLIAM

Name____(please print)
Street

City_____State

I enclose \$2.00 to cover the cost of imprinting,

Signed:

For <u>accurate</u>
flexible and
quick tube
testing at
low cost...
model 3413-A



Model 3413-A...\$79.50 at your distributor. (Price subject to change.) BV Adapter, \$7.90 Add'l.



1. YOU CAN TEST MORE TYPES of tubes, also appliances for shorts and open circuits.



 JUST SPIN THE KNOB—for correct, last-minute data, on the speed roll chart. Lists 700 tubes.



 YOU CAN COMPENSATE for line voltage—just throw snap-action switch.



4. YOU CAN TEST EACH ELEMENT in each tube—by a simple flip of the switch.



5. YOU CAN TEST THE NEW TUBES—including those with low cathode current



 YOU GET NEW TUBE DATA—immediately, while it is still news. No waiting.

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TESTS PICTURE TUBES, TOO! With this BV Adapter, Model 3413-A tests every tube in a TV receiver, including the Picture Tube—without even removing tube from receiver or carton! Saves time!

Triplett

TRIPLETT ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CO. BLUFFTON ONIO

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

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starting today!





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Same as above but with addition of
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and foels.

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making Electric Welding Electric Welding

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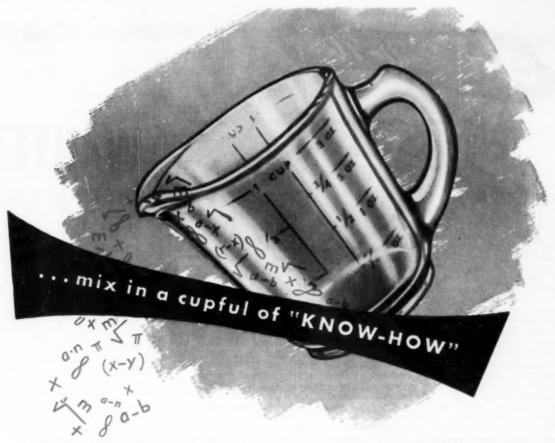
YEAR OF THE SIX MILLIONTH STUDENT

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ONLY TELCO UHF ANTENNAS HAVE THE "WISHBONE"



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS



If knowledge came in containers, almost anyone could pioneer in the design and development of Electron Tubes — might even match RAYTHEON'S remarkable record of achievement in the industry.

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That's why you can use Raytheon Radio and Television Tubes — today and tomorrow — with complete confidence that you are using the finest. Ask your Raytheon Tube Distributor for them.



RIGHT ... FOR SOUND AND SIGHT



RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

RAYTHEON MAKES ALL THESE



* Presenting latest information on the Radio Industry.

By RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS' WASHINGTON EDITOR

COMPATIBLE COLOR TELEVISION, a vision, a promise, and a hope for nearly a decade, will at long last become an earthy official reality with the blessings of Washington, and within a matter of but a few months; thanks to an effective petition filed by the NTSC and supporting briefs submitted by members of industry. For the Commission has declared that unless major objections are entered, and at this writing none have been specifically registered, a new color order, replacing the sequential ruling, will be issued.

Even Columbia, whose disc system had been approved in '50, has agreed to go along with the new electronic method. There were a few rumbles of discontent with the compatible standards among some manufacturers. One set and tube maker in Chicago said that he would appeal for a hearing to halt approval, because the suggested system did not cover threedimensional color transmission. Another indicated that since the first runs of color chassis will be costly and beyond the purchasing power of most of the public, the criterion set by the Commission, stipulating that receivers should be moderately priced, has not been met. Neither problem appears to have concerned the Commissioners. The high cost was not looked on as a bar, for in the early days of black and white TV, receivers were far from inexpensive; comparatively speaking they were more costly than the first color sets that will be offered for sale. For not only will there be many more tubes in the red-green-blue chassis, but the picture tube, that is actually three tubes in one, is extremely complex to build.

In Washington and industry, too, it is felt that even if a few dissents are made, satisfactory answers will be found and the green light will shine. According to one timetable, the OK should appear in about thirty to sixty days after comments are received, any hearings are held and approval is officially documented in the Federal Register.

An indication that all was well in the color case appeared a few weeks before NTSC and others transmitted their opinions to Washington. For, in a letter to Dr. Baker, color committee headman, the FCC's chairman had inquired when the NTSC petition would be sent on. The memo from Washington was sparked by the RCA petition, which had noted that the . . "color standards proposed . . are technical signal specifications approved February 2, 1953, by outstanding engineers and scientists of the radio and television industry, including members of the petitioners' staffs, through the National Television System Committee."

The Commission's letter declared that . . . "since the NTSC has been engaged in a program of field testing of the NTSC color television specifications, and in light of the fact that the proposed signal specifications now urged . . . are those advanced by your organization, the Commission is desirous of determining when the results of your field testing program will be made available."

The boiling activity in compatible color disturbed some of the Commissioners who had to live through eighteen months of heated color controversy in '49-'50 when the sequential hearings were under way. According to ex-Chairman Paul A. Walker, the earlier sessions were a complete waste of time, because the authorization did not produce color, and black and white television could have had at least a year more behind it, through the earlier approval of the ultra-high channels.

The historic brief filed by the NTSC was an unusually compact document; it contained a report on the signal specs, an opinion on why the NTSC standards meet FCC criteria, and a review of the work that had been assigned to the 10 committees, which comprised the NTSC, and their membership. It also referred to the encyclopaedic appendices that had been filed earlier with the Commission, detailing the reports of each of the committees, the additional comments that were still on their way to Washington, and others that would be filed, as soon as additional data was compiled, for the record.

The proposed standards, said the petition, provide a signal which is capable of operating within a 6-mc. channel and can produce a color picture . . . "which has a high quality of color fidelity, adequate apparent definition, good picture texture (not

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AND You'll never see the day when you can take your TV set in for a service "bargain" and be sure you're getting a square deal!

"Bargains" in home electronic service are as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth! Here's why—

The expert service technician, just like other professional people, must undergo years of study and apprenticeship to learn the fundamentals of his skill. And a minimum investment of from \$3000 to \$6000 per shop technician is required for the necessary equipment to test today's highly complex sets. Finally, through manufacturer's training courses and his own technical journals, he must keep up with changes that are developing as fast as they ever did in medicine, law, or dentistry. Those best equipped to apply modern scientific methods are almost certain to be

most economical for you and definitely more satisfactory in the long run.

Unfortunately, as in any business, there will always be a few fly-by-night operators. But patients, clients, and TV set owners who recognize that you get only what you pay for, will never get gypped. "There just are no service bargains"...but there is GOOD SERVICE awaiting you at FAIR PRICES!

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Sangamo combines an amazing new molding compound with a new impregnant to bring you a completely new paper tubular capacitor -developed by request to meet rigid specifications so tough that no previously existing paper tubular could approach them.

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marked by such defects as misregistration, line crawl, jitter, or unduly prominent dot or other structure), of sufficient brightness so as to permit adequate contrast range, and capable of being viewed under normal home conditions without objectionable flick-

The ten committees, the petition declared, were charged with the responsibility of studying and reporting on the subjective aspects of color; color transcriptions; color system analysis; color video standards; color synchronizing standards; receiver compatibility; field testing; broadcast systems; coordination; and definitions. The standards group had quite an assignment, for they had to provide recommended standards relating to the complete video signal, which included the determination of both colorimetric and electronic specifications. Problems they had to resolve included camerataking and gamma characteristics; color-carrier frequency and its phase relation with respect to horizontal synchronizing signals; color sequence to be used and whether or not it should be of an oscillating type; bandwidths of the monochrome and color signals; relative amplitudes of the monochrome signal and the color carrier; maximum system amplitude demands at critical colors to enable the determination of picture-to-synchronizing ratios; and specifications of the radiated signal.

Describing the nature and extent of the work done by the field test panels, the petition pointed out that one group, who had to test the performance of receivers, required the attention of more than 100 engineers, who contributed more than 10,000 manhours. Receivers tested were made by twelve manufacturers, and five transmitters were used in a total of seventeen field tests.

In a supporting petition, it was noted that the NTSC field tests . "establish that . . . with very exceptions all existing black and white television receivers can get equal or better black and white pictures from the NTSC signal than from the present black and white signal." In addition, the brief added . . . interference problems and broadcasting service of existing broadcasting stations, with respect to black and white service, will be substantially unchanged, in the event that the NTSC signal is employed."

The brief also emphasized the fact that the . . . "NTSC signal will operate satisfactorily color receivers and will provide all the essential information necessary for the satisfactory operation of color receivers throughout substantially the same service area as black and white receivers."

Applauding the proposed standards, this petitioner said that the system as "represents the now evolved . soundest method, from a technical point of view, that is known at the present state of the art." It seems unlikely, they added, that "there

(Continued on page 165)

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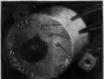


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MOSLEY 3-WAY TV ANTENNA SWITCH

for Multiple

UHF and VHF ANTENNA INSTALLATIONS



Cat. No. F-20 - MOSLEY

3-Way TV Antenna Switch List Price\$3.75

 Install anywhere. Extension rod supplied for back of set mounting.

Constant impedance—Low loss—Solderless. · Sturdy rotary switch making silver-to-silver contact.

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National Schools prepares you for your choice of many job opportunities. Thousands of home, portable, and auto radios are being sold daily-more than ever before. Television is sweeping the country, too. Co-axial cables are now bringing Television to more cities, towns, and farms every day! National Schools' complete training program qualifies you in all fields. Read this partial list of opportunities for trained technicians:

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Your name and reputation depends on your customers' satisfaction. That's why it pays you to take a tip from the growing list of dealer-installers who have turned to the NEPCO LINE to make sure of quality materials that won't let them down. They've learned this complete line of TV Antennas, Mountings and Accessories provides built-in ruggedness. ... meets the test of time and weather and assures them of a reputation for good work.

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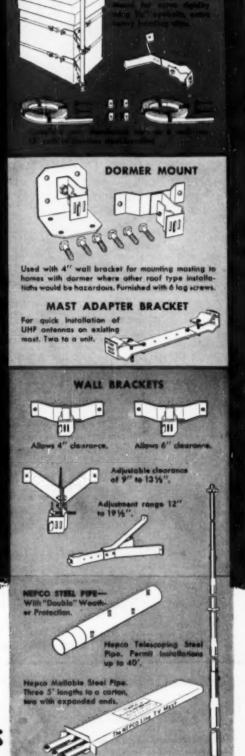
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THE COMPLETE LINE FOR FAST, PERMANENT INSTALLATIONS

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Here's how I solved a problem that bothered me . . . and may be bothering you.

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I'm glad I waited . . . but you won't have to.

Ask your dealer to show you this convenient new turn-over cartridge. Have him demonstrate it. See if you, too, don't hear the difference!

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RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS



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ADVANCED FM-TV TECHNICIAN TRAINING!

My FM-TV Technician Course can save you months of training if you have previous Armed Forces or civilian radio experience! Train at home with kits of parts, plus equipment to build BIG SCREEN TV RECEIVER, and FREE FCC Coaching Course! ALL FURNISHED AT NO EXTRA COST!

NEW! PRACTICAL TV CAMERAMAN & STUDIO COURSE!



(For men with previous radio & TV training)

I train you at home for an exciting high pay job as the man behind the TV camera. Work for TV stars in TV studios or "on location" at remote pick-ups! Course includes one week of actual work with TV CAMERAS and STUDIO EQUIPMENT at our associate resident school in New York City AT NO EXTRA COST!

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QUALIFIES YOU FOR HICHER PAY! Given to all my students AT NO EXTRA COST after TV Theory and Practice is completed, Helps you qualify for the TOP JOBS in Radio-TV that demand an FCC License! Full training and preparation at home for your FCC License.

At No Extra Cost! You Get A ROUND TRIP TO NEW YORK CITY Only RTTA Makes This Amazing Offer!

Yes...FROM ANYWHERE IN THE U.S. OR CANADA—I pay your way to New York and return, PLUS 2 FREE WEEKS of advanced instruction and shop training at the PIERCE SCHOOL OF RADIO & TELEVISION! Available at NO EXTRA COST to all students enrolled for complete Radio-TV Technician Course after home study training its completed. is completed.

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Thousands of new jobs in TV are opening up in every state as new stations go on the air. You too can take your place in America's booming TELEVISION and Electronics industries... enjoy the success and happiness you always wanted. Keep your present job while I prepare you at home for a life-time career as a trained TV Technician. You "learn-by-doing" with the actual parts and equipment I send you... the same successful methods that have helped hundreds of men — many with no more than grammar school training — master television!

ENOUGH EQUIPMENT TO SET UP YOUR HOME LABORATORY!

As part of your training, I give you ALL the equipment you need to prepare for a BETTER PAY TV job. You build and keep a professional GIANT SCREEN TV RECEIVER complete with big picture tube (designed and engineered to take any size up to 21-inch)...also a Super-Het Radio Receiver, RF Signal Generator, Combination Voltmeter-Ammeter-Ohmmeter, C-W Telephone Transmitter, Public Address System, AC-DC Power Supply. Everything supplied including all tubes.

GOOD SPARE TIME EARNINGS!

Almost from the very start you can earn extra money while learning, repairing Radio-TV sets for friends and neighbors. Many of my students earn up to \$25 a week their entire training from spare time earnings ... start their own profitable service business. Act now! Mail coupon and find out for yourself what a TV career can do for you!

MAIL COUPON TODAY! MY 4 FREE AIDS SHOW YOU HOW AND WHERE TO GET A BETTER PAY JOB IN TELEVISION See for yourself how my simple, practical methods make_success easy. NO SALESMAN WILL CALL Mr. Leonard C. Lane, President RADIO-TELEVISION TRAINING ASSOCIATION 1629 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y. Dept. T-10A Dear Mr. Lane: Mail me your NEW FREE BOOK, FREE SAMPLE LESSON, and FREE aids that will show me how I can make BIG MONEY IN TELEVISION. I understand I am under an obligation and an extensive transfer and provide and the state of the state o

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The best line of TV Rotors money can buy

It is the complete line of quality rotors, with a model and type to best serve 'most every type application.

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To reach the buying public, an intensive campaign on Television in key markets pre-selling CDR ROTORS for you.

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Also directed at the consumer, a supporting campaign in key city newspapers exploiting the advantages of the CDR ROTOR.

Moving Displays

It's causing excitement everywhere, this display that is an eye and traffic stopper, a silent salesman for the CDR ROTOR.

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Here's another selling tool that may be mailed directly to your customers, selling them the CDR ROTOR in their home.

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A full set of completely prepared advertisements for dealers and distributors to capture extra CDR ROTOR business.

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They let everybody going into and by your store know that you have the CDR ROTORS, a colorful and eye-catching streamer.







ANOTHER CBS-HYTRON CTS-RATED* FIRST

*CTS-RATED: Rated for Continuous Television Service. In TV receivers, five tubes work ... like transmitting tubes ... hard! You know them: rectifiers, deflection amplifiers, damper diode. Larger-screen sets aggravate the problem. CBS-Hytron recognizes your need for huskier tubes for these sockets. Brand-new designs, not just improved tubes, CTS-Rated 5AW4 already answers your 5U4G low-voltage rectifier problem. Here is your new replacement for the 6BQ6GT: The new CTS-Rated 6CU6. Yes, more CBS-Hytron CTS-Rated tubes are coming. Watch for them.

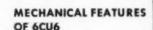
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RUN-AWAY PLATE CURRENT HIGH-VOLTAGE ARC-OVERS SHRINKING TV PICTURES

Replace 6BQ6GT with New Work-Horse

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- 1. Heavier-gauge plate with large radiating fins.
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Cut your call-backs by up to 40 per cent with CBS-Hytron 6CU6. It's directly interchangeable with the 6BQ6GT. It's rated the same as the 6BQ6GT. But the new CTS-Rated 6CU6 will line under 6BQ6GT maximum ratings. How? The 6CU6 has generous margins of safety for: plate dissipation . . . plate current . . . highvoltage insulation . . . and high-line protection. The older 6BQ6GT is a good tube. But remember it was originally designed for 10- and 12-inch TV sets. Today it carries the load in 21-inch sets. Furthermore, it must combat the accumulated dissipation caused by: line-voltage variations'... faulty receiver adjustment ... and shifting values of components due to age and overload. Result: the 6BO6GT may actually be operated well above its maximum ratings in many TV receivers.

In the new CBS-Hytron 6CU6, you have a tube that takes this rough treatment. And continues to ask for more. High voltage and heat meet their match. The weakest link in the TV tube line-up becomes the strongest. And your callbacks plunge downward. Bet you can't wait to try the CTS-Rated 6CU6. We couldn't. It's a honey! Watch for it soon at your CBS-Hytron distributor's.



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A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

TRIO ZIG ZAG ANTENNAS

Sensational NEW

Re-entrant Network

(Using Single Lead-In)

Gives ZAG

added Gain over Best

of all other Antennas!

* description of Re-entrant Network

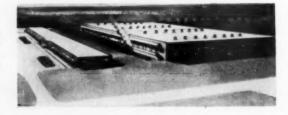
As developed by TRIO, the re-entrant network consists of two paralleled quarter wave transformer sections coupled to each antenna. One transformer provides an efficient impedance match throughout the upper channel coverage of the antenna, the other transformer covers the lower channels. The two transformer sections together offer a practically constant impedance termination to the feed-line, which is not affected by coupling a second antenna and its re-entrant network. Rain or shine, no antenna in America can match the performance of the ZIG-ZAG — on any channel!

ANOTHER NEW TRIO PLANT TO SERVE YOU

A modern, new addition to TRIO's present facilities adds 24,000 sq. ft. of manufacturing space. A new laboratory, not illustrated, has also been added.

TRIO has on hand, or in the process of shipment from the mills, 60 carloads of aluminum to meet increased production schedules.

Despite these facts, we are not sure we will be able to fill all orders. We suggest you order now.



Outperform on ALL Channels!

Gain that is greater by far than that offered by the best of the collinears, conicals and multielement Yagis, is now offered by famous TRIO ZIG-ZAG antennas!

A sensational new TRIO development — a new re-entrant type impedance matching network — makes possible this tremendous improvement by providing an almost perfect impedance match to the line on every channel! Unlike isolation filters, the ZIG-ZAG re-

A single feed-line is used, even when stacking for all-channel operation!

entrant network has NO insertion loss!

Extensive tests were made in all sections of the country, in every conceivable type of terrain. Results prove that the ZZ12L, ZZ16H combination, with their associated re-entrant networks, provides the finest all VHF channel, single lead in operation yet obtained.

Current shipments of TRIO ZIG-ZAG antennas include the complete network.

For channels 2 thru 6 or channels 7 thru 13 separately, or combined for channels 2 thru 13, TRIO ZIG-ZAG antennas are the hottest ever designed.

New descriptive literature available.

HIGH GAIN TRIO UHF ANTENNAS

UBT BOW-TIE SERIES

(4-stack, in actual tests, bests all other types)

The popular TRIO 4-stack bow-tie, in actual field tests, outperformed all other types because it takes advantage of the fact that UHF signals are composed of closely spaced layers of different signal strength. Because of its vertical height, the TRIO 4-stack taps one or more of these varying high density layers at all times — offers consistent high gain day in and day out.

TRIO bow-ties offer high forward gain without sacrificing excellent front-to-back ratio and good line match. Adoption of reflectors using individual horizontal elements eliminates vertically polarized noise pickup so often encountered with grid, mesh and solid type reflectors.

TRIO bow-ties are also available in 2-stack and single stack models. The 4-stack and two stack come assembled on 4 foot and 3 foot aluminum masts respectively, with phasing harness installed. The single bay model is furnished assembled on a 2 foot aluminum mast.





Manufacturing Co.

Do as TV manufacturers do ... use Hi-Vo-Kaps





COMMANDER R. C. SERGEANT, USNR, is the new technical division officer of

the Navy's Electronic Supply Office, Great Lakes, Illinois. His work will include technical and engineering research relating to procurement, inventory control, and distribution of electronic Supplementary of the supplementary control, and distribution of electronic Supplementary control contr

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tronic control. He will also serve as liaison officer between the Navy and the electronics industry.

The Electronic Supply Office is the control point of the entire electronic supply system of the U. S. Navy.

Before entering the Naval service in 1940 he was employed by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company as radio supervisor of the San Francisco office.

KARL W. JENSEN, vice-president of Jensen Industries, Inc.. Chicago, has been elected chairman of the Association of Electronic Parts & Equipment Manufacturers, trade association of 120 midwest firms.

Theodore Rossman, general manager of *Pentron Corporation* was elected vice-chairman, the position formerly held by Mr. Jensen. Mr. Jensen succeeds Francis F. Florsheim as chairman.

Helen Staniland Quam, distributor sales manager of *Quam-Nichols Co.*, was re-elected treasurer of the association for her sixteenth term. Kenneth C. Prince was renamed executive secretary.

THOMAS A. EDISON, INCORPORATED has purchased MEASUREMENTS CORPORATION of Boonton, N. J., and will operate the company as a wholly-owned subsidiary. No basic change in policies or personnel is anticipated . . LA POINTE ELECTRONICS INC. of Rockville, Conn., has purchased CIRCUIT-RON, INC., manufacturers of printed circuits.

RTMA has announced a change in the Association's name to the Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association (RETMA) and the approval of a reorganization plan which will expand the board of directors and provide larger representation for new segments of the industry, especially in the advanced electronics field.

Under provisions of the by-law amendments and in accordance with the action taken by the board of directors in Chicago, two committees of the board were established. They are the radio-television industry commit-

tee and the electronics industry committee. Each director will be asked to select one of the two committees as representing his major interest and will be permitted to designate an alternate to serve on the second commitee providing his company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of products or services within the sphere of that committee.

The Association also announced the establishment of a West Coast office in Los Angeles. Joseph J. Peterson will head the new office.

willys motors, INC. has announced that its electronics division is entering the television transmitter field to help speed opening of the some-2000 authorized u.h.f. TV stations.

The company is planning to offer a "TV package" consisting of a 1000 watt transmitter (operating from 450 to 900 mc.), camera, projector, console, panel, etc. to licensees in areas of 50,000 population or less.

The company is also working with the National Association of Educational Broadcasters to develop a transmitter that meets the special requirements of educational TV systems.

BERNE FISHER has been named director of engineering for Standard Coil Products Co. Inc.

Mr. Fisher, who holds a number of mechanical and electrical patents relating largely to television equipment, has been associated with General Instrument



Corporation for the past eighteen years, most recently as chief engineer and production manager.

The company makes television tuners and through its subsidiary, Kollsman Instrument Corporation, is a major producer of aviation instruments and systems.

WINCHARGER CORPORATION of Sioux City, Iowa, will build a new manufacturing plant on high ground away from the danger of flood waters that caused considerable damage to the plant last June. The new plant will have a floor space of 300,000 square feet, more than double the space occupied by the present factory . . . RESDEL ENGINEERING CORPORATION is building an additional plant of 21,000 square feet at 3636 San Fernando Road, Glendale, California. The firm is presently located at 2351 Riverside Drive, Los Angeles 39, California . . . MOSLEY ELECTRONICS. INC. of St. Louis has moved all execu-

Name.

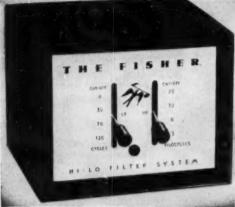
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THE FISHER HI-LO FILTER SYSTEM . MODEL 50-F

FISHFR **Hi-Lo Filter System**

■ Here it is at last—America's first electronic sharp cut-off Filter System. Suppresses turn-table rumble, record scratch and distortion, etc., with the absolute minimum loss of frequency response. Separate low and high frequency cut-offs. Can be used with any tuner, preamplifier, amplifier, etc. No insertion loss. Uniform response 20-20,000 cycles, ± 0.5 db. Selfpowered. All-triode. Beautiful plastic cabinet.

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Now, professional record equalization facilities are within the reach of every record collector. THE FISHER Model 50-PR, like its big brother (Model 50-C) is beautifully designed and built. Only \$19.95

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• Independent switches for low-frequency turnover and high frequency roll-off. • 16 combinations. • Handles any low level magnetic pickup. • Hum level 60 db below 10 mv input. ● Uniform response 20-20,000 cycles, = 1 db. ● Two triode stages. ● Full low frequency equalization. •
Output lead any length up to
50 feet. • Beautiful plastic cabinet, etched brass control panel. • Completely shielded chassis. • Built-in AC switch. Jewel indicator light.

Write for full details

FISHER RADIO CORP. 39 EAST 47th STREET . N. Y.

tive and general offices into new quarters at 8622 St. Charles Rock Road, St. Louis 14, Missouri . . . CHICAGO TELE-PHONE SUPPLY CORPORATION has completed and equipped a new, modern building which adds 64,182 square feet to its manufacturing and office space in Elkhart, Indiana . . . SKYLINE MFG. CO. has increased its plant area at 1458 E. 17th St. in Cleveland, Ohio, by 25 per-cent. The new space will be used for the increased production of u.h.f.-v.h.f. antennas . . . DESIGNERS FOR INDUSTRY, INC. has expanded its engineering and research facilities in a newly-renovated building at 3107 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland. The new plant adds 8000 square feet to the company's development and manufacturing area AUDIO DEVICES, INC. has expanded its plant and factilities in Glenbrook, Conn., to permit stepping up production of recording tape by least 50 per-cent . . . TELETRONICS LABORATORY, INC. has recently completed the construction of a new engineering building located adjacent to its manufacturing plant on Kinkel Street, Westbury, L. I., New York . . . THE HERLEC CORPORATION, midwestern manufacturing subsidiary of SPRAGUE ELECTRIC COMPANY has moved all of its operations to its new plant at Grafton, Wisconsin. The new facility is located in a rural area about 25 miles from the company's former location in the heart of downtown Milwaukee . . . THE HALLICRAFTERS COMPANY has begun construction on a new \$400,000 plant in Toronto, Ontario. It is expected to be in operation by Octo-

ROSCOE A. AMMON, for twelve years general manager and chief engineer

of the Marion Electrical Instrument Company of Man-chester, N. H., has now become president and principal stockholder of the corporation.

He succeeds William F. McElroy

who will retire from active management but continue to serve as a director and in an advisory capacity. Mr. Ammon assumes the duties of president and treasurer while Herbert Schachat will serve as vice-president in charge of operations.

The company makes a complete line of electrical indicating instruments.

EDWIN E. FREED has been named manager of operations of General Instrument Corporation's headquarters plant in Elizabeth, N. J. . . . ROY E. NEL-SON, veteran of RCA engineering and sales activities, has been promoted to the newly-created post of manager of semi-conductor equipment sales for the Tube Department of the RCA Victor Division . . . DR. WILBUR A. LAZIER has been named vice-president and technical director in charge of the Sprague Electric Company's research

(Continued on page 213)

4 P.E.C.* KITS

(NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CABINETS)



PCK-18

18 P.E.C. units. Replace 42 old-style resistors and 52 old-style capacitors. \$9.00

PCK-110 110 P.E.C. units. Replace 255 old-style resistors and 52 old-style ca-pacitors. Net - \$55.80

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Write for a list of the Centralab distributors in your area who have P.E.C. Kits.

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45 P.E.C. units. Replace 106 old-style resistors and 133 old-style ca-\$24.00

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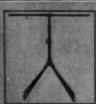
Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

in Canada, Box 208, Ajax, Ontaria















Model VC-1



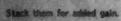


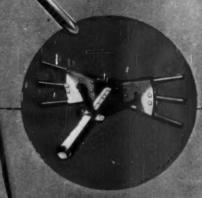
Model VC-4

FALCON

easiest of all antennas to assemble merely open like an umbrella and tighten wing nuts







Calibrated steeve for quick peaking of antenna.

"VARI-CON"

ple, trouble-groud, suspection opting in the

the "VARI-CON"

(The conical that's variable)

Provides all Channel Performance...

Yet can be Peaked for Increased Gain on any Channel Range

The FALCON "VARI-CON" was designed for today, tomorrow and years to come. Its unusual construction permits setting the "VARI-CON" for all-channel performance peaked to provide the additional gain needed on special channels. In addition, the variable patterns obtainable are of great value in ghost elimination.

There is no guess work; no tedious assembly; no field strength equipment needed to peak the "VARI-CON" for high-gain, sharp pattern performance in your area. It's as simple and easy as opening an umbrella. Here's all you do: Unpack the "VARI-CON"—Slide the adjusting sleeve to the calibrated marking on the boom for the best reception of channels in your area — Fan out the reflector elements — Tighten the locking wing nuts. The "VARI-CON" is

automatically peaked WHERE YOU WANT IT and ready to install. It is the only conical that enables you to provide a custom-made installation resulting in higher gain and increased customer satisfaction.

The NEW FALCON "VARI-CON" is ruggedly constructed. Heavy-duty heads will not crack or break. The steel spring snap-action butterfly assemblies are unbreakable. Full length, 48 inch, elements are used. One of the most capable engineering staffs in the industry has worked out every last detail of this truly remarkable TV antenna. To the high gain all-channel performance and excellent line match of the conical, FALCON engineers have added the "plus" feature — adjustable, calibrated channel range peaking!

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The new "VARI-CON" is one of the most significant additions to antenna design. Watch for the other new FALCON antennas which will be announced in the near future! Each will represent the most advanced, most efficient antenna design of its type.

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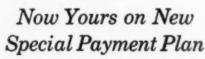
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Generator



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Specifications: — Self stabilized oscillator • Variable output frequencies • Power consumption approximately 10 watts • Power supply— 105-125 Volts, 60 cycles • large easy-to-tune dial • high level output controllable with variable attenuator.

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Specifically Designed for the Serviceman

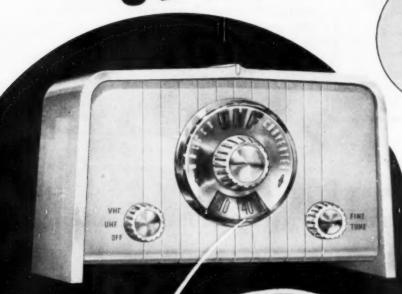


Model M-8104—TV Field Strength Meter • Offers more features than any unit at this popular price... Super Colorado Tuner for low noise and high gain... May be used to check TV boosters, antenna combinations, interfering signals and picture signal strength.



Model 7008—Visual alignment Generator
Combines in one economical unit functions ordinarily found only in a cumbersome collection of costly devices...Includes extra sensitive built-in oscilloscope ...AM, FM, and audio generators. Sweep output flat to within .2 DB/MC.

PROVEN THE MOST ADVANCED UHF CONVERTER IN AMERICA



NEW distinctive cabinet design available in beautiful assortment of COLORS

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from one of America's leading, independent research laboratories proved the WALSCO Imperial will out-perform all other UHF converters ... anywhere!

	Average Power Cain DB			Average Hoise Factor DB			
	500 mc	650 mc	800 mc	500 mc	650 mc	800 mc	
WALSCO Imperial	10.0	9.5	9.5	15.0	15.5	16.0	
Converter A	6.0	5.4	3.5	18.5	20.0	21.0	
Converter B	7.0	6.5	5.0	18.0	18.5	20.0	

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CORPORATION

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The highest gain Bow and Screen antenna ever developed — single or stacked!

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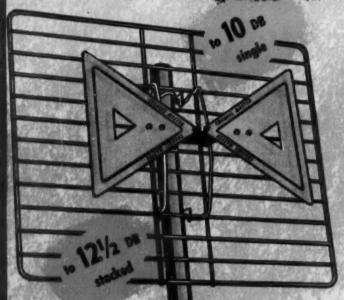
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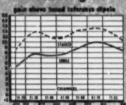
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fastest-installing



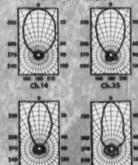
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Featuring the Amazing "Third Hand!"

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Automatic Mast Extension

The Step-Up Key, inserted through the bottom of the mast tubing, automatically extends each mast section 6 inches. Mast sections are kept partially extended even after most is placed in vertical position - without using hardware or locking bolts!

World's Finest Mast Protection!

16-Gauge Masting GALVANIZED

SELF-HEALING!

18-Gauge Masting HEAVY ZINC **ELECTRO-PLATING**



One of 5



Safety Rings prevent sections from pulling out of each other. Notches in sections engage bolt — no tions engage belt

Step-Up Key eutomatically extends mast sections high enough to provide easy access to bolt holes. You don't have to pull up next section to insert bolt!

Model No. 16-Sauge 18-Sauge		Sections	Longths	Weights 16-Sauge 18-Sauge	
1630 1630 1640 1650	1830 1830 1846 1850	A, B, C A, B, C, B A, B, C, B, E	30° 30° 40° 50°	20 lb. 32 lb. 44 lb. 61 lb.	15 lb. 25 lb. 35 lb. 47 lb.



CHANNEL MASTER CORP.

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32-PAGE UHF CONVERSION HANDBOOK Tells How to Convert All Makes and Models

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Printed with 6 colors

Best display you



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UHF WINDOW STREAMER

Attracts new customers for UHF conversion business; turns your UHF knowhow into quick





EXCITING LUMINESCENT
"NEW LIFE" WINDOW STREAMER

FRAMED PRICE-POLICY STATEMENT

> 15½" x 13" simulated wooden frame with protective acetate window permanently displays your standard labor charges or shop policy. Interchangeable inserts provided.



Get this UHF Service Kit from your Westinghouse Tube Distributor THIS WEEK. It will mean extra money in your pocket through new customers. Offer is limited, closes Nov. 30th. Remember, there's no charge for this Kit. Just buy tubes from your Westinghouse RELIATRON Tube Distributor. Write Dept. G-210 for complete information.

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Zone___State_



TELEPHONY

For years the accepted way to connect wires to telephone apparatus was with solder. Now, Bell Laboratories engineers have discovered how to make connections faster and better—without solder.

Solder, they reasoned, wouldn't be needed if wire and terminal could be kept tightly pressed together. But, for economy, this had to be done with the wire alone—without complicating screws and springs.

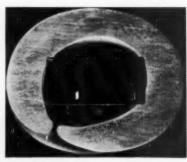
They found the answer in using a properly dimensioned terminal with sharp edges... whipping the wire around it under high tension. The terminal bites into the wire, locking it securely into position. Thereafter the squeezed edges maintain a contact pressure of at least 15,000 pounds per square inch—even under vibration that cracks soldered joints.

The new connections can be made in half the time—a big moneysaver in the billion connections that Western Electric makes each year for the Bell System. It's another example of the way Bell Telephone Laboratories works continually to keep costs low.

BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES

IMPROVING TELEPHONE SERVICE FOR AMERICA PROVIDES CAREERS FOR CREATIVE MEN IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING





Cross section of solderless connection. Note terminal biting into wire. In a six-turn connection there are at least 20 clean contact areas impervious to moisture and corrosive gases, offering current a low resistance path.



Power tool whips wire on terminal in fraction of a second. There is no heat which could damage miniature components . . . no dropped solder or wire clippings to cause trouble later.

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

GET DEPENDABLE PERFORMANCE IN TV TEST EQUIPMENT!



All-Electronic Sweep

TROUBLE-FREE LIFE NO MOVING PARTS!

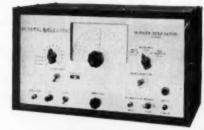
Sweep Generator 57-4A. The problems of moving parts that wear or break and inaccurate measurements from jarred components so common with mechanical systems have been banished completely in the G-E Variable Permeability Sweep Generator. You get the adjustable wide-band linear sweep needed for TV work plus a total absence of moving parts! Good attenuation, extremely low leakage, and continuously variable center frequency. Covers all broadcast TV channels. Take the guesswork out of your test measurements. Use this sweep and your technicians can handle more work...handle it more efficiently...add to your profits and your reputation!

Marker Generator ST-5A. Marks all the critical frequencies on a pass band as well as having continuous coverage. Gives fast manipulation with crystal controlled accuracy for outstanding performance. Features separate crystal on each TV channel with simultaneous picture, audio and trap markers on both channel and intermediate frequencies.

Oscilloscope ST-2A. Reports from thousands indicate this scope does the job they need in TV circuit work. Used in conjunction with the G-E Sweep and Marker you have an unbeatable combination. Special features include wide frequency response plus DC amplifier to adapt the equipment to other applications.

Balanced Output Adaptor ST-8A. Converts single-ended Sweep Generator output to balanced output for 300 ohm television receiver work.





Model ST-SA



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ECTION to wort. CRT plates, XIT \$78.05. MITROL of Internal 60 cpc sine wave sweep.

AT FRONT PARELS intensity med. imput; 60 ops. serviceth cotorn mous EIGO amezing feature-incked economy-prio SK 5" PUSH-PULL SCOPE KIY 344.06. WIRED \$78.0

• AC & DC voits: 0-5, 10, 100, 500, 1000 V (30 KV with HVP-1 probe). • 5 ohm ranges from .2 ohm to 1000 megs. • DC input Z 26 inegs. • 4½° meter movement in can't-burn-out circuit. • 1% mult. resis-tors.



221K YTVM KIT \$25.95. WIRED \$49.95.





Illum, gear-driven
 Speed Rollchart."
 New lever-action
switches for individual testing of every

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Tests all conventional & TV tubes.

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• Sweep width var-lable 0-30 mc.

 Crystal oscillator, amplitude. marker



360K SWEEP GEN. KIT \$34.95. WIRED \$48.95.



DC Imput Z 26 • 1% mult, registers

214K YTYM RIT \$34.86. WIRED \$64.86.



Measures & tests all resistors; .5 ohm to 500

megohms.

Every type condenser, 10 mmf to 5000 mfd.

0-500 DC voltage source for capacitor leakage testing.

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- ontinuous current
 ut à V, 6 A at 12
 termittent current
 at 6 V, 12 A at 12







- 1000 Ω/V; 31 ranges DC/AC voits: Zere te 5, 10, 50, 100, 500,
- DC/AC Current: 0-1, 10 ma; 0.1, 1 A. Ohms: 0-500, 100 K, • Ohm 1 meg.

536K MULTIMETER KIT \$12.90. WIRED \$14.90. \$26K MULTIMETER KIT \$13.90. WIRED \$16.90.



- e Complete sine wave coverage, 20-200,000 cps in 4 direct-reading
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- 20,000 Ω/V; 31 ranges DC / A C / Output volts
 0-2.5, 10, 50, 250, 1000, 5000
 DC Current: 0-100 ua; 10
 100, 500 ma; 10 A.
- Ohms: 0-2K, 200K, 20 meg SESK MULTIMETER KIT \$24.95 WIRED \$29.95. 555K MULTIMETER KIT \$29.95

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- Audibly signal traces all IF, RF, Video & Audio circuits from ANT to SPKR or CRT in all TV, FM, AM, etc. without
- FM, AM, etc. without switching.

 Germanium crystal diode probe responsive to over 200 mc.

 Integral test speaker.
- 145K SIG. TRACER KIT \$19.05. WIRED \$28.05.



- Fundamentals 150 kc to 34 mc, harmonics to 102 mc.
- 5-step band switching.
- Colpitts audio oscil-lator generates 400 cps pure sine wave voltage. Permits pure RF, modulated RF, or pure

320K SIG. GEN. KIT \$19.95. WIRED \$29.95. 322K SIG. GEN. KIT \$23.95. WIRED \$34.95.



- Resistance values from 0 to
- · All resistors have 0.5%

1171K RES. DECARE BOX KIT \$19.95. WIRED \$24.95.



- Covers range of 75 kc to 150 mc.
 7 calibrated scales: accuracy better than 1%.
- Bandspread vernier tuning.
 4-step RF shielded output multiplier: constant output Z.
- 315K DELUXE SIG. GEN. KIT \$39.95. WIRED \$59.95.

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ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT CO., Inc., 84 Withers Street, Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

TELEVISIO Jackson's Model TVG-2 generator.





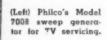
Pres., Television Communications Institute

A survey of some commercially-available units, how they are used, and what they are able to do.

NTIL the advent of television, comparatively few service shops boasted a sweep generator. Yet, today, the same instrument is considered one of the four basic instruments that every service shop must possess.

The reason for this change in status is not very hard to understand. An AM radio can be properly aligned using only an r.f. signal generator and a v.o.m. or v.t.v.m. A television receiver, on the other hand, has a bandpass of 3.2 to 4.0 megacycles in its i.f. stages and 6.0 mc. in its r.f. section. To attempt to align circuits covering this bandwidth with an r.f. generator would not only be timeconsuming but, in most cases, almost impossible. Each time a change was made, a new alignment run would be required and, while this may be feasible for the hobbyist, it would be economic suicide for the service technician.

A sweep generator (also called FM generator and TV alignment generator) differs from the more familiar AM generator in that it produces a range of frequencies for each dial setting rather than a single frequency. All the frequencies within this range do not appear at the same time; rather, they appear in sequence. Thus, suppose we have a sweep generator that is set at a frequency of 24 mc. and the sweep width control is adjusted for a 4 mc.







sweep. This means that the output of the generator will sweep from 22 mc. to 26 mc. or over the specified range of 4 mc. This sweeping signal would then be applied to the input of, say, a video i.f. system. Here, each portion of the signal would be treated according to the characteristics of that system. It might be, for example, that the 22 mc. portion of the signal would receive more amplification than the 26 mc. portion, in which case the 22 mc. voltage would be stronger at the output of the system than the 26 mc.

signal. This variation in amplitude of the various signals will be detected at the video detector (which is an AM detector) and then presented on the screen of an oscilloscope.

Now, although the sweep generator is an important service tool, it seems to be one of the most difficult to operate. Part of the difficulty stems from the fact that it must be used in conjunction with an oscilloscope which is, in itself, somewhat complex; and

* Oscilloscopes—The Electronic Eye of the Service Technician" by M. S. Kiver, January, 1953. part of the trouble is undoubtedly due to the bewildering array of response patterns that can be produced if the instrument is not properly set up.

Oscilloscopes and their operation have already been covered in a previous issue of this magazine*. Hence, here, we will turn our attention to the front panels of today's sweep generators in order to note what they contain and what each control does.

Sweep Generator Frequency Dial: The main control is the frequency dial. This tells you to what center

Table 1. Performance data on commercially-available TV sweep generators as received direct from the manufacturers.

Make and Model	Freq. Range	Blanking Centrel	Internal Marker Gen.	Sweep Phase Reversal Sw.	Price	Remarks
Eice Model 360	500 kc 228 mc.	No	See Note 1	No	\$34.95 (kit form)	External binding post for con- nection of an external marker generator.
General Electric Model ST-4A	4-110 mc. 170-220 mc.	Yes	No	Yes	\$395.00	Strong, flat output, low leak- age, and good attenuation. Wide range of phase control.
Hickok Model 610A	0-115 mc. 150-230 mc.	No	Variable from 19-48 mc.	No	\$219.00	Special FM scale for sweep width control. Crystal osc. and ext. crystal jack. Absorption-type marker plus regular piptype marker.
Jackson Model TVG-2	2-108 mc. 174-216 mc.	Yes	Variable from 4-216 mc.	Yes	\$245.00	Separate crystal osc. and ext. crystal socket. Provision for video mod. of marker signal. Beat detector for signal calibration. 400-cycle AM modulation of marker signal. Two or three marker pips can be used simultaneously.
Philco Model 7008	4-120 mc. 145-260 mc.	Yes	Variable from 3.2-250 mc.	No	\$466.00	Contains separate scope with 3" screen. 400-cycle mod. of marker gen. Scope may be used externally. Internal crys- tal calibrator.
Precision Model E-400	2-480 mc.	Yes	See Note 1	Yes See Note 2	\$133.03	Special FM scale for sweep width control. Internal crystal osc. with provision for 4 ext. crystals. Ext. AM mod. of r.f. signal possible, if desired. Panel terminal for marker signal injection.
RCA Model WR-59C	0-50 mc. con- tinuous. Channels 2- 13 preset	Yes	No	No	\$274.50	Strong, fiat output, low leak- age, wide attenuation range, linear sweep, terminated out- put cables.
Simpson Model 479	2-120 mc. 140-260 mc.	Yes	Variable from 3.3-250 mc.	No	\$325.00	400-cycle AM modulation of marker gen. Internal crystal osc. for calibration, low signal leakage. Harmonics of AM, FM generators said to be use- ful in u.h.f. TV range.
Simpson Model 480	Same as Mode	479 with a	ddition of built-in	З" всоре.	\$475.00	
Sylvania Model 500	2-230 mc.	No	No	No	\$139.50	Narrow- and wide-band sweep. Good attenuator control. Good output.
Triplett Model 3434-A	0-240 mc.	No	Variable from 3.5-4.9 mc. 19.5-48.6 mc. Harmonics to 241 mc.	No	\$199.50	Internal crystal osc. with ext. crystal socket. Bar generator for vert. linearity adjustment. Provides absorption and piptype markers. 600-cycle modulation of marker generator.

Note 1: These generators have an internal crystal oscillator. By inserting the proper crystals via a front panel socket,

various fixed marker frequencies can be obtained.

Note 2: The sweep width control has a center zero position that permits the operator to reverse the horizontal direction of the response curve.

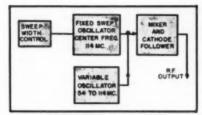


Fig. 2. Simplified block diagram of sweep generator shown in Fig. 1D. This arrangement provides output frequencies from 500 kc. to 228 mc. without using bandswitch.

frequency the instrument is set. Thus, if the dial is positioned at 26 mc., then the output sweep frequencies will vary an equal amount above and below this value. Just how much variation will occur depends upon the setting of another control, known as the sweep width control.

Several representative front dials are shown in Fig. 1. The dial shown in Fig. 1D has all of its ranges exposed and the desired frequency is obtained by setting the hairline over the proper figure. The frequency range available from this sweep generator extends roughly from 500 kc. to 228 mc. The bottom scale is a reference scale marked from 0 to 100 linearly. The next three scales, marked "center sweep frequencies," are calibrated from 0-60, 0-120, and 168-228 mc. The uppermost scale is an internal oscillator having a range of 54 to 114 mc.

Now, the rather surprising thing about this particular instrument is that all output ranges are available without bandswitching. This is achieved by the arrangement shown in Fig. 2. An oscillator with a fixed frequency of 114 mc. is frequency modulated to a maximum sweep width of 30 mc., sweeping this fixed oscillator back and forth from 99 to 129 mc. The amount of frequency modulation is controlled by the sweep width control setting.

The output of the fixed sweep oscillator is mixed with that of a variable oscillator. This second oscillator can be tuned to any frequency between 54 and 114 mc. by rotating the main tuning dial pointer. The resulting beats between these two oscillators (one fixed and frequency modulated and the other variable) provide the

frequency ranges of the instrument.

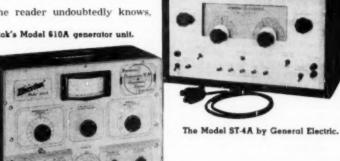
For example, the "difference" frequencies between the 114 mc. fixed oscillator and the 54-114 mc. variable oscillator provide the frequency range of 60 to 0 mc. The "sum" frequencies of the two oscillators provide the range of 168 to 228 mc. The second harmonic of the "difference" frequencies gives the range 120 to 0 mc.

In the dial shown in Fig. 1A the hairline indicator is kept stationary and the dial is rotated. The various frequency ranges are selected here by means of a band selector switch and. in general, this is typical of most sweep generators using continuous

The illustration of a third dial, Fig. 1B, represents still another approach to this problem. Here, the main tuning dial is a thirteen-position selector switch. The first position is marked "0-50" (mc.) and in this position frequencies up to 50 mc. may be obtained from the instrument. Just precisely which frequencies is determined by another control which has markings on it of 5, 15, 25, 35, and 45. This second control thus enables the user to set the frequency at any point within the 0 to 50 mc. range. The five numbers are positioned at appropriate points around the rotational range of the second control in order to indicate approximately where the various frequencies may be obtained. In actual practice the service technician would rotate the second control until a response pattern appeared on the scope screen.

As the reader undoubtedly knows,

Hickok's Model \$10A generator unit.



Precision Apparatus Co.'s Model E-400

television service sweep generator.

Electronic Instrument Company's (Eico)

Model 360 unit available in kit form.

Radio Corporation of America's WR-59C.





Fig. 3. When the sweep is too wide, the pattern will tend to crowd tagether (A). When too little sweep is used, the full pattern may not be obtained as shown in curve (B).

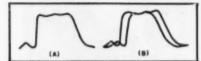


Fig. 4. (A) Desired single pattern response curve. (B) Double trace pattern obtained before phase control adjustment.

the 0-50 mc. range is employed for aligning the i.f. systems of television receivers. Then, for the r.f. frequencies of the twelve v.h.f. channels, the selector switch is set to the appropriate position. This particular arrangement possesses the very desirable advantage of simplicity. It can suffer if the circuit design is not sufficiently stable to maintain the various frequencies within the range specified at each position. Should this happen (and it may occasionally), then a series of internal adjustments are provided which the technician himself can perform.

The final dial illustration, Fig. 1C, employs a drum arrangement in which the frequency ranges are marked off around the outer surface of the drum. To choose the desired frequency, the drum is rotated until the appropriate figure is positioned directly underneath a fixed hairline indicator.

Sweep width control: Associated with the main tuning dial, and used in conjunction with it, is the sweep width control. The setting of this control determines the extent of the signal sweep about the frequency chosen by the main dial. On some instruments, the control has a scale marked off from 0 to 10, or 15, or 30 depending upon how great a sweep can be obtained with the instrument. On other generators, the scale is omitted. Actually, the markings on a scale, when used, are approximate anyway and most technicians seldom pay much at-

tention to them. They simply adjust the control until the full pattern is observed on the screen. Too much sweep will tend to narrow or crowd the pattern together (Fig. 3A); too little sweep will not bring the full pattern to the scope screen (Fig. 3B). The former, of course, is more desirable than the latter, but with a little practice it is not difficult to obtain the proper amount of sweep.

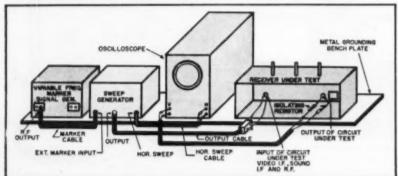
Incidentally, sweep values, when given, refer to the total width and not that which is swept out on either side of the center frequency. For example, setting the sweep width control to 10 mc. and using a center dial frequency of 24 mc. means that the output frequency will vary from 19 mc. (24 - 5) to 29 mc. (24 + 5).

Many television sweep generators are also capable of covering the FM r.f. range (88 to 108 mc.) and the FM i.f. range (10.7 mc.). Where this is true, a second scale is frequently inserted around the sweep width control knob, extending from 0 to 1 or 1.5 mc. A 1-megacycle sweep is adequate for the alignment of FM circuits and as a convenience to the user, this special range permits him to set the sweep control more easily. A special switch is usually available and when the generator is to be used on FM, the switch is flipped over and then the sweep width control deals with its FM scale (0 - 1 or 1.5 mc.) rather than the TV scale (0 - 10, 15, or 30 mc.).

It is, of course, perfectly possible to employ the same sweep width scale for both FM and TV receivers. The only precaution necessary is to see that the control is set to approximately 1 megacycle for FM. Providing a separate control variation for FM is a convenience; it is not, however, absolutely necessary.

It is interesting to note that when the sweep width control is set at zero, the signal output of the generator is simply a single r.f. frequency determined by the setting of the main dial. Thus, although the technician seldom uses his sweep generator as an r.f. generator, it does possess this facility. One manufacturer even goes so far as to provide input terminals to which an audio signal can be applied in order that the generator output may be amplitude modulated.

Fig. 5. Service bench setup showing how sweep generator is connected to receiver.



Possibly one reason why service technicians seldom use their sweep generators for single signal applications is because less emphasis is placed on dial marking accuracy in these units. Sweep generators are designed primarily to produce a response pattern on a scope screen and an accurate r.f. generator is then brought in for the purpose of supplying suitable identifying markers. As long as the sweep generator produces the desired response trace, its obligation is fulfilled and no one particularly cares whether or not the dial markings are accurate. However, when employed as an r.f. generator, frequency accuracy does become important and now close attention is paid to the dial setting. There is, of course, no reason why the dial markings of a sweep generator should not be correct and many are. But as a whole, they are less reliable than comparable AM generators.

The strength or amplitude of the output signal of the sweep generator is controlled by an r.f. output (or r.f. attenuator) potentiometer. Sometimes this is the only control; at other times it is accompanied by a coarse selector switch attentuator possessing steps of X1, X10, X100, X1000, and X10,000. Whatever the arrangement, the technician will find that the controls are usually kept much closer to their maximum positions than they are to their minimum positions.

Phase control: The phase control, which is found on the front panel of every sweep signal generator, has a function which is probably least understood and has, consequently, caused more trouble than any other control on the instrument.

First off, let it be stated that until a response pattern of the circuit under test is obtained on the scope screen, no attention is paid to the phase control. Once the pattern is developed. however, the phase control is rotated until a single trace, or as close as the technician can come to a single trace, is obtained. Thus, suppose the circuit receiving the sweep signal is the video i.f. system of a television receiver. Then its normal response pattern may be that shown in Fig. 4A. However, when the sweep generator and oscilloscope are first hooked up to the TV chassis, chances are the initial response pattern developed on the screen would be as shown in Fig. 4B. By rotating the phase control, the two patterns can be made to blend, giving the trace shown in Fig. 4A.

The phase control, then, is a corrective control, designed to bring the beam deflection of the scope in step with the frequency sweeping voltage obtained from the generator.

This leads us directly to another terminal on the front panel of the sweep generator. This terminal, known by such names as "Horiz. Sweep", "60-Cycles", "Phase 60 ~", "Horizontal CRO Input", "Scope", and "Sync", provides a sinusoidal 60-cycle voltage which is connected to the hor-

(Continued on page 200)

THE NOVICE STATION RECEIVER

LARRY TROMBLY, WODES

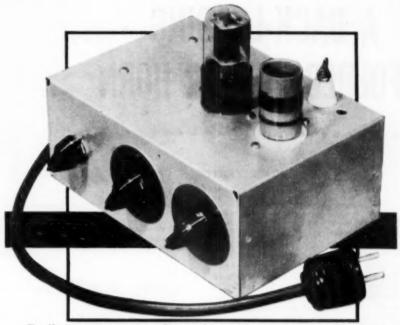
and

ROBERT A. HATHAWAY, WØGTK Walter Ashe Radio Company

THE first article of this series described a transmitter and power supply. Including the receiver to be described here, these three units were built for less than \$50.00. This receiver, although quite simple and using circuits almost forgotten in today's amateur receivers, exceeds expectations and gives an excellent account of itself in the crowded Novice bands.

The receiver uses a 6SN7 tube, one section of which acts as a regenerative detector, and the second section as a transformer-coupled stage of audio amplification. One of the reasons for the good performance of this receiver is the use of regulated plate voltage, which is furnished by the VR tube in the power supply described in Part 1. Crystal-controlled signals sound the way they should, rather than the way they did in most regenerative receivers of twenty years ago when it was hard to tell whether you were listening to crystal control or to a self-excited oscillator.

All the parts of this unit are mounted on a 5"x7"x3" chassis. Their location can be seen from a study of the photographs and there is nothing critical about the placement of these parts. Since it was desired to keep the tuning condensers inside the chassis, it was not feasible to use a vernier dial. However, the use of a tapped coil and a low-capacity variable condenser for bandspread tuning



The Novice station receiver. Controls, left to right: regeneration, main tuning, bandspread. Hole near antenna insulator is for adjusting antenna trimmer. Cable plug fits socket on power supply described last month. 80-meter coil is in place.

Part 2: The receiver. The set uses one tube in a "two-tube" circuit. Performance is very high and construction simple. The transmitter and power supply were described last month.

permitted us to give almost 100 dial divisions of bandspread to the 50 kc. 80-meter Novice assignment and also to the 25 kc. 40-meter Novice band. This is more rotation of the tuning control per kilocycle covered than is

offered by many vernier dial arrange-

To some builders a tapped coil may present something of a problem but there is a way of doing it which (Continued on page 122)

Schematic of the Novice station receiver. Numbers at coil connections refer to pins on coil form, looking at bottom of form. C; is the bandspread condenser, C; is for main tuning. C; compensates for "dead spots" due to antenna resonances.

R₁—1.5 megohm, V₂ w. res.
R₂—150,000 ohm, V₂ w. res.
R₃—10,000 ohm, I w. res.
R₄—10,000 ohm, I w. res.
R₅—30,000 ohm, I w. res.
R₅—30,000 ohm, I w. res.
R₅—30,000 ohm, I w. res.
R₆—30,000 ohm, I w. res.
R₇—30,000 ohm, I w. res.
R₈—30,000 ohm, I w. res.
R₈—300 µµdh, mica cond.
C₈—10 µµdh, 30 v. elec. cond.
C₈—10 µµdh, 23 v. elec. cond.
R₈—10,100 v. cond.
R₁—10, v. cond.
R₁—21 v. i. stapped at 10% I. from bottom (ground) end. 40 m.—9 v. t. tapped at 2 v. i. tapped at 2 v. i. tapped at 10% I. from bottom (ground) end.
R₁—30 m.—21 v. i. tapped at 10% I. from bottom (ground) end.
R₁—40 m.—21 v. i. tapped at 10% I. from bottom (ground) end.
R₁—40 m.—21 v. i. tapped at 10% I. from bottom (ground) end.
R₁—40 m.—21 v. i. tapped at 10% I. from bottom (ground) end.
R₁—40 m.—21 v. i. tapped at 10% I. from bottom (ground) end.
R₁—40 m.—21 v. i. tapped at 10% I. from bottom (ground) end.
R₁—40 m.—21 v. i. tapped at 10% I. from bottom (ground) end.
R₂—10 µµd. 20 v. elec. cond.
R₃ v. i. from bottom (ground) end.
R₄—10 µµd. 20 v. elec. cond.
R₄—10 µµd. 20 v. elec. cond.
R₅—10 µµd.

THE KLIPSCH REBEL IV A BACK-LOADING FOLDED CORNER HORN

By FREDERICK I. KANTOR G & H Wood Products Co. (Cabinart)

THE speaker system to be described is a new version of the corner horn back-loading type. This general type has been developed independently by several workers, but this specific design stems from the Klipsch series of "Rebels," of which the IV is small enough for substantially any environment—even a monitoring studio—but with big enough performance for highly exacting requirements.

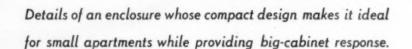
With the majority of loudspeakers suffering a loss of efficiency in the low-frequency region (from 100 cps down) a means of increasing radiation in this portion of the spectrum, without increasing distortion, is of signifi-

cant interest.

At these low frequencies, the loudspeaker's cone action is essentially piston-like. That is, its function is to move a considerable amount of air. To do so, the cone is required to travel farther to generate the same acoustical power than it would be at a higher frequency. At its extreme limit of travel, nonlinearity must occur. At high levels the distortion caused at the bass end will simulate a square wave and give serious intermodulation effects to the middle and highs. Several means have been devised to eliminate this nonlinear effect and increase efficiency in the low-frequency ranges. Comparative evaluations of some of these types and an examination of the workings of the back-loaded folded horn will indicate why it is being demanded more and more for critical high-fidelity reproduction.

The present development entails a cavity and slot port, to form a resonant chamber, and a horn coupled to the slot. The slot is loaded by the horn; the proportioning of slot, cavity, and horn provide a base response below about 100 cps which corresponds in efficiency to the front-of-cone direct radiator response above 100 cycles. More complicated horn structures (except high-efficiency, full-range multiple horn systems) have been tried and discarded in favor of this simple and effective device. The function of this

Front view of Klipsch-licensed enclosure being manufactured by the G & H firm.



form of back-loading corner horn may be considered qualitatively in two different ways.

First, think of a bass reflex with a horn acting as a resistive load on the port. The resonances of the system are damped by useful radiation resistance, and the horn does not cost anything as it is formed by the already existing walls of the room at its corner.

Second, think of a horn which is essentially a high efficiency device—if a full horn were applied below 100 cycles, a boomy response would exist. But the cavity-port combination acts as an acoustic low-pass filter, the design of which can be such that the bass range response will correspond to the mid-range response.

In actual usage, the "Rebel IV's" performance is influenced by few restrictions. The cabinet must be placed flush with the walls of the corner, to maintain the horn flare. This is accomplished easily since the cabinet has no interfering sides and will clear any baseboard or molding. It is, of course, more desirable to mount the woofer in the lower position so that spatial distribution and high frequency absorption will not be influenced by walls, rugs, furniture, etc. The enclosure offers a means of mounting many and varied combinations, i.e., one woofer or coaxial speaker, one woofer and tweeter, a threeway system, etc. This is accomplished by cutting two holes, and covering one with a backing board which is bolted over the additional hole. If you have a 12" speaker you want to mount in addition to the woofer, just remove this board and install a speaker in its place. If it's a smaller speaker, tweeter, or what have you, remove this board, and cut out the opening to suit. There is space in the bottom for any crossover system and leads are brought to a barrier-type terminal board on the outside. The cabinet is constructed rigidly with %" plywood with a unique system of inherent bracing to insure no cabinet resonances. This also provides quick installation of components and ready accessibility.

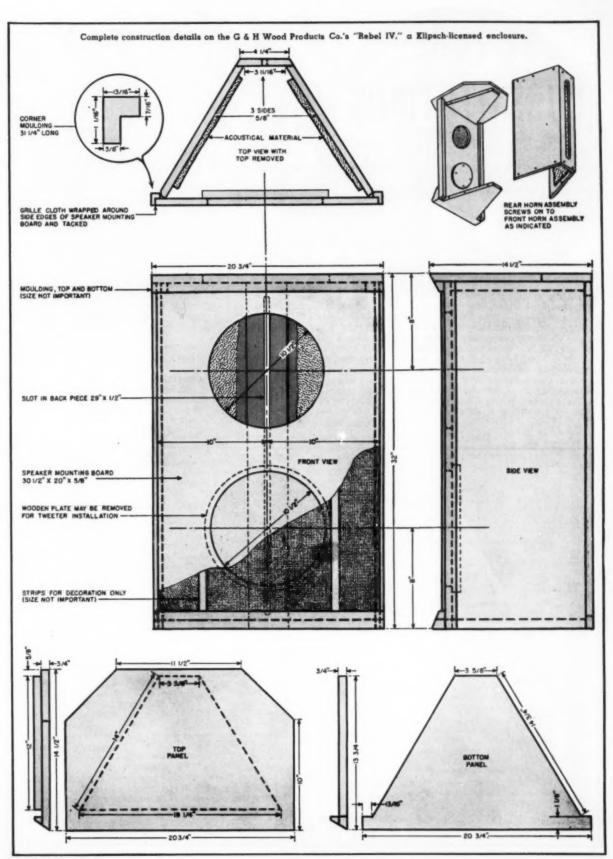
Tested in the home and sound stu-

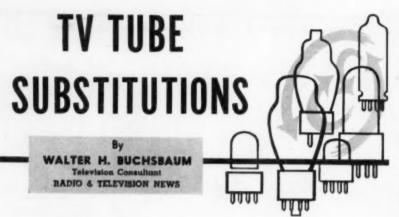
Tested in the home and sound studios throughout the country, the Klipsch "Rebel IV" has been well received by a gratifying number of discriminating audiophiles and music lovers. Its low frequency performance has enhanced systems with bass as it should be, clean, no boomy responses, no noticeable resonances. Intermodulation effects are reduced, and its small size and attractive appearance will fit and enhance any living room environment.

The complete mechanical details on this particular unit are included in the line drawings on the opposite page. All of the dimensions given are exact and should be adhered to for 12-inch speakers as well as the various combinations of speakers mentioned earlier in the article.

The commercial version of this cabinet is also available in a size to house a 15-inch loudspeaker as well as in kit form for both the 12-inch and 15-inch speakers.

7379





Save this handy guide which lists the tubes most often found in TV receivers and their substitutes.

WHEN a defective tube cannot be quickly replaced from the service technician's stock, the local distributor happens to be out of this number, and the customer is anxious to get his set back, a substitution is often possible. Sometimes another tube type can be plugged into the same socket, adjustment of the circuit might be required, or it may even be necessary to rewire the socket or use an adapter. Whatever means are taken to substitute a different tube

type, the customer should understand that the best performance will be obtained when the correct tube is used and that in most instances a substitute is just what the name implies—something to take the place of the correct tube.

Occasionally we hear of service technicians who make substitutions, even rewiring parts of the receiver, without informing the set owner. Usually the customer will find this out when he takes his set to another technician and, whether the rewired portion is really an improvement or not, the customer will always feel distrustful and unhappy. Whenever any circuit changes or tube substitutions are made, be sure to explain them to the set owner.

Tube replacements in the r.f., i.f., and horizontal sync sections usually require realignment or some readjustment of secondary controls. When a slightly different tube type is used, this readjustment will also be necessary. In many instances the use of a different tube type is possible but would require a change in the circuit. The table of tube substitutions given below does not include any substitution where a different circuit component is also needed or where extensive rewiring is necessary. All the substitutions shown can be made either by direct plug-in, rewiring of socket pins only, or else by using a different socket.

Many of the tubes used in TV receivers are electrically identical but have different socket and bulb sizes. For example, the 12AUT is a 9-pin miniature tube and is electrically interchangeable with the 6SN7, an octal base type. All that is needed to substitute one for the other is an adapter, or else removing the old socket and mounting a new one. This is often difficult because sockets are riveted to the chassis and in the process of

(Continued on page 183)

Table of TV tube substitutions. Some tubes have no practical substitute and are so listed.

PUBE	DIRECT SUBSTITUT	CHANGE CONNECTION	CHANGE SOCKET		DIRECT SUBSTITUTE	CHANGE	SOCKET
B3 V2			1X2, 7-pin	6N7			
X2 U4 V4	5T4 5U4, 5T4	5X4 (plates 3, 5; fil. 7, 8) 5X4 (plates 3, 5; fil. 7, 8)	1B3, octal 5Z3, 4-prong 5Z3, 4-prong	684 688 68A7 68B7Y	68B7Y 68A7		6AH4, octal 6T8, 9-pin, 7X7 loctal 6BE6 7-pin 6BE6 7-pin
W4 Y3 AB4	5V4, 5Y3 5V4	5Y4 (plates 3, 5; fil. 7, 8) 5Y4 (plates 3, 5; fil. 7, 8)		6SH7 6SJ7 6SK7	6SH7	68J7 (short 3, 5)	6AU6 7-pin 6AU6, 6CB6, 7-pin
AC7 AF4			6AH6, 7-pin	6SL7 6SN7			6BD6 7-pin, 7A7 loctal 12AX7* 9-pin 12AU7* 9-pin, 7N7 locta
AG5 AG7 AH4 AH6	6AKS, 6BCS	6CB6 (short 2 and 7)	6CL6, 9-pin 6S4, 9-pin 6AC7, octal	6T4 6T8 6U4 6U8	6AX4		fiS8 actal; 7X7 loctal 6V3 9-pin (top cap)
AJ4 AK5 AL5	6BCS	6CB6 (short 2 and 7)	6H6, octal	6V3 6V6 6W4	6Y6, 6W6 6AX4, 6U4		7C5 loctal; 6AQ5 7-pin
AM4			ono, octar	6W6 6X4	8V6		6V3 9-pin (top cap) 7Y4 loctal
AOS AOS	6AV6	6ARS (short 1 and 7)	6V6, octal	6X8 6Y6	eve, eLe		
ARS	6AQS		6K6, octal	7A5 7A6			6H6 octal
AT6	6AV6, 6AQ6 6AV5		7C6, 7B6, loctal	7A7 7AD7			6SK7 octal 6AG7 octal; 6CL6 9-pir
AVS AVS	6AUS 6AT6, 6AO6	6CB6 (interchange 2, 7)		7B5 7B6 7C5	7C6		6K6 octal, 6ARS, 7-pin 6AT6, 6AV6, 7-pin 6V6 octal
BA6	6U4 6BCS	6CB6 (interchange 2, 7)	6V3, 9-pin (top cap)	7C6 7F8		7B6 (short 4, 7)	6AT6, 6AV6, 7-pin 12AT7*, 9-pin
BC5 BE6 BD6 BF5	6AGS, 6AKS		6SA7 octal: 7Q7 loctal 6SK7 octal	7N7 7Q7 7X7			6SN7 octal, 12AU7*9-pi 6BE6, 7-pin, 6SA7 octa 6T8 9-pin, 6S8 octal
BG6 BK7	6CD6 6BQ7, 6BZ7			7¥4 12AT7 12AU7	12AZ7		6X4 7-pin 7F8* loctal 6SN7* octal, 7N7* locta
BL7 BN6 BO6				12AV7 12AX7 12AY7	12AX7 12AV7		6SL7* octal 6SL7* octal 6SN7* octal, 7N7* loctal
BQ7 BY5	6BK7, 6BZ7			12AZ7 12BH7	12 AT 7		6BL7*, 6SN7* octal
BZ7 C4 CB6	6BK7, 6BQ7	6AU8 (interchange 2, 7)	6J5 octal	12BY7		6CL6* (plate 6, screen 3, 8, sup 7)	
CD6	6806	12BY7* (plate 7,	6AG7 octal	25L6 25Z5	25Z6		
H6 J5		screen 8, sup. 3, 9)	6ALS, 7-pin 6C4, 7-pin	25Z6 35L6 33W4	25Z5		35Y4 loctal
M6 K6			7B5, loctal, 6ARS, 7-pin	35Z3 35Z4	35Z5		35Z4, 35Z5 octal 35Z3 loctal
L6				35Z5	35Z4		35Z3 loctal



Fig. 1. An experimental single-tube color TV camera, not much larger than its black-and-white counterpart.

By WILLIAM R. FEINGOLD

Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corporation

N October 11, 1950, the Federal Communications Commission approved the field sequential system (popularly known as the CBS system) as the official color TV standard for the United States. This system had been under development-for approximately 10 years, and gave a fairly presentable performance in comparison with competitive methods which were more or less newly conceived. It was an unfortunate choice, however, because the field sequential color system required a vertical field rate of 144 per second (as opposed to the black and white of 60) and a line rate of 29,160 cycles-per-second (as against the black and white of 15,750) to eliminate flicker, thereby making this system incompatible with black and white transmission standards. Finally, when the NPA terminated all color TV activity on November 20, 1951 in the interest of national defense, the CBS system, as used in aerial TV transmissions, died a natural death. For strictly industrial television use, the CBS system is still being employed in closed circuit applications.

In the meantime, the Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association set up a committee to formulate an improved compatible color signal. The more than 200 engineers and physicists of this National Television System Committee (NTSC) from 91 leading companies in the television industry formulated and tested a color TV signal which could fit into the present 6 mc. channel, and was compatible with the black and white transmission standards.

The NTSC does not own any equipment, neither transmitters nor receiv-

Part 1: Clarifying the color TV situation with some predictions on what to expect in color receivers.

ers, and is not interested in the detailed circuitry of either type of equipment. Its interest in equipment stops at the point where it has been established that the signal specifications can be met with readily available gear. The end goal is a set of signal specifications, proven and practical, that can be presented to the FCC for approval. That this goal has been met has been amply attested to by the fact that numerous organized field tests have been arranged by the NTSC and attended by some 15 different manufacturers with their color receivers. These receivers represent the varied outputs of the different engineers all working from the same signal specifications and all receivers are producing excellent pictures.

The NTSC Signal

Although a detailed treatment of this new color signal will be made in the second article of this series, a simplified treatment is in order.

From a welter of data pertaining to the physiological aspects of color vision and a mass of theoretical data regarding the character of the television signal itself, the following color signal has been formulated. To the present monochrome standards as they now exist an additional color signal specification has been added. The resultant effect is not unlike the conventional lithographic technique of printing in three colors plus black to add the de-

tail. In our case, the present monochrome information carries the shades of black and white including all the fine detail, and the color information is added on a color subcarrier to fill in the large areas of color (Fig. 2).

Tests have shown that the eye cannot perceive fine color detail, hence, there is no need to burden the color circuits with wide-band information. The shaded area on Fig. 2 indicates that this color information in the lower sideband is restricted to a bandwidth of 1.3 mc. Note, too, that the upper sideband cannot extend this far since the limits of the channel restrict this area to approximately 0.4 mc. Although this unsymmetrical distribution of sideband energy is not a desirable situation, it has been possible to design the details of the system in such a manner that it causes no extra trouble.

Because the lower sideband of the color information falls well within the monochrome video channel it was necessary, in the interest of compatibility, that this color data be made invisible on a standard black and white receiver. This was done (within the limitations of the linearity of the system) by setting the color subcarrier at a frequency which is an odd multiple of half the line repetition rate. The actual frequency selected by the NTSC is 3.58 mc. This unique feature of adding narrow-band color information on a special color subcarrier to a

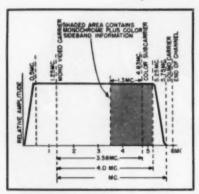


Fig. 2. Color signal characteristics.

standard monochrome transmission is the essential characteristic of the signal. When a color signal is transmitted, the conventional monochrome receiver will present the picture in shades of black, gray, and white with a negligible trace of the picture's color signal origin. An interesting point is that these black and white pictures usually have better resolution than that obtained from conventional monochrome reception. The reason for this improvement is simply that the transmitters have to be more carefully adjusted to handle the color data on the 3.58 mc. subcarrier and, as a result, the monochrome information is present in more detail.

The conversion of a good monochrome transmitter from black and white to color is simplicity itself. (See Fig. 3.) If a color video signal is already available, either from a color camera or a network link, no changes are required. To get this video information from a network a minor investment in new terminal equipment will be required. Networks will probably be the main source of nationwide color transmissions until a sufficient number of color studios are constructed.

The color studio gear and the camera equipment are somewhat more complicated than their monochrome counterparts. Present color cameras consist of three pickup tubes mounted side by side with each one masked with a proper primary filter. By the use of properly positioned dichroic mirrors (mirrors which reflect light of one color and pass all other colors) the single viewed image of one lens is made to fall on each of the three photosensitive camera surfaces. Since these images must pass through green, red, and blue filters respectively before they strike these surfaces, the three resultant video outputs represent the green, red, and blue signals corresponding to these colors in the original scene.

Progress has already been made toward the development of a single camera pickup tube that will put out three primary signals (Fig. 1). There is no doubt that technical advances in studio equipment will be made towards simplification. In this connection it is interesting to note that the

compatible nature of the signal allows for testing transmitting and receiving equipment by radiating color signals (with FCC approval) without public announcements of the fact. One of the first such "sneak" transmissions took place late in June in New York City on WNBT during a "Howdy Doody" program.

The Color Receiver

The color receiver is basically a monochrome receiver with additional circuitry. This additional circuitry falls into two groups. The first group is that part required by the color information alone. In Fig. 4 this area is covered by the chroma, decoding, color sync, and matrix networks. This part produces as its end product the green, red, and blue video signals. The second group is that area of circuitry dictated by the requirements of the picture tube (or display device). Since Fig. 4 indicates an RCA tri-color tube, a dynamic convergence network is used, as required by this tube.

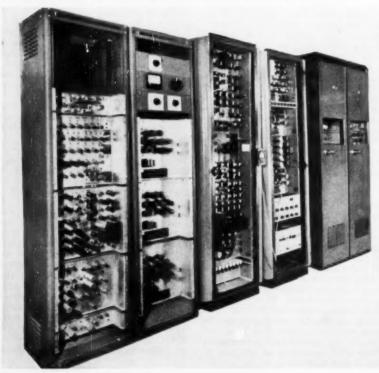
Although the interior of the color receiver is somewhat more complex than its monochrome brother, the user's controls are only complicated by the addition of one more knob. This control is marked "Chroma." It allows a customer who takes issue with the mathematically correct ratio of color to monochrome to vary this ratio. The picture color can thus be varied from a light pastel shading to an intense lush overly-colored display.

With regard to the fine tuning control, the public will have to be reducated. It will be recalled that split-sound receivers of five years ago required a careful setting of the fine tuning control or there was no sound. This careful setting of the tuner oscillator made for optimum picture quality. However, the problem of oscillator drift gave way to the use of intercarrier systems with the net result that sound was always present and tuning the oscillator to obtain the best picture became a forgotten operation.

In order that the color receiver retain the benefits of intercarrier operation and yet force the customer to adjust the tuner oscillator to its proper place to insure good color quality, the designer is forced to use some sort of tuning indicator. In this case what could be better than the face of the picture tube? The sound traps in the receiver are made sharp and deep so that when the oscillator is properly tuned the picture is clean. When the oscillator is mistuned the picture will show annoying sound patterns.

The most publicized aspect of the color TV receiver has been the picture tube. All color tubes presently used or being developed have three color phosphors deposited on the front face of the picture tube in either a dot pattern array or a striped pattern, horizontal or vertical. The RCA tricolor tube¹, utilizing three gun structures is typical of the former type, while the Lawrence tube² as made by

Color TV signal generating equipment used by Emerson for the design and testing of color TV receivers. Included is a monoscope and flying-spot scanner.



Chromatic Laboratories, containing a

single gun, is typical of the latter.

The RCA picture tube contains a phosphor dot pattern consisting of 195,000 dots in each of three colors for a total of 585,000 dots. The three guns are so arranged that each gun will excite only its particular phosphor color. As a consequence it is possible and desirable to excite the three guns simultaneously with their respective color signals and thereby have a simultaneous light output in red, green, and blue. This design does not require any form of sequential color switching and provides a maximum light output roughly three times that which would be available on any sequential system using this tube. The use of three guns carries with it some severe mechanical and electronic circuit requirements. The first is the specification that each gun strike its respective phosphor without contamination from the other two. The second is the problem of registration of the three colored pictures. Improvements in the production control of the picture tube and in the electronic circuitry associated with the tube have reduced both problems to an acceptable level.

The Lawrence tube contains a series of red, green, and blue stripes approximately 0.015 inch wide with a built-in switching grid to allow the single electron beam to scan any one color depending on the switching potential present. Because of the single gun construction, a sequential display is essential. This means that this tube cannot suffer from any registration problems. However, it does suffer from a light output loss of two-thirds because only one phosphor is in use at one time. There is the additional requirement of substantial switching energy to the switching electrodes.

The test receivers used by the various manufacturers during NTSC field trials have utilized the RCA tri-color tube exclusively. Although limited numbers of the Lawrence tube have been released to the industry, a comparative appraisal is not possible at this time. It is probable that the first production color receivers will contain the RCA tube.

It should be quite obvious by now that the color receiver will be somewhat more complex and considerably more expensive than the present monochrome receiver. The picture monochrome receiver. tube alone is expected to cost from 150 to 200 dollars. The tube complement of the receiver will fall between 40 and 50 tubes. These two factors alone make a cost estimate of the first color receivers fall in the \$750 to \$1000 class. In addition, these receivers will produce a small picture, judged by present-day standards. The most successful RCA tri-color tube developed to date contains an exterior shell similar to the old 16AP4 and produces a 12½" pumpkin-type pic-ture. Although intensive developmental work is now going on toward a 16" picture there is no indication

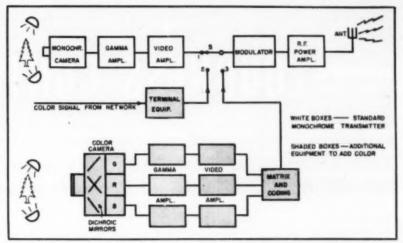


Fig. 3. Simplified block diagram of a typical color television transmitter.

when this larger tube will be available or how much it will cost.

Receiver Production

Obviously there will be no rush to buy the first color receivers. Very few prospective customers will buy a 121/4" color picture at \$800 in preference to a 21" monochrome picture at \$300. However, the novelty is expected to appeal to some, and first production schedules will cater to this rather meager demand.

How soon manufacturers will put color receivers in the field, after FCC approval, is entirely up to the manufacturer himself. There will probably not be a repeat of the 630TS experience where RCA released complete data on this black and white receiver to their licensees, covering chassis layout, component specifications, alignment procedure, troubleshooting, etc. It will be necessary for each manufacturer to build up a nucleus of engineers familiar with the color TV Fortunately, a number of problem.

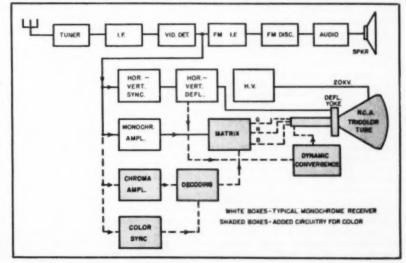
companies have already done this and have also accumulated a fair amount of specialized test and alignment equipment.

The next step, however, is actual production. The single bottleneck here is the test and alignment equipment for line use. Delivery of this material, from only a few sources, is quoted at from six months to a year. Realizing this, some manufacturers have already placed orders for production test equipment prior to FCC approval. Assuming FCC approval early in 1954, it is safe to say that the first color receiver will be released in the late spring of 1954 with a number of manufacturers in the field by the fall.

The Service Technician

The conscientious service technician who understands the workings of a black and white receiver will not fear the complexities of a color receiver. The transition is not as dramatic as (Continued on page 173)

Fig. 4. Simplified block diagram of a typical color television receiver,



LOUDNESS CONTROL By MICHAEL H. ESTKOWSKI

OUDNESS controls, as opposed to volume controls, have come to mean frequency-compensated, sound-power level controls. This article describes such a control. The various shortcomings of controls available on the market or through technical literature are circumvented in the author's version. Although loudness controls are a controversial topic, several publications have appeared which treat the problem in a rational and experimental manner (See References). For the reader's convenience, the salient factors affecting frequency compensation at various loudness levels are reviewed briefly.

The reference for all tonal compensation of volume controls is the Fletcher-Munson curves, shown in Fig. 1. These curves represent contours of equal hearing loudness at different frequencies over the audio spectrum at various sound-power levels. upper and lower extremes of these contours are the sense of feel at and above 100 decibels, and the threshold of hearing at 0 decibels. For example, the 40 do curve represents the soundpower necessary at the different frequencies so the hearing loudness will be of equal intensity. Immediately we see that a flat frequency control will not do a satisfactory job at soundpower levels below the originally produced loudness. Unless our nerves are of non-resonant steel, we will not listen to music at its concert hall or dance hall loudness in our 15 foot by 20 foot living rooms.

At first glance we nurse the idea that we can use the bass boost tone control to handle the problem. However, if we want music at about a 50 db level (moderately loud), then from the Fletcher-Munson curves we notice that the volume setting for 25 cps is 35 db above the setting for 1000 cps (the reference frequency of these curves). So, if we look again, we realize that tone controls providing these characteristics are hard to get. If we go to a level of 40 db, the difference between the 25 and 1000 cps settings is about 42 db (40 db level is soft background music-the kind we like with our meals). What average tone control can do this!

A tone-compensated volume control which is relatively simple to build and follows the Fletcher-Munson curves very closely.

Besides these points, there is one more problem to contend with. It is the fact that in using amplifiers for reproducing purposes, the 100 db full-power reference level (threshold of feeling) may be excessively loud. So, it becomes necessary to lower the level of full-power to some appropriate value. As cited in Reference 1, this level is averaged at about the 80 db contour curve. In this case, the necessary compensation is about 14 or 15 db higher than the values given previously.

Nothing has been said about the high frequency end, i.e., frequencies above 1000 cps. The controversy on this point is complicated. However, the Fletcher-Munson curves do show some boost from 5000 cps on up above the 10,000 cps level. This boost exists at all levels of sound, though. The author contends that there is a need for some high-frequency boost above 5000 cps. It is especially true with amplifiers drooping at the high end and rooms where the noise level is above average. Furthermore, people with natural hearing impairments need extra compensation on the high-frequency end.

The author's control was designed to meet these requirements. Circuitwise, the components are non-critical and the network is very simple, Fig. 2A. The volume level does not go all the way to zero, but this is not a fault since at a minimum setting the sound level is at or very close to the threshold of hearing (it can be made to fall in this range). In cases where the listener wants no sound he usually turns off the amplifier or takes the needle off the record.

Electronic operation of the control is based on two sections of RC low-frequency crossover circuits. There are three components in each branch, R_1 , R_2 , C_1 and R_3 , R_4 , C_2 . Values of R_2 - C_1 and R_2 - C_2 determine the crossover frequency and may therefore be

selected to produce the desired characteristic. The function of R_1 and R_2 is the flattening of frequency response beyond the crossover point. Calculations for achieving the desired results are very simple and an example illustrates the method of procedure.

Assume a value of R, to be 1 megohm (a volume control in this case) and further ascribe the condition that at a minimum setting of R_1 the bass frequency of 20 cps is to be attenuated 6 db-a voltage ratio of approximately 2. To attain this result it is necessary that $X_{c_1} + R_2$ at 20 cps equal 1 megohm. Furthermore, a crossover frequency of, say, 1500 cps is required. This is done by selecting the value of C_1 to have an impedance of 1 megohm at 20 cps and temporarily ignoring R1. Using a reactance chart or the Shure slide rule, C, is .008 μfd. The next step is to find the reactance of C, at the crossover frequency, or 1500 cps. With the given value of C, the reactance at the desired frequency is 13,300 ohms. At this stage the value of R: may be determined. If R2 is 13,300 ohms it would seem that the crossover would fall at about 1500 cps and the attenuation remain flat from there on in. In practice, however, such is not the case. The crossover falls about an octave higher than the assumed frequency by using this method of calculation. So, if a resulting crossover frequency of 1500 cps is desired then the calculations should be based on about 800 Revising the computations we find that X_{c_1} at 800 cps is 25,000 ohms in rough figures. R_1 is made 25,000 ohms. With these conditions the attenuation of 1500 cps at a minimum setting of R_1 is:

(25,000 + 13,300)/(1,000,000 + 25,000 + 13,300) = 1/36.9 or about 31.4 db.

This method does not produce a sharp crossover, but it nevertheless approaches the ideal asymptotes as closely as simple RC networks can. The important part is the fact that the difference in attenuation between 20 cps and 1500 cps is 25.4 db. Furthermore, an RC network can only give a maximum attenuation curve of 6 db-per-octave, and the requirements need considerably more than that. Therefore, by cascading another similar section (in this case Rz, Cz, and R.) the attenuation at a minimum setting of both R_1 and R_2 becomes 50.8 db (the potentiometers are ganged).

To boost the high frequency output at settings other than maximum a condenser shown as C, in Fig. 2B may be connected between the tops of R_1 and R_s . The effectiveness of C_s is counteracted by C_0 and therefore R_0 . Fig. 2B, of about 10,000 ohms may be inserted. It is to be noted that the degree of high-frequency boost may be controlled at will by appropriate values of C_i and R_i , providing R_i does not become too large compared to R_s . This latter fact will introduce an insertion loss since the total frequency spectrum is developed across Rs and Rs, while the output is taken across R,

Response curves of the loudness control of Fig. 2A, are shown in Fig. 3. Comparing these with the Fletcher-Munson curves, Fig. 1, we note that although they do not coincide, the approach is close and considerably better than the curves published to date.

Listening tests proved that the control does a very good job. Some listeners bemoaned the lack of high-frequency notes. After inserting C, of 47 $\mu\mu$ fd. and R_s of 0 ohms even these critical individuals were satisfied.

Transference of the maximum reference level, mentioned previously, may be fulfilled by having a non-compensated volume control ahead of the control in question. As a matter of fact the compensated control acts as a very effective bass tone control when used with a straight attenuator ahead of it.

The home experimenter will be pleasantly surprised when the control is put through its paces. However, when building the control care must be taken to keep the component parts away from electrostatic fields. The circuit has fairly high impedances and resistances which are prone to pick up hum. To alleviate this situation R_1 and R_z can be 500,000 ohms each. Then, to preserve the attenuation characteristics, C_1 , C_2 , R_2 , and R_4 have to be changed in accordance with the calculations given. The value of R_1 has to be high enough to prevent a shunting effect on R2, C2, and R1.

Besides operating as a non-linear attenuator of frequencies below the crossover point, the loudness control can operate as a low-frequency booster if it is the R_u of a preceding vacuum tube stage. That is, if the loudness control has a shunting effect on the plate load of a vacuum tube amplification stage feeding into it, then the shunting effect decreases with lower frequencies and causes a higher

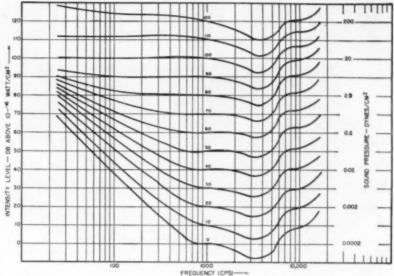


Fig. 1. Equal loudness contours for normal ears, known as the Fletcher-Munson curves,

output signal voltage-as compared to the output at frequencies above the crossover point. In this fashion the control has two simultaneous functions: (1) it acts as a bass boosting complex plate load for a vacuum tube (cancelling the effect of coupling condensers) and (2) it attenuates frequencies in a manner which results in the Fletcher-Munson hearing characteristic curves.

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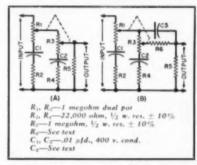
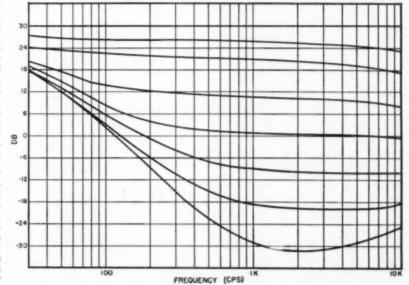
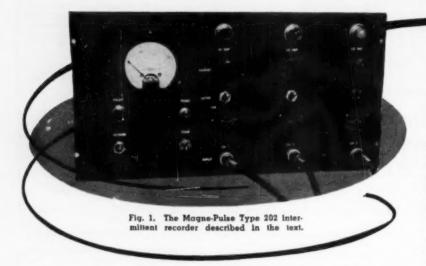


Fig. 2. (A) Basic circuit which produces the frequency response shown in Fig. 3. (B) Addition of C, and R, makes it possible to increase the output of the high frequencies.

Fig. 3. Response curves of the loudness control circuit shown in Fig. 2A. When pots R, and R, are set for maximum output, then the frequency response is flat at 30 db across the entire audio spectrum. See text for further discussion of this point.



NEW TV INTERMITTENT CHECKER



This new TV service instrument may help eliminate one of the most difficult TV service problems: intermittents.

NE of the most troublesome and time-consuming service faults that the average technician encounters is an intermittent, that is, a trouble that occurs only for a short period of time and then disappears for a much longer time. Not only does such a trouble try the service technician's patience, but equally important, it is often the cause of customer dissatisfaction and many callbacks. Although only about 10% of the sets brought into the shop are intermittents, they often take from 30 to 40% of the technician's time.

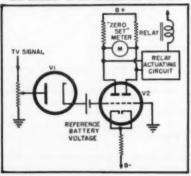
A new instrument designed to detect intermittents and localize them to the specific circuits and components in which they occur is shown in Fig. 1. This intermittent recorder is connected to three key points in the intermittent radio or TV set, and the set is turned on. The service technician can then continue to service other sets. When the trouble occurs in the intermittent receiver, the recorder immediately detects it, a buzzer is sounded, and a lamp lights, indicating the service technician exactly where the intermittent has occurred or is occurring. An important feature of this instrument is that this lamp remains on even if the trouble disappears. Thus, even if the service technician leaves the shop, he will know that an intermittent occurred, and in what circuit.

The intermittent recorder is extremely flexible in that it can monitor any three circuits in the set and can be used to localize the trouble to individual components. If the service

technician has no idea where the intermittent is occurring, the three lines can be used, for example, to check the video output, audio output, and high-voltage drive. Assume that the intermittent occurred in the video circuit. The video line lamp lights up. Now the three lines can be placed on three different stages in the video section. The next time the intermittent occurs, the trouble will be localized in a specific stage. Finally, the three lines can be placed at three points within the stage; for example, the grid, cathode, and plate circuit. This enables localization to several

The basic circuit of one channel of the intermittent recorder is shown in Fig. 2. V_1 , rectifies the input signal from a stage in the TV set. V_2 is a dual-triode used in a balanced circuit. The grid of the first half is biased by

Fig. 2. Simplified basic circuit of one test channel of the intermittent recorder.



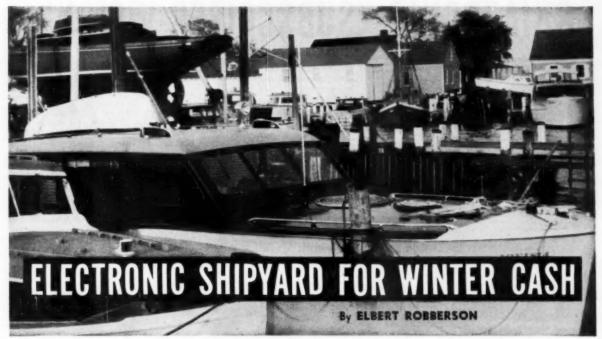
By
JOSEPH RACKER
Magne-Pulse Corporation

the TV signal and the bucking battery reference voltage. With the TV receiver operating normally, the potentiometer in the rectifier circuit is adjusted so that the rectified TV signal voltage exactly equals the battery voltage. This effectively places the grid of the first half of V_2 at zero potential and balances the circuit. In practice, this is simply done by adjusting the front panel potentiometer corresponding to the line used for a "zero" meter reading.

When an intermittent occurs, the TV voltage varies sufficiently to unbalance V2, which results in a voltage being applied to the relay actuating circuit. Actuation of the relay causes the buzzer to sound, turns on the lamp, and "locks out" all other monitor circuits. That is, only the test channel in which the intermittent occurred will become unbalanced. The other circuits which are affected by the intermittent milliseconds later do not cause their lamps to light up. For example, if three video stages are being monitored, an intermittent shorting condenser in the first stage will eventually affect voltages in the second and third stages. However, only the circuit monitoring the first stage will become unbalanced, since the intermittent is occurring in that stage. The instant that this circuit becomes unbalanced, it locks out the other stages. Thus, only the lamp of the test channel monitoring the first video stage will light up. The test channels in the intermittent recorder permit acceptance of positive or negative d.c. and a.c. voltages and cover various ranges of sensitivity.

Some typical servicing experiences with the intermittent recorder will give some indication of how it can be used. In one case, the customer complained that the picture on his TV set intermittently became narrow, and margins would be seen on both left and right. This happened after the set (a Motorola 16K2) was turned on for about one hour. Obviously the horizontal drive voltage was decreasing. The intermittent recorder was, therefore, connected directly to three circuits in the horizontal drive. The most sensitive test line was connected to the grid of the horizontal output tube, which checked all circuits up to

(Continued on page 196)



The time to start rehabilitation and repair of the electronic gear is when the boats come into the yard for winter storage.

MY FIRST winter in the marineradio business was cold! But in the spring the way to pay the offseason rent became obvious: operate an "electronic shipyard!" When the shipyard hauls a boat, you haul the electronic gear in for a winter checkover, and safe warm storage.

I had been called to service a lineup of boats that had just been dunked, and the owners were breathing down my neck. In each case, after checking the external connections of the radiotelephone, and opening the cabinet to clip a voltmeter on the "B-plus," I had flipped the "on" switch—and got nothing! In a couple of cases there was "B"-voltage, but also a wisp of smoke.

These boatmen had economized by leaving everything aboard through the winter. Anyone who has climbed aboard a boat early some wintery morning has seen condensed water glistening on all the metal in the cabin. It happens inside equipment as well as outside, so after a few months condenser plates grow a beard, contacts corrode, and insulators turn into low-grade resistors. I resolved that next winter, every piece of gear possible would come into the shop. After I worked out an assembly-line process this turned into a profitable procedure which can well be used by anyone in the game.

If the importance of proper winter care is in doubt, here are some statistics. Take three groups: (1) equipment left aboard all winter; (2) equipment removed by the owner or shipyard mechanics; and (3) equipment removed, stored, and reconditioned by a marine-radio technician.

Stagger your work load and stabilize your income by setting up a plan for handling your marine service work "off season".

In 90% of the vessels in case (1). when I was called to fire up the equipment in the spring, it had to be marked "Dead on Arrival." The 10% that worked were in boats that kept heat up, either by warm inside storage or other arrangements. The main causes of failure ranged from sticking vibrators to grass growing in the condensers, but a thorough shop check was indicated in every case, even though a little work on the spot might induce the set to show life. For instance, a stuck vibrator might be shock treated, by a stiff belt with the handle of a screwdriver, and the "Bplus" would come up-then it would drop and all that would be needed for smoke signaling would be an Indian

The boats in category (2) averaged about 50-50. The troubles were slightly different, but troubles there would be. After the vibrator was induced to buzz, the set might work, but not very well. Trouble ranged from the receiver being dead, because the owner had noticed a bunch of loose screws which he had of course tightened (the i.f. and front-end tuning adjustments, naturally); short-circuited transmitter-coil turns, dropping output to zero or just slightly more; to the bitter extreme of a reversed battery hookup causing electrolytic destruction of metal fittings and engine parts below the water line.

I went aboard one such boat on a

service call and found it sinking. A hurry-up call to the shipyard got the vessel hauled out just a little before the time when fish would have been swimming in and out of the portholes. Inspection showed the propeller shaft to be dissolved to the size of a pencil, the propeller a delicate bit of bronze lace, and some fittings were completely absent. To save money, the owner had connected up his own radiotelephone-backwards! Full battery voltage was put between the engine fittings and the ground plate, and the seagoing demon, electrolysis, sat down to the table for a full meal.

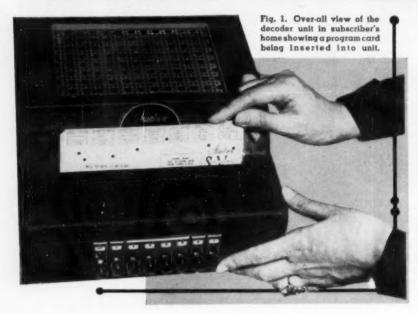
Failures on boats in group (3) were almost nil. Whenever trouble showed it was from causes external to the equipment, such as dead batteries, or short-circuited antenna insulators—all things easily corrected at the time of equipment re-installation.

There is just one big question mark, and that is: how can money be made on winter-storage service? Without an efficient system, time is wasted in travel and set-up for service, and the cost may be out of proportion to the job.

Preparation is required, both in the "administrative" department and in the shop. Toward fall, send a letter to every prospect offering the service. Customers like to know what they are getting into, so outline your rates. Labor may be charged for by the hour,

(Continued on page 189)

SKIATRON'S "SUBSCRIBER-VISION"



Utilizing a program card which carries a printed circuit to complete connection, this system is now being demonstrated.

NEW electronic system for the transmission of scrambled video and sound signals from a TV station and their unscrambling at the home of subscribers was demonstrated to a New York audience recently by Skiatron Electronics & Television Corp.

Basically, the "Subscriber-Vision" system of TV transmission and reception is not too complex. The picture as well as the sound signal is transmitted by a regular television station on its assigned channel. The station, however, must be equipped with an "S-V" coder unit. The coder scrambles the picture and sound signals in any desired random or regular manner. If this signal is picked up by any set not equipped with a decoder, the sound is completely unintelligible and the image on the screen is a multiple one.

At the receiving end, the set ownersubscriber has a small decoding unit which can be easily connected to any TV receiver. The decoder may be either a small box-like unit, as shown in Fig. 1, or the decoder circuit may be built into the receiver itself at the time of manufacture. The function of this decoder unit is exactly the opposite of that of the coder unit at the transmitter. It takes the scrambled picture and sound and unscrambles it.

The Decoder

The decoder operates in the follow-

ing manner. As can be seen from Fig. 1, a card is inserted into a slot in the decoder. This card looks very much like an IBM card and carries the codes that are used for the programs covered by the card. The programs for the week are listed on top of the card and the codes corresponding to these programs are contained in printed circuits on the lower part of the card. The card used at the demonstration listed seven programs, one for each day of the week. The subscriber selects his program on the card and when that program is about to start he depresses the corresponding pushbutton on the decoder unit. push-button actuates a switch which connects the proper circuits in the decoder and the picture is unscrambled. As soon as any push-button is depressed, a small hole is punched into the subscription card so that there is proof that a certain program has been seen and should be billed.

Coding of the Signal

The transmitter and receiver block diagrams are shown in Figs. 2 and 5 with the additional equipment required for the "Subscriber-Vision" system shown within the dotted boxes.

In transmission, the picture is shifted several times in the horizontal direction. Thus, the video signal of several fields is shifted with respect to the horizontal sync pulses in such a manner that there is quite a notice-

By RUDOLF F. GRAF

able phase shift between fields. In this way a series of pictures is transmitted each of which is complete in itself but jiggles back and forth in a horizontal direction. This multiple transmission can consist of two or three or as many as five, six, or seven images. Furthermore, the fields do not necessarily have to appear in sequence. For example, let's assume the code deals with four pictures and see how this process is handled.

These four pictures could be sent out in the order: 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, or they could be transmitted as 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, or 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, or 4, 1, 3, 2, 4, 1, 3, 2, or any of the other possible combinations. If we choose any of these or another similar code and repeat that sequence continuously, we have a code which varies at a regular rate. If the sequence varies in an unpredictable manner, we have a "random" code.

It can be seen that there is a tremendous number of possible combinations of horizontal displacements. The only problem left is to select a code which can be represented on the subscriber's card and yet be reasonably secret and tamper-proof. This can be accomplished quite easily as will be discussed.

The Transmitter

Three blocks in Fig. 2 make up the heart of the video coding unit. These are the "Field Selector," the "Switching and Coding Circuit," and "Sweep Generators #1, #2, #3." In order to simplify the explanation of this system, we have chosen a code which has a maximum variation of three, thus the picture will be in any of three positions at all times.

First let us consider the type of code used and then we will see how it is produced by these circuits. The present system works with a code that is basic with each card. That means that as soon as the card is inserted in the decoder, some of its twenty-nine contacts establish a basic code. The code is shown as the "Code for the Week" at the top of Fig. 4. Note that the code is incomplete by itself (every third space is blank) and must be filled in.

Even though the "Code for the Week" may be quite involved, the "filling in" may be accomplished by a very simple sequence such as 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, or 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1 or 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, etc. or any other sequence that may be set up. These numbers refer, of course, to the relative position of each field at any one particular time. If we study the sample codes for a minute, we see that the picture

will do quite a bit of moving along the screen of the tube. Although it will look like a jumbled mess, there is still a fixed sequence that is followed.

The input and output signals of the "Sweep Generators" are shown in Fig. 3. Into the circuit come horizontal sync pulses which hold the whole thing in phase. Coming out of these circuits are three horizontal sweep signals of exactly the same frequency, but each slightly displaced from the other. The three signals are designated as A, B, and C.

The "Field Selector" feeds rectangular pulses into the "Switching and Coding Circuit." These pulses take up the time of a complete field. Now, in order to put everything together, we have to refer back to Fig. 4 again. We will work with the code for program "Y" which has a sequence 1, 3, 3, 2, 3,

1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, etc.

The pulses shown at "A" are vertical sync pulses. They appear at a field Thus the space between them is one field. In order to understand the system more easily, the spaces between each of these pulses have been filled in with the code numbers of program "Y." Therefore, the code sequence is actually the field sequence. If we now realize that the output voltages from "Sweep Generators #1, #2, and #3, are used for fields 1, 2, and 3 respectively, we have the puz-zle almost solved. All that remains now is to select these pulses at the right time for the duration of one field. This job is done by the "Switching Circuit." This circuit receives the square waves produced by the "Field Selector" at a rate corresponding to the particular code used. These square waves are shown in Fig. 4 as "B," "C," and "D." The separate sweep voltages they produce are shown as "E," "F," and "G" and their combined output as "H." Remember that we are here discussing fields and their individual lines. What is actually moved is the video signal. The horizontal sync pulses are not disturbed but the phase of the video signal between them is changed every field or so.

As far as the sound signal is concerned, the coding process is a little less involved. The audio signal is first amplitude modulated at a relatively low frequency in "Modulator #1." This modulated signal then goes to a frequency remodulator where it is scrambled at the same rate as the picture. This scrambled signal then goes through a bandpass filter into a conventional frequency modulator, designated as "Modulator #2." Then it is transmitted as a scrambled frequency-modulated signal.

No decoding pulses are transmitted. The decoding is done entirely at the viewer's home by using the proper card and depressing the correct button on the decoder.

The Receiver

The block diagram of the "Subscriber-Vision" adapted TV receiver is

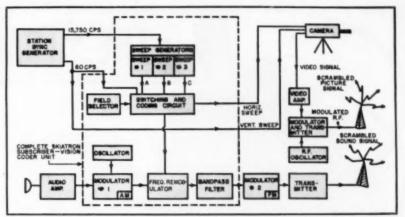


Fig. 2. Block diagram of transmitter adapted to handle S-V coded transmissions.

shown in Fig. 5. Since the problem here is to unscramble a scrambled picture, the circuits used must do essentially the opposite of what is done at the transmitter. Again the vertical and horizontal sync signals are utilized as at the transmitter. They are fed to a "Field Selector" and to "Sweep Generators #1, #2, and #3."

As before, the "Field Selector" feeds rectangular pulses to the "Decoder Unit." These pulses again cover one or more fields depending on the code. The output signals from the three "Sweep Generators" are out-of-phase with each other by exactly the same amount as those at the transmitter. The sequence in which these three signals A, B, and C are used, is determined by the push-button depressed. The bottom part of the program card contains twenty-nine electrically conductive areas which are interconnected in a manner determined by the code used during that (Continued on page 191)

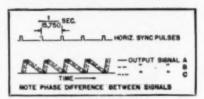


Fig. 3. Output signals of sweep generators #1, #2, #3 of 5-V transmission system.

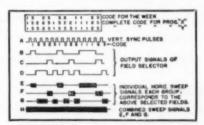
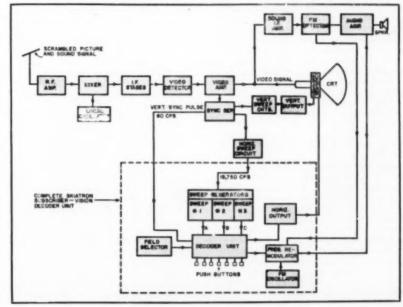


Fig. 4. Signals at field selector and coding and switching circuit of Figs. 2 and 5. See text for details on these patterns.

Fig. 5. Block diagram of the S-V decoder installed in a standard television set.





A pioneering amateur development in the transistor field, the "Transdipper" is a "grid-dip" meter in its most modern form. Completely self-contained, its range is 1.7-33 mc.

HE difficulties connected with the use of a grid-dip oscillator in adjusting the elements of a parasitic array-dragging a long extension cord and the oscillator with its associated power supply up a steel tower, supporting yourself and the instruments at the top of the tower, and trying to take readings and adjust the elements at the same time-make it plain that a portable, self-powered GDO would be a very handy gadget to have. Such an instrument would find many uses, not only outdoors but in the "shack".

The necessary features for such a gadget include (1) portability, (2) self-contained power supply, (3) compactness, and (4) one-hand operation. In the "Transdipper", which is shown in the over-all photograph, all these features were made practicable through the use of the newest member of the electronic-devices familythe transistor.

The use of an RCA 2N33 transistor affords great opportunities for miniaturization and simplicity because this tiny device utilizes no "heater" power, requires no warm-up, and uses little power. The transistor also provides greater stability of operation during handling of the instrument because it is shock-resistant. The "Transdipper" is capable of being held and operated with one hand, and is powered with a small hearing-aid battery. Operating at about 25 milliwatts, it is instant-starting, is extremely stable, and compares favorably for sensitivity with its bigger brothers employing electron tubes.

Design Considerations

The first problem in building a transistor GDO was finding a suitable oscillator circuit of the variable-frequency type. Information on highfrequency transistor oscillators was rather scarce at this stage, but, some basic oscillator circuits were located1 and the first unit was built breadboard fashion. With the aid of a heterodyne frequency meter and a crystal probe, a variable-frequency oscillator was finally constructed which was reasonably stable.

The next problem, the toughest one of all, was to locate a point or points in the oscillator circuit at which a maximum change in current or voltage occurred when the tank circuit of the oscillator was loaded. Because the input to the oscillator was on the order of 25 milliwatts, it was necessary to use low-range instruments for this search. The idea of using a d.c. instrument as an indicating device was quickly abandoned because changes in direct current readings were never greater, at best, than about 10 per-cent. Because a search for changes in r.f. current or voltage might prove more successful, a crystal probe coupled to a 0-50 #a. d.c. micro-

RCA Tube Department

ammeter was used to probe the circuit for r.f. voltage points which would give the desired indication. Although good readings were obtained at various points in the circuit, the changes in r.f. voltage, although much greater than the direct-current changes, were still not entirely satisfactory. At this point it appeared that further im-provement in the oscillator circuit itself was in order.

After considerable experimentation it was discovered that the "Q" of the tank circuit played an important part as far as sensitivity and maximum r.f. voltage change were concerned. The "Q" of the circuit was improved by connecting the transistor base, originally connected at one end to the tank circuit and at the other end to "B+" through a bypassed resistor, to the center tap of the tank coil. An improvement in dip resulted from this change.

Further experimentation with the breadboard model involved circuit modifications which resulted in increasing the output from the oscillator, improving the "Q" of the experimental coils, locating a point in the circuit which gave the maximum dip, and eliminating serious false dips. The circuit shown in Fig. 1 was finally developed. In this circuit, which is basically simple, L_1 and C_2 determine the frequency of oscillation. The indicating circuit, a conventional crystal probe with a microammeter in the output, is connected across the tuned tank circuit and indicates r.f. voltage. When the tank circuit is loaded the r.f. voltage drops giving the desired dip in the meter reading.

Possible Layouts

Because further experimentation might prove interesting, it was decided at first to build the "Transdipper" as shown in the drawing of Fig. 1. This type of construction has proved quite popular for certain types of instruments. It is ideal for those who wish to experiment further with the circuit, because it allows use of the instrument during periods of experimentation and provides breadboard layout facilitating experimental work. After some thought, however, the plans for this type of construction were abandoned because they did not lend themselves to one-hand operation or provide ruggedness, shielding, and further miniaturization.

A search for miniature components showed that the indicating instrument would be the largest component. The battery, tuning condenser, switch, and variable resistors, in that order, are next in size. A number of full-scale drawings was made of the parts layout and parts were rearranged to provide compactness, ease of operation, and shortest wiring paths. A two-piece metal case was finally selected; upon completion of construction and adjustment, the two pieces are snapped or screwed together to provide the proper shielding and protection planned for initially. A 24" x 24" x 5" ICA "Flexi-Mount" case was found to be quite satisfactory. The final arrangement of parts, shown in Figs. 3 and 4, is easily recognized as the type used in some commercially available grid-dip oscillators employing an electron tube or tubes.

Construction

Because a suitable dial for the "Transdipper" was not commercially available, and because this part was the only one lacking before construction could get under way, a homemade dial was devised to fit the instrument. This dial, which was cut from a one-eighth inch sheet of Lucite, protrudes from the upper front sides of the case for easy manipulation. The dial is read through a cut-out hole in the case. A brass bushing about %" in diameter and 1/4" thick having a 14" hole and set screw was fastened to the Lucite disc by means of two countersunk machine screws. A piece of white drawing paper was cemented to the upper surface to complete the dial.

Many of the parts used in the "Transdipper" fitted compactly, some clearances being as small as 1/32 inch. If a simpler tuning-condense mounting is desired, it is quite practical to attach the condenser directly to the upper side of the case. The dial may now be located on the outside of the case, instead of on the inside as shown.

It is a good idea to solder lengths of wire to the terminals before mounting any of the components because it may prove difficult to reach the terminals with a soldering iron after the components are mounted. The components were mounted in the following order: coil socket, switch and tuning condenser, meter, and the two variable resistors. It is wiser to wire the circuit as the components are installed than to install the components completely and then attempt to complete the wiring, because space is limited. The use of a soldering gun for this type of construction is quite helpful.

Coil Design

In line with the compact design, Amphenol 24-5H forms were used for the coils. The completed coils are shown in Fig. 2. The use of small-size coils provides for more convenient access to tight places when measure-

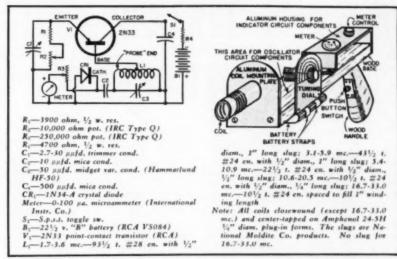


Fig. 1. Complete schematic of the "Transdipper" and an experimental "breadboard" layout which still affords operating convenience. The metering circuit measures changes of r.f. voltage, which is more effective than measuring d.c. current dips.

ments are being made. It is important that coils having a reasonably high "Q" be employed with the instrument to help obtain a good dip. Unfortunately, high-"Q" coils at first caused greater-difficulty with false dips. It was observed during experimentation that the coils used for the low-frequency bands (160 and 80 meters) created the chief difficulty with "Q". Powdered-iron slugs were finally provided for four of the five coils to im-prove the "Q". Holes were drilled and tapped in the bottom of the coil form and each slug was screwed into position with the aid of a lock washer and nut. The top of the slug was lined up approximately with the probe end of the coil. The coil data in Fig. 1 gives the necessary specifications for making the five coils which cover the five low-frequency amateur bands.

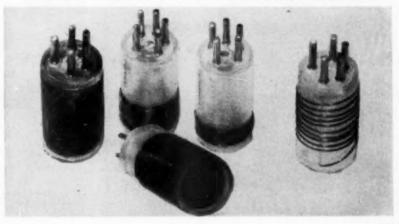
The use of the "Transdipper" can be simplified if the coils are colorcoded to match the colored frequency scales on the dial. Upon completion they should be coated to hold the wire in place. A plastic spray is suitable,

Adjustment

Because some readers may wish to build a "Transdipper" for their own use, the remainder of this article is written in a "how-to-do-it" style. Because transistors are rather costly, it is a good idea to double-check the circuit wiring. It is especially important that the correct polarity be used for the battery connections. Transistors are extremely rugged mechanically, but may be easily damaged electrically.²

Before the case is assembled connect the instrument to a d.c. source which will supply the proper voltage. A low-range d.c. milliammeter may be used during this initial test to measure the total battery current which is approximately 3,5 ma. It is advisable to turn the switch off before inserting one of the coils. Adjust the meter control knob for maximum re-

Fig. 2. The plug-in coils for the "Transdipper." Left to right, coils for 1.7-3.6 mc., 5.4-10.9 mc., 3.1-5.9 mc., 10.6-20.5 mc., 16.7-33.0 mc. The four lowest-frequency coils have slugs to adjust the "Q" of the coils to obtain reliable "dipping" action.



sistance and apply power. The "Transdipper" microammeter should show a reading indicating that the oscillator is functioning. Now, listen for the oscillator signal with a receiver. The beat-frequency oscillator of the receiver should be turned on. (Incidentally, the 2N33 transistor should not be inserted into or withdrawn from the socket with the power on because high transient currents may cause permanent damage to the transistor.) When the signal is located, it should be checked for frequency stability and tone. Tap the instrument. If the circuit has been wired correctly, satisfactory solder connections made, and components rigidly mounted, the frequency should not change more than a few cycles during this test.

The next step is adjustment of condenser C_i . The emitter resistor R_i should be set for maximum resistance when this adjustment is made. At the low frequencies a larger value of capacitance is required for C_1 to sustain oscillation than at the high frequencies. To eliminate continual adjustment of this screwdriver control, therefore, it is recommended that the minimum value of capacitance required to sustain oscillation at the lowest frequency be used. This minimum value of capacitance is also suitable for the high frequencies, although better output and dip are obtained when this condenser is adjusted for maximum output on any tuning range. The adjustment of C, may be eliminated by the installation of a small fixed condenser in the base of each coil connected to the two unused pins on the coil form. Wire the coil socket accordingly. Select the optimum value of capacitance for each coil range.

Grasp the probe end of the coil and observe the meter reading. If the instrument is operating properly there should be a noticeable dip in current. The case may now be assembled and all coils checked for operation, proper frequency range, and overlap.

Calibration

Because the primary function of a grid-dip oscillator is to determine, conveniently and quickly, the approximate resonant frequency of a tuned circuit, the accuracy of the tuning dial is generally not considered too important. Therefore, the station receiver may be utilized satisfactorily for calibration of the dial.

Calibration of the dial is accomplished by providing a suitable reference line above the dial and, starting with the lowest frequency coil, simply placing a dot on the paper scale below the reference line with a pencil and marking in the frequency. To provide for easy reading of the dial, use the innermost arc for the lowest frequency coil and progress outward during the calibration of the other coils.

The dial may now be inked and, if desired, may be coated with a plastic spray for protection.

Operation

To determine the resonant frequency of an unknown circuit, insert a coil which you anticipate will be suitable. Turn the switch on, adjust the emitter resistor for maximum output, and then set the meter needle to about three quarters of full scale with the meter control potentiometer. Couple the coil of the "Transdipper" tightly with the circuit under test and swing the tuning dial slowly over its range. A large dip will occur at resonance. The tight coupling, however, will throw the dial calibration off slightly; the instrument should be backed away, therefore, until only a small dip is observed.

If difficulty is experienced with false dips, readjustment of the emitter condenser or the emitter resistor will help. Locate the largest false dip and maximize output on that frequency. When reasonably high-"Q" circuits are checked, the real dip at resonance is unmistakable provided tight coupling is used.

Like conventional grid-dip oscillators, the "Transdipper" may be used as a wavemeter, signal generator, and field-strength meter, and for the determination of values of L or C when one set of values is known.

When the "Transdipper" is used as a wavemeter, leave the switch in the "on" position and gradually approach the source of r.f. The meter will peak sharply at resonance.

Finally, the author wishes to express his appreciation to R. M. Cohen, A. L. Cleland, and D. R. Baird of the RCA Tube Department for their valuable suggestions and helpful assistance.

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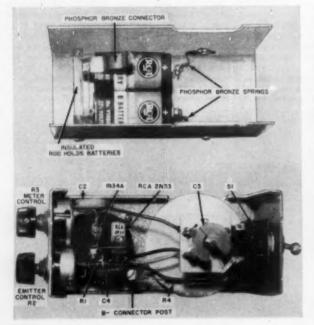
1. Endres, R. O., Moore, R. P., & Oser, E. A.: "Transistor Oscillators," RCA Review, September 1952.

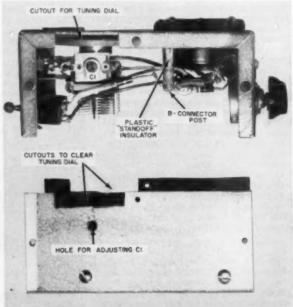
2. Turner, Rufus P.: "Care of Transis-tors," Radio & Television News, February 1953.



Fig. 3. The "Transdipper" is built in half of an ICA "Flexi-Mount" case; other half holds batteries. The positive battery posts are grounded to case by phosphor-bronze springs.

Another phosphor-bronze strip contacts the "B-Minus" connection post near the meter. C is mounted on a bracket secured by S. Fig. 4. Side views of the box sections, showing cuts necessary to clear the tuning dial. As the rotor of C, is grounded, C may be mounted directly on the side of the box with the dial outside, eliminating cutting. C, the emitter condenser, is visible in this view. Its adjusting hole is on other cover.





KNOW YOUR 1954 GENERAL ELECTRIC

By

JACK NAJORK

District Service Supervisor Fadio & TV Dept., General Electric Company

ALL 1954 General Electric television receiver models incorporating the feature "Ultravision," use the "EE" chassis described in this article and shown in Fig. 1. This chassis, as well as the standard "F" chassis, are manufactured by a relatively new, mechanized, dip-solder process. Since many service technicians are not familiar with this process and are, therefore, uncertain as to what repair techniques to use when removing or testing components, a brief description of this soldering system follows.

Referring to Fig. 2, four basic steps are involved. For simplicity, the cross-section of only one joint is shown. In actual production, approximately 400 of these joints are soldered simultaneously. The joint base consists of a hollow pin secured to a textolite board; the board, in turn, being riveted to the main chassis deck. These details can be seen from Fig. 1.

In the first assembly step, component leads and wiring are inserted into the pins while the chassis is in an inverted position. When all wiring and components are in place, the completed chassis, still inverted, is dipped into a pool of hot flux. Capillary action draws the flux up into the pin. In the third step, the chassis is dipped into a molten solder pool and capillary action again draws the solder up into the pin. Excess leads are trimmed after the solder has hardened, in the fourth step, and the joint is completed.

In replacing or removing components, the dip-joint can be softened and resoldered from the bottom of the chassis with a small-tipped soldering iron or soldering gun, and the lead pulled out from the hollow pin with long-nosed pliers. The small mass involved, plus the freedom from the usual twisting and crimping of leads, makes this an easy operation. On ground pins, more heat is required because the pin is directly secured to the metal chassis.

General Circuitry

The "EE" chassis and v.h.f. tuner, Figs. 3 and 6, employ an improved headend using two r.f. stages with low-noise, grounded-grid input; four video i.f. stages; automatic noise cancellation, horizontal and vertical retrace blanking, and delayed keyed a.g.c.

The built-in, continuous-tuning u.h.f. converter (designated "U.H.F.

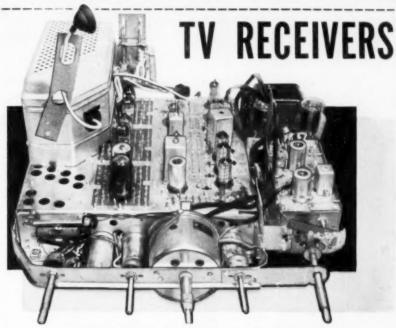


Fig. 1. The G-E dip-soldered "EE" chassis, used in its new TV line.

Complete service data on the new G-E TV sets, including circuit theory, schematic diagram, and service hints.

70") has, in addition to the continuous tuning range, two "click" positions which can be preset to any two u.h.f. stations

Head end: The essential features of the "A/K" headend used in previous General Electric chassis have been retained in the unit employed with the "EE" chassis. This unit is a switchtype tuner, as can be seen from Fig. 1; its schematic diagram is shown in Fig. 6.

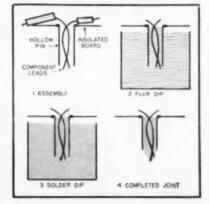
One section of a 6BK7A (early production models use a 6AB4) is

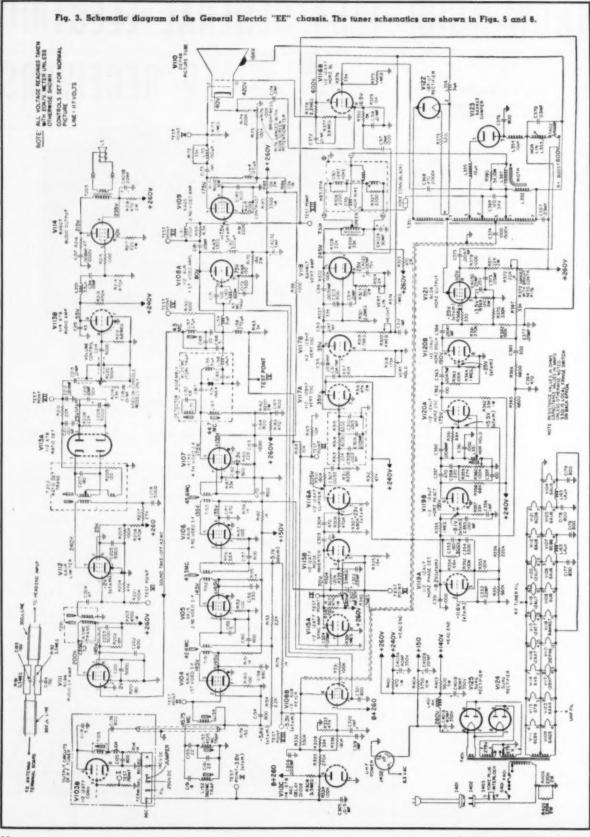
used as a low-noise, grounded-grid input stage. The second section of this tube is not used. To obtain the best possible signal-to-noise ratio, the input stage is run wide open at all times; that is, a.g.c. voltage is not applied. The second r.f. stage, a pentode-connected 6AK5, receives a.g.c. voltage from a delayed system. Hence, this stage operates at full gain in weak-signal areas, delivering sufficient signal to the mixer (V100B, 1/2 12AT7) to override mixer tube noise and, on stronger signals, the a.g.c. delay is removed and the gain of the 6AK5 is reduced.

The output of the mixer is coupled to the first i.f. stage via a low impedance coaxial cable. This form of coupling, together with thorough shielding and lead filtering, reduces oscillator radiation to a minimum.

A 40 to 50 mc. trap, L₁₀₈, in the 6BK7A input stage suppresses signal pickup in the i.f. range and is factory adjusted to 43 mc. In localities where extremely strong signals in the i.f. range are present, added attenuation can be achieved with a shielded, plugin type high-pass filter which plugs into the headend input terminals at rear of tuner. This filter is normally not supplied with the receiver but is available from General Electric distributors, should it be required.

Fig. 2. The four basic dip-solder steps.





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Servicing note: When replacing the "A/K" headend in the field, the technician should make certain to wire the jumper into the power terminals on the headend that supply 250 volts to the input stage. Omission of this jumper, shown on the headend schematic, will cause extremely "snowy" reception in all but very strong signal areas.

I.F. channel: With the exception of the low-impedance input circuit, bifilar-wound, single-tuned transformers are used throughout the stagger-tuned i.f. amplifier (see Fig. 3). Elimination of the RC time-constant in the grid circuits contributes materially to improved noise characteristics by removing the possibility of grid-blocking. An a.g.c. voltage is applied to the first three i.f. amplifier tubes.

Three traps, tuned to 47.25 mc. (adjacent sound), 41.25 mc. (own sound) and 38 mc. (adjacent picture) are incorporated in the i.f. amplifier.

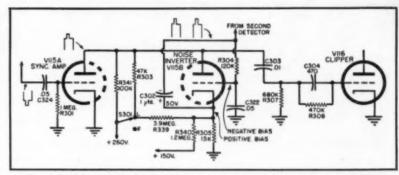


Fig. 4. Partial schematic diagram of the noise inverter circuit used in the G-E "EE" chassis. As shown here, sync pulses are fed to the inverter from two sources.

Since adjacent picture interference normally falls at 39.75 mc. the question arises, "Why trap 38 mc.?" Field experience has shown that, in nearly every case, adjacent-channel picture interference is encountered in fringe areas where the desired signal is weak and the interfering signal is strong. Under such conditions, the receiver's fine tuning control is usually adjusted so that the desired picture carrier rides on the top of the i.f. re-

Table 1. Alignment procedure for the video i.f. and sound circuits of the G-E "EE" chassis.

	T.		1.510 1	. F. ALIGNMEI		
STEP	SIGNAL GEN FREQUENCY	CONNECT TO	INDICATOR	CONNECT TO	ADJUST	REMARKS
1	41.25 mc. un- modulated	Junction of L ₁₅₄ & R ₁₇₈ & chassis	Oscilloscope	Test Point 5 (CRT grid)	L ₁₈₁ for minimum	Refer to the notes unde alignment in the text
2	47.25 mc. un- modulated	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	L ₁₈₃ for minimum	May require maximum oscilloscope vert. gain
3	3 38.0 mc. un- modulated Same as above		Same as above	Same as above	L ₁₅₂ for minimum	Same as above. If in sufficient "null" is ob tained turn core of L ₁₀ two or three turns into coil
4	4.5 mc. un- modulated	Test point 4 (diode load)	Same as above	Same as above (see remarks)	L ₁₆₀ for minimum	Connect network shows in Fig. 8 between scopinput and receiver tes point 5. Remove V ₁₀₇
5	44.0 mc. cen- ter freq. 10 mc. sweep	Test point 2 and chassis through .001 µfd. condenser	Same as above. Calibrate vert. gain of scope to provide 2-in. de- flection for 1% volt peak-to- peak input signal	Test point 3 (junction of R ₁₆₄ & R ₁₆₆)	Tible Tible Tible Tibbe & Ling for waveform below—	Picture contrast contro should be set to mini mum. Apply a negative 6-volt battery bias to test point 8; connec positive lead to chassi
6	44.0 mc. center freq. 10 mc. sweep	Test point 1 & chassis through .001 \(\mu fd. \) condenser	Same as above	Same as above	List and Tios (r.f. tuner) for waveform below 15 50 60 50 60 50 60 50 60 50 60 50 60 50 60 50 60 50 60 50 60 50 60 50 60 50 60 50 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	
			SOUND	. F. ALIGNME	NT	
7 Tune in a local TV station		V.T.V.M.	Test point 6 & chassis	List & Tsel (top & bottom) for maximum	Voltage to be read in negative with respect to chassis	
8			Same as above	Pin 2, V _{112A} & chassis	T202 primary (bottom) for maximum	
9			Same as above	Test point 7 & center of two 100,000 ohm resistors, see Fig. 9	T ₂₀₂ secondary (top) for zero d.c. output	Remove 100,000 ohm re- sistors after alignment

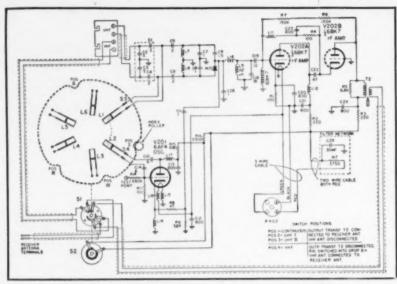
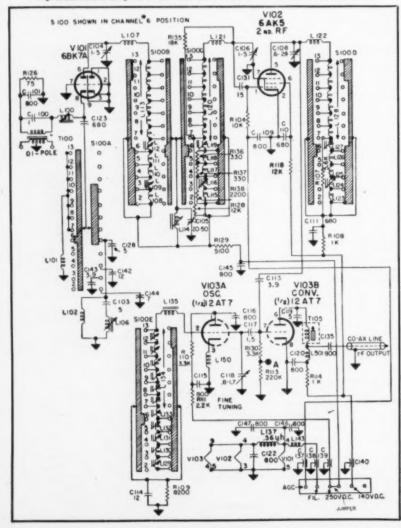


Fig. 5. Schematic of the G-E "U.H.F. 70" converter used with the "EE" chassis.

Fig. 6. Schematic diagram of the v.h.f. tuner of the General Electric "EE" chassis.



sponse curve to obtain more video output. This point on the i.f. curve generally falls around 44 mc., as shown in Fig. 7. This deliberate mistuning of the receiver also changes the i.f. frequency which corresponds to the interfering adjacent-channel picture carrier. Thus, if the normal picture i.f. is 45.75 mc., then adjacent-channel picture equals 39.75 mc. If, however, the picture carrier is set to 44 mc., the adjacent-picture frequency becomes 38 mc. Hence, fringe tuning will drop the adjacent-channel signal into the 38 mc. trap, whereas a 39.75 mc. trap would be ineffectual.

The approximate alignment frequency for each i.f. transformer is shown on the schematic, Fig. 3, to facilitate visual alignment adjustments only. The use of an AM generator and single-frequency peaking is not recommended for over-all i.f. alignment. The AM generator can be used, however, to adjust the traps.

Second detector and video amplifier: Both 4.5 mc. sound and composite sync are taken off at the second detector, a 1N64 germanium diode. The sound signal is taken off through the 4.5 mc. tuned circuit L₁₆₁-C₁₆₉, and then fed into the 4.5 mc. i.f. amplifier, limiter, and ratio detector.

An a. c. coupling is used in the twostage video amplifier which consists of the triode section of a 6U8 and a 6AQ5 (later production models use a 6CL6).

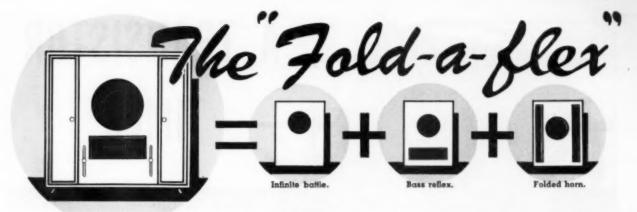
Noise inverter: Composite sync and video are amplified in V_{1054} , $\frac{1}{2}$ a 12AT7, and fed across the noise inverter to the clipper stage, V_{1043} .

The noise inverter, as the name implies, actually inverts and cancels completely all noise pulses which exceed the tips of the sync pulse. This circuit should, therefore, not be confused with other sync-stabilizing arrangements which simply clip or limit noise pulses to the sync level.

Referring to Fig. 4, the noise inverter tube receives bias from two sources. A fixed, positive voltage is applied to the cathode through two networks made up of $R_{\text{ont}}-R_{\text{ont}}$ and $R_{\text{ont}}-R_{\text{ont}}$. Negative voltage which varies with the average signal level is fed from the second detector to the grid of the noise inverter through R_{ont} . These bias voltages combine to virtually cut off the noise inverter tube in the presence of strong, noise-free signals.

In addition to supplying bias to the noise inverter grid, the second detector also feeds, from the same source point, a negative-sync signal through C_{∞} to the cathode of the noise inverter. A strong noise pulse exceeding sync-tip level at the detector will, therefore, drive the cathode of the noise inverter less positive, causing the tube to conduct heavily. At the instant of conduction, the plate-cathode circuit of the noise inverter looks like a low impedance. Since this low impedance path shunts the output of the sync amplifier, the

(Continued on page 152)



By OLIVER READ*

EALERS in high-fidelity components and systems are daily confronted with the problem of choosing the proper enclosure for a quality speaker installation. Consumers, too, are very much in the dark when it comes to making the proper choice of an enclosure which will be best suited to their own room acoustics and to their particular listening criteria. The "Fold-a-flex," designed by the author, is the result of experiments begun early this year on an enclosure that could have its characteristics altered by some simple mechanical means. The READ "FOLD-A-FLEX," Fig. 1, and data accompanying this article shows how a choice of any one of the three most popular speaker enclosure types may be made.

Infinite Baffle

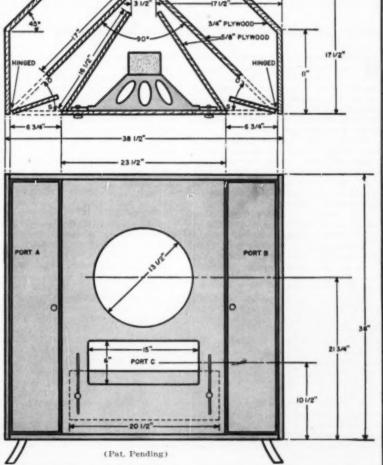
The design of a loudspeaker enclosure and the choice of amplifier impedance must be based on subjective judgments by the users as to what constitutes "quality" or perhaps simply listening "satisfaction." An important factor determining the transient response of a speaker and cabinet is the amount of damping. The damping may be changed by choice of amplifier impedance and by adjustment of the resistive component of the impedance. The first design criterion which we should attempt to meet is to expand the low-frequency response to as low a frequency as possible. This means that the value of the compliance for the loudspeaker housing should be made as large as possible so that the compliance of the loudspeaker suspension sets a resonant frequency. The tables for a completely enclosed box recommend a volume of 10 cubic feet or more for a 15-inch loudspeaker. The "Fold-a-flex" provides this type (Continued on page 176)

• Editor and Assistant Publisher, RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS, RADIO-ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING.

An original design of an all-purpose loudspeaker enclosure t capable of providing the characteristics of: infinite baffle, bass reflex, or folded horn. Optimum performance of 12-inch or 15-inch speaker systems may be achieved by adjusting the variable port openings.

or folded horn. Optimum performance of 12-inch or 15-inch speaker systems may be achieved by adjusting the variable port openings.

Fig. 1. The Read "Fold-a-flex" which can provide the characteristics of an infinite baffle, bass reflex, or folded horn by making port changes.





A "natural" for the photo lab, this timer requires no external power source and offers a wide selection of timing intervals.

OST electronic timers suffer from two disadvantages—they require a source of line voltage and they become extremely warm when left on for any length of time. Both disadvantages result from the necessity of using vacuum tubes and comparatively high voltages.

Although the necessity of having line voltage available seems like a small problem, occasions do arise when it is desired to control (turn or "on") battery-operated or portable equipment over pre-determined time intervals.

The second disadvantage mentioned is of real importance in some applications. Anyone who has worked in a darkroom in summer soon realizes that any heat is too much! Yet it is in the photographic darkroom that a large percentage of electronic timers are employed.

With these problems in mind, an effort was made to design a timer that would meet the following specifications: (a) Simple in construction and wiring; (b) Easy to operate; (c) Completely self-contained, using no line power; (d) Generating as little heat as possible; (e) Rugged, yet compact. The result is shown in Fig. 1.

The timer shown in Fig. 1 is reasonably small (over-all dimensions of the case are 5" x 4" x 3") and lightweight, requires no line voltage, is easy to operate (only three controls

"Power" switch, "Reset" button, and "Time Control"), produces virtually no heat in its operation, and

yet is fairly simple to wire (refer to the schematic diagram of Fig. 2).

All of these features have been made possible by employing a Raytheon Type CK722 junction transistor as a control element in place of the usual vacuum tube and providing for battery operation. Battery life is unusually long, since the maximum current drain is only slightly over a milliampere, and this only for short periods. In fact, the battery life should equal the normal "shelf life" of the units.

Circuit Description

The operation of the circuit is not at all complex, as can be readily observed by reference to the schematic diagram of Fig. 2.

In operation, when the "Power" switch, S2, is closed, current can flow through R2 and R1, charging condenser C_1 and permitting a momentary surge of base current. The base current flow, in turn, permits collector current to flow, closing the relay.

As soon as condenser C_1 is charged, the current flow over the R2, R1, C1 and the base-emitter path ceases. The drop in base current flow to virtually zero results in a corresponding drop in collector current flow, permitting the relay to open or "drop

The time period in which the relay "holds in" depends on the period of collector current flow, which, in turn, depends on the period of base current flow, and hence on the time it takes condenser C, to charge. This,

in turn, depends on the time constant of C1, R1, R2 and the base-emitter impedance.

TIMFR

If any of the parameters in the RC charging circuit thus formed are changed, then the time interval may be changed. In practice, an adjustable time interval is obtained by using a rheostat for R_i , keeping R_i , at a small value simply to limit base current flow and hence to protect the transistor. However, if fixed time intervals are desired instead of a continuously adjustable control, a single fixed resistor may be used in place of R_1 and R_2 , and different values of C, chosen by using a conventional selector switch.

Once the unit is "set-up" for operation as described, the desired "timing interval" is selected by adjusting The "Reset" switch, S1, is then depressed, shorting out and discharging C_1 . When the "Reset" switch is released, C_1 starts to charge again and the relay closes, opening again after C_1 is charged. The timing interval may be repeated as often as desired simply by depressing and releasing the "Reset" button.

The layout and parts arrangement used by the author are readily seen by referring to the interior and exterior photographs of the model, given in Figs. 3 and 1, respectively. As is easily seen, no attempt was made to "miniaturize" the model and hence there is no crowding of parts. Because of this, wiring the unit should be simple, even if the builder is not highly skilled.

Leads can be any length desired, and the builder may use either "point-to-point" or "right-angle cabled" wiring, or a combination of both, as he prefers.

Although the author wired the transistor directly into the circuit, soldering the leads, the builder might prefer to use a socket-an ordinary 5-pin flat subminiature tube socket is employed. Should the builder follow the author's practice, however, take care to keep the transistor leads at least an inch long and do the soldering as quickly as possible to avoid overheating and damaging the transistor. Use the same "safety rules" that are followed when working with germanium diodes.

The author's model was assembled in a standard Bud "Minibox" (5" x 4" x 3"), but the unit may be built in any way preferred by the reader. A plastic, or even a wooden, box might well be employed.

Should the reader wish to incorporate the timer circuit in some other piece of equipment, the entire assembly may be easily wired on a flat metal panel or on a small sub-chassis.

Inexpensive "rubber feet" were provided in the model shown by using thick rubber grommets, mounted in holes drilled in the back of the "Minibox."

The batteries were mounted by using a flat metal strap and two long 6-32 machine screws.

Parts Substitutions

Although the relay used by the author is moderately expensive, it is positive-acting, quite rugged, and can handle currents up to 5 amperes at 117 volts a.c. (ample for almost all uses). A less expensive or a more expensive relay may be substituted by the builder if desired; however, the following considerations should be kept

The relay should be positive acting. Another relay tried by the author had such a weak spring that the armature moved slowly from the "front" to the "back" position as the collector current dropped. Where a reasonable load is connected to the contacts, such slow movement would cause excessive arcing and pitting of the contacts.

The relay should be reasonably sensitive. A "very sensitive" relay is not required in this application. However, the relay should be capable of closing on five milliamperes or less, since 5 ma. is the maximum rated collector current for the CK722 transistor.

Battery voltage should be adjusted for the relay coil resistance and sensitivity. The relay used by the author has a 5500 ohm coil, requiring 5.3 volts d.c. to operate, hence the six volts provided by the battery is ample (there is little drop in the transistor when conducting). However, if a different relay is used, it may be necessary to use either greater or less battery voltage.

Resistor R_1 is used primarily to limit base current and hence its size is not too critical. As little as 500 ohms may be used here, although the larger

resistor is preferred. With the components specified in the parts list, the timing range is from slightly less than three to slightly less than ten seconds (ample for most photographic enlarger timing. where average paper is used). Shorter time intervals may be obtained by using a small condenser in place of C, while longer intervals may be obtained by increasing the value of C_1 .

The timing range of another model, even using the parts values as given, may be found to vary somewhat from the values given due to tolerances in components. Such variation should be considered normal and not as an indication that any part is defective or that wiring mistakes have been made.

Black decals were used to label the model. A "factory-built" appearance was obtained by spraying three coats of plastic on the front panel after applying the decal labels.

Operation and Adjustment

No attempt was made to calibrate the main "Timing Control" in the model. However, the average builder will undoubtedly wish to calibrate the control settings. This may be done accurately by using a stop watch to time the relay clicks and marking the dial settings accordingly.

If a stop watch is not available, reasonably accurate calibration may be obtained by using a "one-second" count - one-pause-two-pause-threepause-four-pause-five, etc.

To use the unit, the following procedure may be employed:

(1) Connect the switch lead of the equipment to be turned "on" or "off" to the proper relay contacts.
(2) Turn on the "Timer" and wait

until the relay drops out.

(3) Set the "Time Control" (R1) to the desired time interval and press the "Reset" button. If another time interval is desired, press the "Reset" button a second time after the relay has dropped out. The interval may be repeated as often as desired simply by pressing the "Reset" button each time operation is desired.

(4) If a different time interval is desired, wait until the relay "drops out" (that is, until the unit is ready for recycling) and set the "Time Control" to the new time, pressing the "Reset" button to initiate operation. If the setting is from a longer to a shorter time interval, the "Time Control" should be moved slowly back, to prevent a current surge that may cause the relay to close.

If the relay specified in the parts list is employed, it should not be necessary to change the manufacturer's adjustment. If another relay is employed, however, some change either in spring tension or in armature position might prove necessary.

CK 722 -2000 ohm, ½ w. res. -50,000 ohm carbon pot -100 µfd., 25 v. tubular elec. cond. -5.p.s.t. push-button sw. ("Reset") Sp.s.i. toggle sw. ("Power")

-6 volt battery (two Type 422 Burgess units connected in series) Relay-Relay, 5500 ohm coil (Advance Type CK722-Junction-type transistor (Raytheon)

Fig. 2. Circuit diagram of transistor timer.

In general, the armature spring tension should be adjusted so that really positive action is obtained. If it is necessary to increase the spring tension to accomplish this, it may also be found necessary to change the armature spacing with respect to the pole piece in order to regain sensitivity.

The relay's sensitivity may be increased by adjusting the "front" and 'back" contacts until the armature is moved closer to the pole piece. Sensitivity is reduced by moving the armature away from the pole piece (or increasing spring tension, or both).

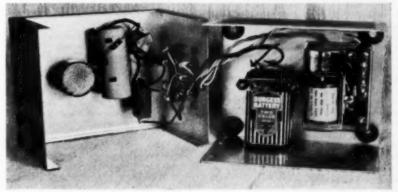
Applications

One major application of a timer is in photographic work. In this field, the timer is especially valuable when making a series of identical prints. Once the proper time interval has been determined (using test prints or an enlarging meter), the timer may be set to this interval, and any number of additional prints made, almost 'automatically.'

The relay contacts are simply used as a switch to turn the enlarger or printing box "on" and "off."

Still another application of the timer is in scientific work and in chemistry, where it is desired to turn a heater (Continued on page 187)

Fig. 3. Internal view of timer. Layout can be changed to suit the individual builder.





By BERT WHYTE

HIGH FIDELITY OR HIGH FUTILITY?

HE National Association of Music Merchants held their annual convention not long ago, in Chicago. In many respects, this year's convention was more like the Audio Fair we are used to attending. Primarily, the NAMM is composed of the merchants who sell you your records and do a heavy business in the commercial phonograph field. You know the kind of stuff they sell-table model, 3-speed outfits from 25 dollars upward, mahogany monstrosities with a little single-ended amplifier hidden in its vast innards, and countless other gimmicks purporting to reproduce music from records. Well, the boys are hep now. They've got the word and the word is

"High Fidelity."

According to reports, minutes after opening, the Palmer House staggered from the full-throated roar, the cacophonous melange of sound usually associated with the annual hoe-down at the Hotel New Yorker. Yep, "high fidelity" for the masses is here. At least that is what our music merchandiser friends would have you believe. "Billboard" reported on the show thusly, "the boom is on," and this was quite literally true. Now don't get me wrong. I'm all for Joe Doakes getting more music for his moola. But if the irresponsible advertising blurbs continue, irreparable harm will be done the cause of better music reproduction. Boy, they hung the "highfidelity" handle on anything that revolved and had a stylus. In all fairness there were many units offered that, considering their modest price, did a remarkably good job. But by and large, the boys just went overboard on the "high-fidelity specifications" of their music boxes. One of the most flagrant and blatant blurbs went something like this: ". . . most commercial (get that!) high-fidelity phonographs only reproduce between the ranges 50 to 15,000 cycles. Our unit has full-frequency response from 20 to 20,000 cycles. Get this added plus when you buy! . . ." This claim for a table model job with pint-sized amplifier and two miniscule speakers a la Columbia 360, is patently ridicu-

lous. Sure, it's very heartening and encouraging that high-fidelity sound reproduction is no longer an anathema to these record dealers, and that the public is increasingly aware of its blessings. But the only purpose to be served by these reckless and misleading claims is the alienation of the public and their general distrust of all high-fidelity equipment. It is probably useless to ask these manufacturers to police themselves and be less flamboyant in their claims and advertising. They should remember that eventually the public will wise up to almost anything and when they do-Look out! Unfortunately for the cause of high fidelity and better reproduction, the damage will have been done and we'll have to pick up the pieces and start all over again. It is too bad the avariciousness of a few must taint the many who are sincere and ethical in their business practices.

Equipment used in reviewing this month's records includes: Weathers pickup, Fisher master control, Fairchild turnable. Cinema Engineering equalizer, McIntosh 50-watt amplifier. and Altec 800 series loudspeaker sys-

Note to those concerned: Victor and Columbia as two of the major companies certainly deserve representation on these pages. But I wish their respective review departments would get on the ball. To make this month's deadline I had to borrow their recordings herein reviewed.

SMETANA MY FATHERLAND Chicago Symphony Orchestra conducted by Rafael Kubelik. Mercury OL-2100, 331/3 rpm, AES curve. Price \$5.95.

"Monumental" is a word so often used by critics, that it becomes almost a cliché. Be that as it may, monumental is the most fitting description for this great music and great recording. There have been several other complete editions of this work, none of which were anything near definitive, from the standpoint of either recording or performance. This present edition should stand unchallenged. Most people are familiar with

the famous sections of the work notably "Der Moldau," and "Bohemia's Meadow and Forest." To overlook the other sections of the work is to de-prive yourself of a very rewarding musical experience. Rafael Kubelik's conducting is obviously a labor of love. Himself a Czech, he has projected taste and deep feeling into the score without wallowing in nationalistic fervor as many conductors are prone to do when performing works from their countries of origin. The sound on this disc is magnificent. Smetana's score is such as to evoke tremendous sonorities from the orchestra. In this recording not only can you hear them, you can feel them. Very deceptive music, too. In the movement entitled, "Tabor," the movement entitled. music starts very quietly, almost dirge-like, begins to expand dynamically, and then gradually builds up to one of the most ear shattering tympani rolls yet recorded. Throughout the disc the recording is beautifully clean, with brass and percussion finely delineated and with some exceptional woodwind playing, especially that of Julius Baker on the flute. With equalization set at AES, no touch up was needed on the bass or treble controls. Record surfaces were quiet. A note of warning: The writing in this work is rather thick textured at times, and for this reason should be played as close to full room volume as possible to preserve proper dynamic balance. Mercury urges this practice on the back of their record jackets, and it is especially true in this particular recording.

CHARPENTIER (MARC-ANTOINE) TE DEUM, MARCHE DE T TE DEUM, MARCHE DE TRI-OMPHE, and OTHER SELECTIONS

Orchestra of the Concerts Pasdeloup with Choral Group conducted by Louis-Martini. Haydn Society HSL 2065, 33 1/3 rpm, NARTB curve. Price \$5.95.

We are concerned here mainly with the "Te Deum," although the other pieces are well played and quite interesting. Many people have preconceived notions about sacred music and avoid such things as Masses and Te Deums like the plague. If you've been like that, give this disc a try. It would be hard to understand why anyone who loves music could turn a deaf ear to this fabulous work. Charpentier's music has been mouldering in oblivion for nearly 300 years. This "Te Deum" is more than worthwhile evidence of the wisdom of those who resurrected the score. For this is music in the "grand manner." It is music that generates a tremendous excitement, with its rousing high-register trumpets and tympani flourishes. For good measure you have a full-throated organ and some magnificent choral work. Those of you who have outfits with big speaker systems will find this quite an experience. The recorded sound generally is good, especially the brilliant trumpet work. If I must quibble about the somewhat



AMPLIFIER CHARLES P. BOEGLI

Over-all view of an improved version of the well-known Kappler amplifier.

HE November 1950 issue of this magazine carried a description of an excellent single-chassis, 10-watt amplifier employing 18 db negative feedback around three stages and the output transformer ("A Flexible General Purpose Amplifier" by J. N. A. Hawkins). The design was the product not of one person but of many, each of whom contributed at various times over a period of some twelve years. Most important among such additions was an excellent direct-coupled phase inverter designed by M. O. Kappler, by virtue of which the circuit was called the "Kappler" amplifier. The unit, constructed at a very reasonable cost, provides sound of excellent quality. One of them, for instance, has been installed in the Films and Recordings Center of the Cincinnati Public Library and, even when played through a very mediocre speaker, listeners have agreed that the reproduction is good.

The fact that a single chassis supports the power supply, amplifier, and preamplifier makes for a simplicity that appeals to many music lovers, particularly since the layout of the unit makes this economy possible without undesirably high hum or noise levels. Actually, the greatest advantage of putting the preamplifier and power amplifier on a single chassis is that it can result in a substantial reduction in the noise level at a given output level by permitting the most favorable circuit location of the volume and tone controls, which is not economically possible in a separate preamplifier feeding a power amplifier capable of handling only about one volt. The degenerative type of tone control, for example, which as will be seen is capable of furnishing far more desirable boost characteristics than any other type, has a noise level sufficiently high to preclude its use in conventional separate preamplifiers1 but in a single-unit ampickups, tuners, etc. It can be housed on a single chassis.

A self-contained, low-cost amplifier for crystal or magnetic

plifier it can be located so that its noise level is of no consequence and full advantage can still be taken of its

distortionless control characteristics.

The unit previously described has nevertheless suffered from a few shortcomings; namely, a completely inadequate preamplifier (which was, however, equivalent to that included in most other single-chassis amplifiers), a rather unsatisfactory tone-control stage, a paucity of input jacks, and certain undesirable layout features. By retaining the excellent power-amplifier section of the original amplifier and completely redesigning the front end, the writer has developed the first unit to his knowledge that combines, on a single chassis, not only a power amplifier of surpassing quality but also a preamplifier and tone-control circuit filling the most exacting requirements for high-quality reproduction. The improved amplifier is shown photographically in Fig. 1, and schematically in Fig. 4.

Circuit Features

In order to handle discs with the (unfortunately) wide diversity of current recording characteristics, the preamplifier of the previous unit has been replaced by a simple dual-triode circuit utilizing straight-through equalizers, of the type described in previous articles. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6 With only five condensers and ten resistors, the equalizing switch (Fig. 4 inset) compensates exactly for nine different recording characteristics. The features of this switch have been described in a previous article6 which also indicates the discs for which each position is to be used, and the precautions to be followed in constructing the switch. The position of the switch on the chassis is critical in several respects: it must be placed well away from strong hum fields, that is, from the power transformer, and it requires enough room under the chassis to necessitate the careful location of adjacent components like tube sockets. The preamplifier tube itself, a 12AY7, must be situated quite close to the switch in order to avoid hum pickup in long interconecting leads. Low-noise plateload resistors should be used in the preamplifier stage if records are to be played with low-output cartridges like the General Electric.

Four input jacks are provided, two for tuners and one each for magnetic and crystal pickups. The latter two are properly loaded so that the entire preamplifier is used not only with magnetic cartridges but also with crystal pickups. With this arrangement, playback with a high-quality crystal pickup is often difficult to distinguish from that with a magnetic cartridge. The exact reason why such complicated equalizing systems are used in most preamplifiers for magnetic cartridges while the output of a crystal cartridge is subjected to no equalization whatsoever has never been very clear. The present circuit permits, for example, the use of a magnetic cartridge for 33.3-rpm discs and a crystal for 45-rpm records (the usual 45-rpm changer has a crystal pickup) with realization of excellent reproduction and full compensation of recording characteristics in each case.

The input switch is arranged so that when the tuner inputs are used the pre-

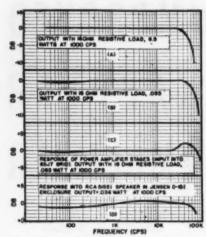


Fig. 2. (A, B & C) Response curves for amplifier with resistive load. (D) Response with RCA speaker housed in Jensen cabinet.

amplifier inputs are grounded. means of simple resistive networks, average tuner input voltages are brought to a level comparable to the output from the preamplifier when a low-voltage magnetic pickup is used. so that large alterations in the volume control settings are not required when changing from phonograph to radio. At the same time, the tuner signal-source impedance at the 6SL7-GT grid has been made approximately equal to the output impedance of the last 12AY7 section, so that the highfrequency response attained with tuner input is substantially the same as that with phonograph input.

The size of the volume-control potentiometer has been carefully chosen so that, irrespective of its position, the high-frequency response is never down more than 3 db at 55 kc., even though the 6SL7GT stage suffers from the common complaint of all high-mu triodes, large input capacitance. The gain of the 6SL7GT is quite adequate without cathode bypassing but the bypass condenser is nevertheless required if a suitably low hum level is to be realized.

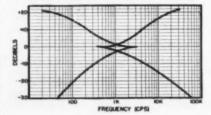
Tone control is accomplished by means of a degenerative circuit utilizing the second section of the 6SL7GT. The performance of this tone control is superior to that of a previouslydescribed circuit1 utilizing a low-mu triode because the bass and treble boosts continue to the very limits of audibility instead of leveling off at moderately low or high frequencies. The importance of this type of characteristic, particularly in the bass region, cannot be overestimated. The difference between this and other tone control circuits is most marked when playing organ recordings, which generally make heavy demands upon the lowfrequency performance of the reproducing equipment. Other than the use of a high-mu triode this circuit is substantially the same as that described in the previous reference, and it has the same desirable simplicity of control. Use of low-noise load resistors is also desirable in this stage, particularly in the cathode of the 6SL7GT. Direct current is blocked from the bass-control reactor by means of a large electrolytic condenser which, in a single-ended stage, cannot be eliminated; its presence sometimes causes a thump to be heard in the output when the bass control is twisted rapidly. Once the bass control is set, however, it has absolutely no adverse effects. It is important that the 6SL7GT tube be located very near the reactor and the tone controls to reduce noise pickup in the high-impedance circuits.

Tone controls of this type have generally been subjected to several criticisms, among which are hum pickup by the choke and "transient distortion' from the resonant circuit. The Triad A-75J choke used in the circuit has 45 db of shielding and a hum-bucking winding which virtually eliminates it from consideration as a source of hum. The presence of excessive transient distortion has never been demonstrated and it can furthermore be proven that the transient response of a circuit containing a resonant combination is exactly the same as that of a circuit utilizing only resistors and condensers, if the frequency responses of the two circuits are identical. With a degenerative tone control of the type described here, the "flat" position is always at the center of each control. This is not the case with the familiar RC tone control utilizing audio-taper potentiometers, with which flat response must generally be set with the aid of response-measuring equipment.

The output of the tone control stage is fed directly into the first tube of the power amplifier, the 6SJ7. Except for minor changes, the remainder of the circuit is the same as that of the previously-described unit. Specifically, the availability of an improved output transformer (Triad HSM-81) permits the elimination of the phase-correcting network that appeared across the transformer primary in the previous design. Other output transformers may of course be used but a phase-correcting network may again be necessary to avoid oscillation. The filter-condenser arrangement has been slightly altered.

By means of careful layout, the new amplifier can be accommodated on a chassis of the same size as the previous one. The input jacks are located on the side of the chassis away from the output tubes, which prevents troublesome high-frequency oscillation at high volume settings and the need for shielded cable for connections.

Fig. 3. The responses of the amplifier with tone controls in their extreme positions.



In order to make the underchassis wiring as compact as possible, vector turret-sockets are used for the 6SJ7, 6SL7GT, and 12AY7 tubes in the experimental amplifier. The remaining stages are simple enough to permit the employment of Cinch 8AB sockets, which mount in holes of the same size. Following the writer's preference, all stage grounds were made to the tube socket saddles, power transformer grounds were made at the power transformer, filter condenser cases were grounded to their mountings, and all other grounds were generally made to the nearest point.

The 117-volt leads going to the a.c. switch on the volume control have always been a troublesome source of hum. In an effort to reduce the hum radiation, a d.p.s.t. switch was installed on the volume control. Both sides of the 117-volt line were switched, and the leads going to the switch were paired and twisted. None of the buzzing type of hum usually introduced by 117-volt leads was present in the amplifier output; the improvement may possibly be attributable to this arrangement of the leads.

It is often quite desirable to replace slotted-head knob set screws with socket-head screws on the switch knobs. The latter can be screwed much more tightly and the twisting of the knob on the shaft, most troublesome with heavy-detent switches, is thus prevented.

Performance

The response of the amplifier connected for 16-ohm output and loaded with a 16-ohm resistor is shown in Fig. 2 for several output levels. Also illustrated in the same figure is a typical response curve for the power amplifier only; that is, with the input into the 6SJ7 grid. This latter response is to be compared to curves for such amplifiers as the Williamson, which include no controls of their own.

The response of the amplifier into a typical speaker load is shown in Fig. 2D. The speaker in this case was an RCA 515S1 housed in a Jensen D-151 enclosure. The absence of humps or peaks in the curve is particularly to be noted; it is an indication that the output impedance of the amplifier is sufficiently low for quality performance.

Responses with the tone controls in extreme positions are shown in Fig. 3. That the boost actions are quite uniform to the limits of audibility is obvious and particularly important for reasons previously given. The crossover at about 1000 cps has been chosen on the basis of Fletcher-Munson equal-loudness curves. Because of the powerful boosting action of the bass control in the lowest bass region, less use of the control will generally be required with this particular amplifier than with other amplifiers utilizing different types of controls.

The noise level of the completed unit will of course depend to a large extent upon the care taken in construction. For the experimental unit described

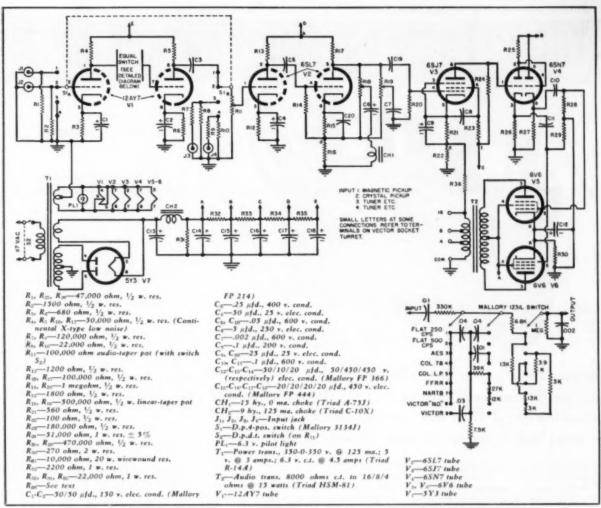


Fig. 4. Complete schematic of improved Kappler amplifier. Equalizer circuit is shown in the inset diagram above.

here, the noise level was 56 db below maximum output (10 watts) with tuner input and tone-controls in flat position. The noise level with preamplifier input corresponded to a noise input approximately 38 db below 10 mv. at the magnetic cartridge input jack. Thus, even with a General Electric pickup the noise is quite inaudible. Because of the large boost available at very low frequencies, turntables of low quality are apt to cause an objectionable amount of rumble in the output, and if this cannot be alleviated by procurement of a better turntable it may be advisable to reduce the size of the coupling condensers in the preamplifier stages. Some loudspeakers are easily overloaded by large low-frequency signals; this difficulty may be remedied by the same expedient used for excessive rumble. In both cases, the employment of high-quality components is the preferable alternative.

The minimum input to the magneticcartridge jack for full 10-watt output is .01 volt at 1000 cps. The tuner inputs require approximately 1 volt minimum. At the full output of 10 watts, the distortion remains very low (less than 0.5% from 40-40,000 cycles).

Feedback Circuit

Just a word or two on the feedback network. Except for the specified values for the feedback resistor, Ross, the circuit is conventional.

The loop itself includes V_0 , V_0 , V_0 V_{\circ} , and the output transformer, T_{\circ} . As shown in the diagram, Fig. 4, the feedback resistor is connected to the 16ohm tap. If a 16-ohm speaker is used, the resistance of R_{M} should be 1000 ohms. If an 8-ohm speaker is connected to the 8-ohm tap, Rss should be 750 ohms, connected to the 8-ohm tap. The same holds true with a 4ohm unit in which case Ros, 500 ohms, is connected to the 4-ohm tap.

Conclusions

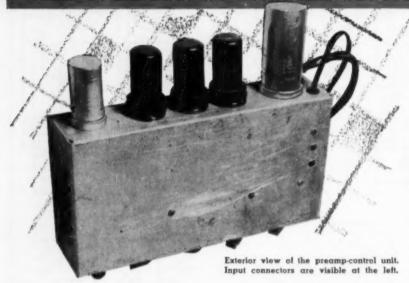
The improved "Kappler" amplifier is tailored to the needs of individuals who want reproduction of superlative quality without investing heavily in multiple-chassis amplifiers and control systems. Wide frequency response and low distortion, coupled with the large number of recording-characteristic equalizers available, place this amplifier ahead of current developments in other audio components like pickups and loudspeakers and insure it against early obsolescence.

Once the parts have been properly located on the chasiss, the wiring of the unit is quite free from complications and the lead placements are not critical. Construction of the amplifier can thus be recommended to the audiophile interested in building his own equipment with a minimum of difficulty.

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THE "LPRS" PREAMP CONTROL UNIT



Developed for the Long Playing Record Society of New York, this unit incorporates many features of commercial units, including a loudness control. Three tubes are used with heaters connected in series. A d. c. voltage of about 38 volts is thus required.

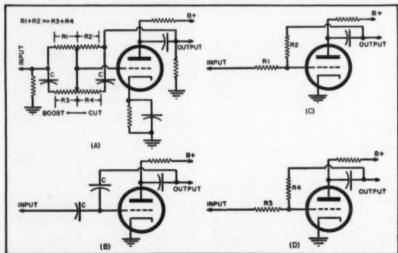
THE unit to be described here was developed by the author for the Long Playing Record Society of New York and has proved to be reliable, easy to operate, and easy to build.

The essential requirements in a preamplifier-control unit include such features as: 1. Enough gain to drive a power amplifier such as the Williamson (2 volts r.m.s.) from the well-known low output magnetic cartridges (10 mv., r.m.s.), that is, at least 46 db.

2. Negligible hum, noise, and distortion

3. Adequate record compensation and tone control

Fig. 1. Tone control-record compensation circuits. (A) Continuous tone control. (B) Midfrequency equivalent. (C) Low-frequency and (D) high-frequency equivalent circuits.



By JOSEPH M. DIAMOND

In addition, features such as:

4. Stable operation without a separate power supply

5. A loudness control

6. Use of ordinary tubes and simple, inexpensive circuitry, and,

7. Reasonable freedom from microphonics

are also desirable for such a unit.

The fact that the preamplifier to be described can combine these features is due to the new tone control-record compensation circuit shown in Fig. 1. It is a single tube feedback circuit whose gain is determined by (and is roughly equal to) the ratio of the plate-grid impedance to the grid-input impedance. At mid-frequencies the R. R2 path is of very high impedance compared to the condensers, while R: + R, is considerably lower; therefore. the mid-frequency gain is determined by the ratio of the condensers as shown in Fig. 1B, and in the present case is approximately unity. The value of unity is not essential and only occurs here because it happens to permit the proper degree of bass boost with the 12SJ7 tube used. At the extreme low end (see Fig. 1C) the capacitive path disappears so that the gain is determined by the setting of the low frequency control (gain equals approximately R_1/R_1). At the extreme high end only R_a and R_b are still effectively in the circuit (Fig. 1D) so that the gain is determined by the setting of the high-frequency control (gain equals approximately R_i/R_i). Between the low-, mid-, and high-frequencies, the gain varies at a maximum rate of 6 db-per-octave. The circuit, therefore, has fixed mid-frequency gain and continuously variable low- and high-frequency gains, both cut and boost. It offers the following advantages in a preamplifier design:

 Because it is a feedback circuit it can provide a great deal of boost without distortion and without a very high input or low output levels.

2. Because control is continuous and the range is sufficient, the same circuit can be used for tone control and record compensation. In addition to eliminating a stage and simplifying the circuit and front panel, the result is a simplification of the motorboating problem.

3. Both cut and boost are available. The component values used in the tone circuit are given in the parts list accompanying the schematic diagram of Fig. 2. The over-all preamplifier

frequency response curves are shown in Fig. 3. The very moderate degree of treble boost available (8 db) is due to the output impedance of the middle stage (100,000 ohms) which is effectively in series with R1 at the high end. However, with magnetic cartridges the treble control is normally operated cutting so that the effective treble boost available is very large and quite adequate even for tuners. The treble cut curves vary from 6 dbper-octave starting at 1300 cps to more gentle roll-offs at higher frequencies a desirable feature considering the indefinite state of high-frequency equalization

Low-frequency turnover can be varied from 200 to 1000 cps with good response curves, except that the Columbia leveling off below 100 cps is not obtained (at least not until the speaker is reached). The 330,000 and 820,000 ohm resistors seen at either end of the low frequency control are inserted to limit the range of control which would otherwise be quite violent.

The Front End

Since the tone control stage has no gain, it is still necessary to supply at least 46 db, plus 6 db (to make up for the loss of the *IRC* loudness control, *LC*₁) for a total of 52 db. Two 12SJ7 stages are used to supply about 55 db, as shown in Fig. 2. The 12SJ7's, the first connected as a triode and the second as a pentode, are used instead of a high-gain double triode for the following reasons:

 The 12SJ7 is capable of producing considerable gain in a low-impedance circuit; for example, when driving the tone control stage whose input impedance is fairly low when the controls are set for boost.

12SJ7's are quiet, self-shielding, and uniform.

The input stage is triode-connected for lower thermal noise, the gain being adequate.

4. The use of three identical tubes in the preamplifier is a convenience in itself and permits the quietest tube to be placed in front, although little variation in tube noise has been found to date.

Stray pickup between the first two stages is low.

When driving a Williamson amplifier under typical high-gain operating conditions (bass boosted, treble flat or cut, gain full) the residual noise is a barely audible low-frequency whirring sound, probably due to cathode flicker. High-frequency hiss is perceptible but weaker and there is no hum whatsoever, since there is no a.c. on the chassis-even the power switch is placed elsewhere. The noise output is so low, in fact, that high-level inputs (tuners, crystal pickups, etc.) are fed into the input stage through voltage dividers to avoid the more complicated switching involved in cutting out the first stage (a voltage division of 10- or 20-to-1 is convenient to avoid overloading the first stage).

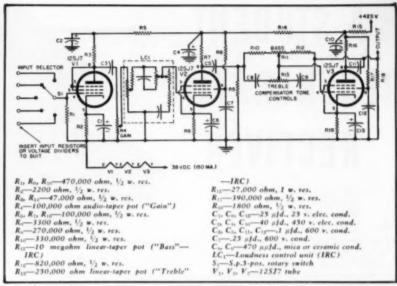


Fig. 2. Complete schematic diagram and parts list for preamplifier-control unit.

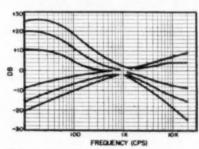


Fig. 3. Over-all preamp response curves.

As a result, the input switching is very flexible, and as many as eleven inputs can easily be provided with a (Continued on page 106)

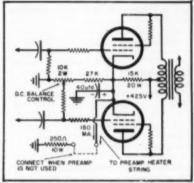
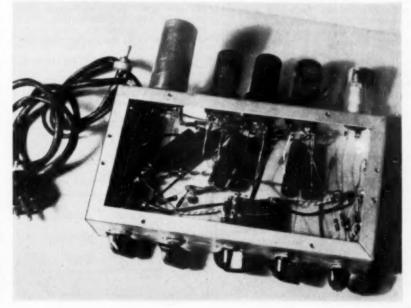


Fig. 4. Modification of the Williamson circuit to obtain 150 mg. d.c. heater current.

Internal view of the preamp-control unit showing point-to-point wiring of parts.



A STUDENT REGENERATIVE RECEIVER

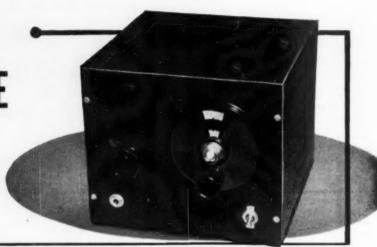
By WILLIAM C. STOECKER

THE regenerative receiver, a favorite of many years ago, still has a remarkable popularity with experimenters and home set builders. The reason is that the regenerative detector circuit is highly sensitive and functions very efficiently on weak signals. While it has several well-known disadvantages, this detector enables the builder to get very good results with a comparatively small investment in parts. A receiver using it can be built quite easily by an inexperienced constructor and may, in some cases, appeal to the experimenter of longer standing.

The set described here was designed chiefly for broadcast reception. With three plug-in coils the standard broadcast band and two short-wave ranges are covered including most of the frequencies used in world-wide, short-wave broadcasting. It uses two battery-operated tubes, a triode regenerative detector and a pentode power amplifier. The batteries required are a 1.5 volt "A" battery, a 45 volt "B" battery, and a 4.5 volt "C" battery. An ordinary pair of magnetic headphones, having a d.c. resistance of 2000 ohms, is used.

With this simple set, and a 30-foot indoor antenna, we have obtained good reception from many stations in Europe and other parts of the world. Reception from Radio Australia and Radio Moscow has been particularly good at times. A good many out-of-town stations have been logged on the broadcast band.

The detector is a medium-mu triode (1LE3) using grid circuit rectification by means of the familiar grid-leak and condenser arrangement. The r.f. energy is fed from the plate circuit into the tuned grid circuit as a result of magnetic coupling between the grid and tickler coils. This causes "regeneration," helping the detector amplify weak signals. The amount of r.f. current which can flow in the plate circuit depends on the reactance of the path from the plate through the tickler coil to ground. A 140 µµfd. variable condenser provides a means of varying the reactance of this path and thereby controlling regeneration.



The regeneration control (knob at left) is a $140 \cdot \mu \mu fd$, variable condenser, providing smoother regeneration than other methods. Receiver is boused in an 8''x8''x7'' cabinet.

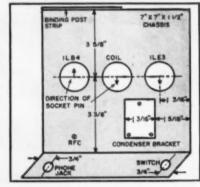
A rugged, useful receiver—this beginner's set has good operating characteristics and smooth regeneration control.

A 7.5 mhy. r.f. choke blocks the passage of r.f. current into the next stage so that it cannot flow to ground except through the 140 $\mu\mu fd$. condenser.

This method of controlling regeneration is one of several which have been used extensively in the past. We found it efficient in operation, and well suited for use in a multi-range receiver where interchange of coils is required. The set can be put into or out of oscillation quietly over the entire tuning range. The setting of the regeneration control has an almost negligible effect on the frequency of the tuned circuit provided that the coupling between grid and tickler coils is not too tight. As in all regeneration detectors, however, the setting of the regeneration control for given regeneration varies as the tuning condenser is varied.

A two-section midget superhetero-

Mechanical layout of the chassis. A homemade chassis is easily bent up from sheet metal. Holes for jack and switch are ¾". Binding-post strip is on rear, not shown.



dyne condenser is used for tuning. The detector and oscillator sections have maximum capacitances of 365 and 133 $\mu\mu$ fd. respectively. The 365 $\mu\mu$ fd. section is used for tuning the broadcast coil and the 133 $\mu\mu$ fd. section for the two short-wave coils. Switching is accomplished by the arrangement of wiring to the pins on the plug-in coils.

The audio amplifier is a power amplifier pentode (1LB4) particularly designed for use on a 45-volt plate supply. Much of the sensitivity of the receiver is a result of the high amplification it provides for the audio signals coupled from the detector plate circuit. The proper load impedance for this tube is 20,000 ohms and this condition is fairly well met by the usual magnetic headset with a d.c. resistance of 2000 ohms.

An interstage audio transformer having a primary impedance of 10,000 ohms is used to couple the detector plate to the audio grid. We used resistance coupling at first, with a plate load resistor of 47,000 ohms. With this arrangement the voltage on the detector plate was about 35 volts for a new battery. The detector has a somewhat greater sensitivity with 40 to 45 volts on the plate, however. Since the audio transformer primary has a relatively low d.c. resistance, practically the entire "B"-battery voltage is placed on the detector plate. higher voltage "B" battery could have been used, but it was considered essential to hold "B" battery require-

ments to a minimum.

The "A" and "B" battery drains are 100 and 3.1 milliamperes respectively. No current is drawn from the "C" battery. At these rates the batteries last a long time.

The receiver was constructed in a steel cabinet 8" wide, 8" deep, and 7" high, and having a hinged lid on top. An open-ended chassis 7" x 7" x 11/2 was attached to the panel by means of the switch and phone-jack mountings so that the panel and chassis could be removed as a unit. Because of a flange around the front edge of the cabinet, it was necessary to mount wood strips \%" thick and 1\%" wide on the floor of the cabinet running from front to back to form a support for the chassis. Access to a bindingpost strip on the back end of the chassis was made by sawing a window 1%" x 64" in the back of the cabinet one inch from the bottom. Antenna and battery terminals were mounted on a strip of Micarta, and soldering lugs were used on the under side. Binding posts were made from 6-32 brass screws and knurled brass nuts taken from an old battery. Large holes were drilled in the chassis under the binding-post strip to permit the strip to be mounted flush. grounded binding posts were attached directly to the chassis beside the strip. Although this makes a neat arrangement, battery connections could be made by using flexible leads running through a rubber grommet in the chassis directly to points where they connect. A battery tray 3" x 7" was made by bending up a sheet of aluminum at the long sides. This serves to keep batteries from sliding into the other parts when the receiver is moved.

The layout drawing and the photographs show the mounting of essential parts. The arrangement used seems to be most satisfactory, and permits short coil and detector circuit leads. Small variations may have to be made, however, to accommodate parts of different sizes. The tuning condenser was mounted on an angle bracket attached to the floor of the chassis. This bracket was drilled and positioned with care in

R₁—1 megohm, V₂ w. res.

C₁—365 µµ/d. section of dual-section

BC tuning cond.

C₂—133 µµ/d. section of dual-section

BC tuning cond.

C₃—134 µµ/d. var. cond.

C₄—200 µµ/d. wir. cond.

C₄—200 µµ/d. mica cond.

C₄—1, µ/d., 200 v. cond.

C₅—1, µ/d., 200 v. cond.

C₆—1, µ/d., 200 v. cond.

C₇—1, µ/d., 200 v. cond.

C₈—1, µ/d., 200 v. cond.

C₉—1, µ/d., 200 v. cond.

C₉—1, µ/d., 200 v. cond.

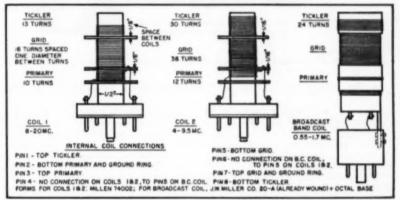
C₁—1, µ/d., 200 v. cond.

C₂—1, µ/d., 200 v. cond.

C₃—1, µ/d., 200 v. cond.

C₄—1, µ/d., 200 v. cond.

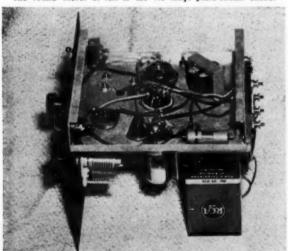
Schematic and parts list for regenerative receiver. The numbers in the tuning circuit refer to pins on the octal socket used for the colls. The proper tuning condenser for each band (C, or C₂) is connected through the cell form wiring (diagram below). C₂ is regeneration control. If set does not regenerate, reverse the connections of L₂. Set should be connected to external ground by fairly short lead.



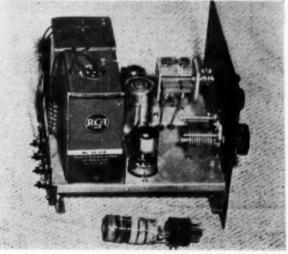
Coil diagram of the student receiver. The Millen forms have octal bases. Looking at the bottom of a form, with the octal key pointing down, pin 1 is to the lower left of key; other pins are counted clockwise from pin 1. The broadcast coil is ready-made (J. W. Miller Co. No. 20-A) and is attached to an old octal tube base.

order to align it properly with the flexible metal coupling between the vernier dial mounted on the panel. A (Continued on page 185)

Bottom view of chassis, showing neat and roomy layout of parts. The round object at left is the 7.5 mhy, plate-circuit choke.



Top view. Short-wave coil is in place, covered by a Millen shield which is part of coil form. Broadcast coil is in front.



October, 1953



Increase the sensitivity of older model receivers and sets in the fringe areas by adding a modern television booster.

"MEW LAMPS FOR OLD," the cry of the disguised magician in that delightful fantasy, Aladdin's Lamp, can today be echoed with a similar cry—"New TV sets for Old." But unlike the story, today's magic change need not be wrought with trickery; all it needs is a good, honest booster based on some firm, solid facts.

Each year, in every progressive industry, some changes are made which tend to improve last year's product. Undeniably, the average 1953 television receiver is a more sensitive device than the sets of 1949, 1950, 1951, or 1952. The 1953 receiver also generates less internal noise than its predecessors and the combination of both these factors brings to the viewer a cleaner, more pleasing picture than he has had heretofore.

Now, you and I, and millions of other people, have television receivers which we bought in prior years and from which we still obtain a considerable amount of viewing pleasure. Perhaps our picture does not possess as much contrast as it could and perhaps it is spottier (with noise spots) than we care to have it. Still, this television set represents a substantial investment in many cases and few of us care to pay out more money for a new set when there is apparently so much "life" remaining in our present one.

So there's the dilemma. We would like to enjoy the benefits of the newest sets without being forced to spend a wad of money doing it. But can this be done?

The answer is ves. It can be done

and at much less cost than most people would imagine.

Before we see how this can be done. let us determine what accounts for the somewhat poorer performance of the older television set. Assuming that your television set is operating normally and is not in need of repair, there are three factors which govern the quality of the picture you see. First, there is the amount of signal which your set is receiving from its antenna and obviously it cannot give you a full-blown picture from a halfbaked signal. In other words, if you are not getting enough signal at the input, you cannot obtain a clear, rich looking picture on the screen.

Second, there is the sensitivity of your set. If your set is sensitive, it will require less signal to produce the picture you want than if it is not very sensitive. Sensitivity is something most of us are familiar with because it applies to radio sets in the same way it does to television receivers. A highly sensitive radio set will work almost anywhere in a house; a less sensitive unit will bring in the weaker stations only in certain parts of the

The third important factor that determines the quality of the picture you see is the amount of noise the set itself generates. This may be news to some readers, but every electronic network develops a certain amount of noise voltage. In a television system this noise can be particularly bothersome because it will travel along with the incoming video signal and appear in the picture. Now, if the received By RICHARD C. KOCH

UP-TO-DA

Senior Project Engineer Regency Div., I.D.E.A., Inc.

signal is strong, the noise spots (frequently called "snow") are "overpowered" and are not visible to the viewer. But if the signal is weak, then in a noisy set the noise will predominate and completely ruin your picture. A noisy, spotty picture is a common sight in fringe or weak signal areas. But these are not the only places you see such pictures! Noisy, spotty pictures are not uncommon even in relatively strong signal areas. Sometimes it is the fault of the location; more often it is the set.

In a receiver, the noise that is developed by the first stage (the r.f. amplifier) is actually the most important because at this point in the system the level of the incoming signal is more nearly on a par with the receiver noise level than it is at any other point in the receiver. Whatever noise voltage is present at the input to the r.f. amplifier is amplified along with the signal and so, to obtain the best noise-free picture, we want to have as much signal and as little noise as possible at the front end of the set.

Now, of the three factors named, the amount of signal your set receives will not be considered further because we will assume that a competent technician installed your antenna and that you are picking up as much of the available signal as you can. This leaves set sensitivity and set noise, and any improvement in these quantities will definitely improve the quality of your present picture.

Now, how can this be done? By installing a well - designed, well - constructed booster between the antenna and your set. But why a booster, you ask? Because a booster will, as its name suggests, boost the amplification of your set. Boosters are basically nothing more than r.f. amplifiers and when you attach one of them to your set, you are, in effect, adding one or more r.f. amplifiers to the one already present in your television set. Thus, a booster will raise the sensitivity of your present receiver, bringing it more in line with the newer sets and enabling you to obtain more contrast in your picture than you did before.

Sheer amplification, we have seen, is only half the story. Also to be considered is the existing noise factor of your set. Here again a well-designed, well-constructed booster can be of immeasurable assistance. For if the noise level of the booster is lower than that of your set, it will add less noise to the weak incoming signal. Then, by the time the signal reaches your set, it will have been amplified by the booster and be in a much better position to override the receiver noise.

In short, by increasing the signal level before it reaches your set, whatever noise is present in your receiver will be less effective than it is when no booster is present.

Of course, it is most important that the booster itself have little noise, otherwise you will gain nothing except a stronger signal with stronger noise. But if the booster noise is low—and it will be in a well designed unit—then the improvement in picture quality will amaze you.

That booster manufacturers recognize this situation is amply revealed by the following excerpt from the literature of one such manufacturer. He states, in part, that, "The noise of the initial amplifier stages in the TV receiver fixes the quality of reception If the noise factor is high, reception is poor. A good booster not only supplies the signal with sufficient r.f. gain to overcome the noisy television tuner, but possesses a low noise factor to furnish the best in reception."

Thus, boosters are designed with two aims in mind: To improve the signal-to-noise ratio and to amplify the weak incoming signal. Both features are important and both are needed. A booster capable of high gain but incapable of providing a good signal-to-noise ratio will give a picture filled with disturbing noise spots. A booster possessing a minimum of internal noise but capable of little gain will not amplify the signal sufficiently to permit it to override the set noise. So again the picture will be covered with noise spots. Your booster must have both attributes or it might as well have none.

To show what improvement can be

achieved with a good booster, consider the figures shown at the top of the chart of Table 1. Here we have the sensitivities of an average television receiver produced in each of three years, 1950, 1951, and 1952. For each year the table lists the minimum required amount of input signal for three low-band and three high-band channels. These facts provide us with a fairly complete picture not only on how the average receiver performed on various channels, but also how its performance varied from year to year. Thus, here is what we know:

1. In any given year, the set required less signal to produce a certain output on Channel 2 than on any other channel. In 1950, for example, an input of 566 microvolts was required to produce standard output at the picture tube. On Channel 4 we needed 636 microvolts to do the same thing; on Channel 6, 672 microvolts; and so on up until, at Channel 13, 1250 microvolts were required. Obviously, the set was less sensitive as the frequency increased.

2. In each succeeding year, sets became more sensitive; that is, they required less input signal to obtain the same output. Even so, it still took over 300 microvolts of signal on a 1952 receiver to give you what we might term a good picture on the high band (all other things being equal).

The data given in the lower part of Table 1 shows the improvement wrought by the addition of a booster to the receiver. Compare first the 1950 receiver performance with and without the booster. Without the booster your 1950 receiver is relatively insensitive compared to a 1952 model.

But look what happens when you add a booster! Not only does the combination sensitivity increase, but you actually require less aignal than a 1952 receiver needs to produce the same picture. Here you have, by the relatively simple addition of a fairly inexpensive booster, improved the sensitivity of a 1950 set so that it exceeds that of the much newer 1952

	WITHOUT B	OOSTER	
CHANNEL	1950	1951	1952
2	566 µv.	425 µV.	150 µv.
4	636 HV.	496 µV.	175 µV.
	672 HV.	530 µV.	200 HV.
7	1110 av.	850 µV.	320 µv.
10	1170 HV.	955 µV.	320 µv.
13	1250 µv.	990 AT.	320 AV.
	WITH BOO	DSTER	
CHANNEL	1950	1951	
2	113 µv.	85 µv.	
4	127 µv.	93 µV.	
6	134 µv.	106 HV.	
7	278 µv.	213 µv.	
10	293 µv.	241 µv.	
13	313 µv.	250 µV.	

Table 1. Comparison of receiver sensitivity with and without booster. Improvement in sensitivity of 1952 when booster was added is not shown as the improvement was slight.

	WITHOUT B	COSTER	
CHANNEL	1950	1951	1952
2	11.5 db	9.5 db	6.5 db
4	12 db	10.5 db	7 db
6	13 db	10 db	7.5 db
7	15 db	14 db	10 db
10	15.5 db	14.5 db	10 db
13	15.5 db	15.5 db	10.5 db
	WITH BOO	DSTER	
CHANNEL	1950	1951	1952
2	6.5 db	6.3 db	6.1 db
4	6.5 db	6.4 db	6.2 db
6	6.6 db	6.3 db	6.2 db
7	8.8 db	8.5 db	7.9 db
10	8.9 db	8.7 db	7.9 db
13	9.2 db	8.9 db	8.0 db

Table 2. Comparison of over-all noise figure with and without a booster in circuit.

set and this improvement is reflected on every channel. In many respects you get the benefits of 1952 set performance without expending the money needed to purchase a 1952 receiver.

What can be achieved with a 1950 set can, of course, be done with a 1951 set. Similar computations will show that the set of any year can have its sensitivity materially improved and this means that you can go as far back as the first postwar television receiver. As a matter of fact, the poorer the set sensitivity, the more marked the improvement when a booster is added as can be seen from Figs. 2 and 3.

Now let us consider the noise in (Continued on page 212)

Fig. 2. Television picture with heavy noise interference.

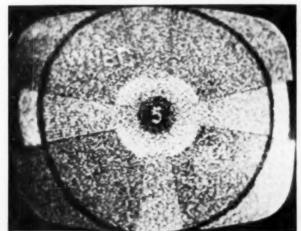
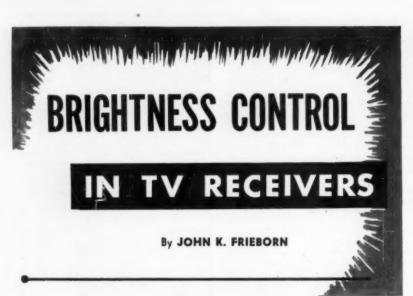


Fig. 3. Picture obtained after a booster was installed.





Explains the operation of the various automatic brightness control circuits used in TV receivers.

TYLES in automatic brightness control have changed. The circuits used in most receivers today are different from those used in most receivers a few years ago. The methods now popular are not new; they were used in early postwar production, but by only a few manufacturers. On the other hand, the methods which used to be standard still are being used in some receivers.

The new styles are not merely different in detail from those which used to be popular; they use a basically different approach to the problem. Automatic brightness control in a television receiver is needed to keep the average picture brightness not constant, but natural. When the brightness of the scene being transmitted increases, the brightness of the picture at the receiver should increase. However, the transmitted video signal does not allow us to reproduce the average brightness directly, except by using direct coupling in the video amplifier. Even that solution presents special problems of its own and does not, by itself, completely solve the problem of automatic brightness control.

Fig. 1 shows a typical video signal waveform for two picture lines. The dashed lines represent average brightness of the respective lines. This average brightness varies irregularly from line to line, according to the scene being transmitted. The minimum brightness or black level occurs at definite times (during the parts of the blanking pulses before and after the sync pulses). The maximum brightness has an identifiable amplitude (at the video detector output it is the minimum signal amplitude). If we keep the minimum and maximum brightness correct, the average will be correct, provided that transmission and reception are linear.

There are several ways of keeping either the black level or the white level (maximum brightness) approximately constant. Most of them are based upon the idea of clamping some part of the signal. Clamping is, in effect, adding a slowly varying voltage, positive or negative, to the signal, so that the total voltage during the selected part of the signal always is approximately the same. The variations of the rest of the signal with respect to the clamped portion are preserved approximately as they were originally.

All of the old-style circuits are based on the idea of keeping the black level constant and practically all of them use sync pulse clamping. A simplified schematic of a typical circuit, the familiar diode d.c. re-inserter, is shown in Fig. 2. In this circuit, irrespective of the values of the a.c. and d.c. components of the signal at the plate of the video amplifier, the d.c. component produced by the varying charge on condenser C is just enough to place the picture tube grid at ground potential during the sync pulses. The blanking pulses make the grid somewhat positive. The picture tube cathode potential is adjusted by the brightness control so the blanking pulses bring the grid just up to cutoff, but not beyond. The peak value of the signal is adjusted by the contrast control to give the desired white level

This method does not do everything required to keep the average brightness of the received picture natural under all conditions. It keeps the black level nearly constant, but the white level and average brightness vary with signal strength. To complete the job,

we must have a.g.c. in the receiver to keep the peak video signal output from the video detector constant.

Another minor defect of this circuit, even with a.g.c., is that it does not compensate for variations in blanking to sync pulse ratio. Fixing the sync pulse and white levels will not fix the black level unless the blanking pulse is a constant fraction of the sync pulse amplitude. If the blanking pulse amplitude decreases after the brightness control is adjusted, the retrace lines may become visible. If it increases, some parts of the picture which are supposed to be gray will be black and indistinguishable from the parts which are rightly black.

According to FCC standards, the blanking pulse amplitude is $75\% \pm 2.5\%$ of the sync pulse amplitude. It the station maintains this tolerance, sync pulse clamping keeps the blanking level at the grid of the picture tube constant within a volt or two and the variation is unnoticeable. The actual ratio in signals transmitted by certain stations in the past has varied from about 65% to 85%. This means a variation of \pm 5 volts or more at the picture tube grid, which produces a noticeable effect. (See Fig. 3.)

The black level can be kept constant by blanking pulse clamping, used in a few Sparton and Stromberg-Carlson models. The basic circuit, in Fig. 4, is similar to the one in Fig. 2, except for the amplified negative sync pulse applied to the plate of the diode. Because of this pulse, the cathode of the diode is not negative with respect to the plate during sync pulses, so diode current cannot flow then. It does flow during the blanking pulses, the part of the video signal which makes the cathode most negative with respect to the plate. In the same way as the circuit in Fig. 2 clamps the sync pulses, this circuit clamps the blanking pulses to ground potential at the grid of the picture tube.

A different method of sync pulse clamping is shown in Fig. 5. In this method, the cathode and grid of a video amplifier tube are used the same way as the cathode and plate of the diode in Fig. 2. The positive sync pulses are clamped to ground potential at the video amplifier tube grid. certain potential at the plate of the video amplifier tube corresponds to zero bias on the grid, depending upon the tube characteristics and other circuit components. Sync pulses are clamped to this potential at the video amplifier plate and the picture tube grid. The blanking pulses make the grid of the picture tube more positive. the exact potential depending upon the video signal. The brightness control places the picture tube cathode at a potential positive enough with respect to the grid during the blanking pulses to cut off the beam current. The remarks made in connection with Fig. 2, about the effects of variations in peak signal amplitude and in blanking pulse to sync pulse ratio, also apply here.

Several other methods of sync pulse clamping, including ones using separate triode or pentode tubes, can be found in various receivers, both old and new.

The old-style circuits we have been discussing up to this point use either blanking pulse clamping, which is only another name for black level clamping, or sync pulse clamping, which is approximately the same. Most current receivers use what might be called white clamping for automatic brightness control.

The circuit of Fig. 6, used by Stewart-Warner, has grid-leak bias as does the one in Fig. 5, but the phase of the signal at the grid of the video amplifier is opposite to that in Fig. 5. Grid current flows not during the sync pulses, but during the parts of the picture signal corresponding to the brightest parts of the picture (the "white" parts). The white level is clamped to ground potential at the video amplifier grid and to corresponding potentials at the amplifier plate and the picture tube cathode.

The blanking pulses make the picture tube cathode more positive by an amount depending upon the signal. The grid potential can be adjusted by the brightness control so the blanking pulses just blank out the screen. A decrease in signal amplitude will cause dark portions of the picture to become less dark and make the retrace lines visible.

Automatic gain control is even more necessary in receivers having white clamping than in those using sync pulse clamping. Reference to Fig. 7 establishes that for a given change in the peak value of the signal, the black level changes almost three times as much when the white level is held constant as when the sync pulses are clamped.

White clamping using grid leak bias on the picture tube is incorporated in receivers made by Emerson, General Electric, Hallicrafters, Magnavox, Meck, Motorola, Philco, Stromberg-Carlson, and Zenith, among others. Fig. 8 shows a partial schematic of a circuit used by Magnavox. When the video signal corresponding to a light part of the picture makes the picture tube cathode more negative than the grid, electron flow from cathode to grid very rapidly makes terminal A of condenser C (and the picture tube cathode) less negative. During the rest of the video signal, electron flow through R to terminal A very slowly makes terminal A more negative with respect to terminal B. The white level therefore is clamped at the picture tube cathode to a potential very slightly negative with respect to the grid and the rest of the signal makes the cathode more positive.

If the brightness control is adjusted to reduce the positive cathode bias and increase the picture brightness, the increased negative cathode potential during the bright parts of the picture causes more grid current flow and more grid-leak bias, returning the pic-

ture to its former brightness. This automatic increase of the grid-leak bias keeps too high a brightness control setting from pushing the light or medium gray portions of the picture up to the maximum brightness level. Too low a brightness control setting or too small a signal amplitude may keep the picture tube cathode from ever being driven negative with respect to the grid, so no grid-leak bias is produced and there is no automatic brightness control.

The term, "d.c. restoration," which often is used in discussions of automatic brightness control, suggests that

an answer to the problem would be to use direct coupling in the video amplifier, so the d.c. component of the video signal would not be lost. Actually, direct coupling in the video amplifier has somewhat the same effect as white clamping. (See Fig. 9, the video amplifier circuit of Arvin chassis TE315-2.) In this circuit, the output of the video detector is most negative during the sync pulses, approximately 75% negative during the blanking pulses, and approximately 10% as negative during the brightest parts of the pic-These voltages at the video am-(Continued on page 193)

Fig. 1. Video signal for two picture lines showing the change in average brightness.

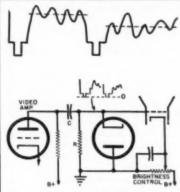


Fig. 2. Diode sync pulse clamping circuit.

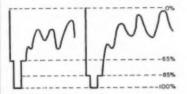


Fig. 3. Effect on black level of a change in blanking pulse amplitude percentage.

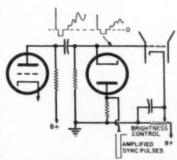


Fig. 4. Diode blanking pulse clamping.

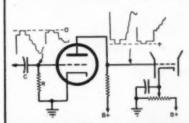


Fig. 5. Grid leak bias sync pulse clamping automatic brightness control circuit.

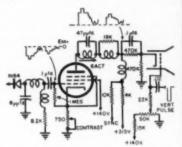


Fig. 6. White clamping type of automatic brightness control circuit used by Stewart Warner in their model 9202-C TV receiver.

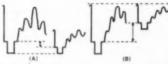


Fig. 7. Effect of a change in signal level on the black level for circuit using (A) sync pulse clamping; (B) white clamping.

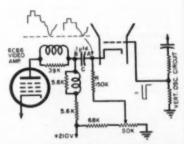


Fig. 8. Automatic brightness control circuit of the Magnavox 104 series sets.

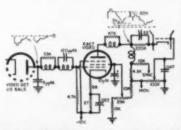


Fig. 9. Arvin's white clamping circuit.



Compiled by KENNETH R. BOORD

RNE SKOOG, DX Editor, Radio Sweden, tells me that the "Short Wave Game" (contest) sponsored by Teknikens Varld, Stockholm, last March was a great success with 1451 contestants. Participating stations numbered 24 from all parts of the "The aim of promoting interglobe. est in short-wave listening was obviously reached, and our radio club has enrolled 2000 new members during the past few months, making a total of more than 15,000 members as of July," Skoog explains. It is planned to make this "Radio Game" an annual affair-with the 1954 competition set for the Easter weekend.

DX Program

Tentative plans have been made for your ISW DEPARTMENT editor to play a program of Christmas organ melodies, by tape transcription, in a special DX broadcast from HCJB, Quito, Ecuador, on Thursday, December 17 at 0330 (0830 GMT) with beam to Europe on 15.115, 11.915, 9.745; repeated 1600 (2100 GMT) with beam to the South Pacific on 17.890, 15.115, 11.915.

By that time, the move of transmitters to Pifo should have been completed, and reception reports will be especially welcomed. HCJB verifies correct reports 100 per-cent; an IRC is appreciated but is not required. More details next month.

This Month's Schedules

(Note: Some stations may have reverted to winter schedules and/or frequencies between the time this was compiled and now; in such cases, you may find some schedules one hour later than listed herein.—K.R.B.)

Afghanistan—Kabul Radio, 9.975A, is heard in Sweden 1140-1205 in English; starts with Eastern music, has news 1150, and Western music 1155; CWQRM. (Arvidsson)

Alaska—ALF, 5.260, Juneau, heard testing 0100; will QSL from Box 380. (Cain, Nevada) Better include return postage with report.

Algeria—Radio Algerie, 6.165, was noted 1830 with Eastern music; closed 1930 with "La Marsellaise." (Ferguson, N. C.)

(Note: Unless otherwise indicated, all time is expressed in American EST: add 5 hours for GCT. "New" refers to newscasts in the English language. In order to avoid confusion, the 24 hour clock has been used in designating the times of broadcasts. The hours from midnight until noon are shown as 0000 to 1200 while from 1 p.m. to midnight are shown as 1300 to 2400. The symbol "U" following a listed frequency indicates "varying." The station may operace either above or below the frequency given. "A" means frequency is approximate.

Fourteen-year-old Bill Crowell. Harrisburg, Pa., now a monitor for RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS, became interested in short-wave listening as a result of the first "Boys' Life" Radio Listening Contest ("Boys' Life" is the official publication of the Boy Scouts of America). While he didn't do so well in the competition. Bill says he has found many hours of fun and excitement in pulling in distant stations and in receiving QSL cards and letters from the stations logged. He has logged 56 foreign countries. Bill types out his log sheets and puts them on the wall over his receiver for ready reference.



Anglo-Egyptian Sudan—Radio Omdurman now uses 6.438 and 7.664; has English on Fri. 1230-1300, Sun., Wed. at 1115. (Radio Sweden, others) Heard near 7.655 in Arabic at 1240 tune-in. (Pearce, England)

Angola — Luanda, 11.862, is good strength in Sweden 1400-1430; before and after that time has QRM from BBC. (Arvidsson)

Argentina—Radio Splendid has good level 1630 on 9,320A; Radio Belgrano, 9.76, is fair signal 1700, and Radio El Mundo, LRX1, 6.120, is heard with news in Spanish by woman 1700. (Lo-

rentzson, Sweden)

Australia—VLC9, 9.615, is now used to Eastern North America 0700-0845; to Western North America 1015-1115; DX session Sun. 0830. (Bellington, N. Y., others) VLA15, 15.200, is excellent around 2155-2315 to West Coast. (Bates, Calif.; Dannenfelzer, Md.) VLC9, 9.615, is a satisfactory signal in Minn. around 0830. (Peterson) And in West Coast session 1015-1115, (Smits, Minn.) VLB9, 9.58, noted with music 0725. (Frazier, Texas)

Austria — Blue Danube Network, Salzburg, now lists channels of 9.617, 5.080, 6.055. (Pearce, England, others)

Azores—CSA93, 4.865, Ponta Delgada, noted closing 1800 with "A Portuguesa," weak level in Denmark.

Belgian Congo—OTC, 9.655, Leopoldville, is excellent with English relay from ORU, Brussels, Belgium, 2000-2200 closedown. (Kirby, Mo.; Zerosh, Pa., others)

Belgium—ORU4, 9.767, is good level to USA-Canada 1930-2200; English from 2000. (Kubachi, Mass.; Dannenfelter, Md., others)

Bolivia—CP38, La Paz, lists current frequency as 9.444 on the air Sun. 0755-0900, 0700-1600; weekdays 0655-0815, 1030-1330, 1855-2200. (Bellington, N. Y.) On a recent check, however, seemed to be still on 9.497A at 2000 where had bad QRM. (Stark, Texas)

Brazil—ZYC8, 9.610, Radio Tamoio, is heard as early as 1600 at good level but with some QRM from c.w. stations. (Gade-Joergensen, Denmark) PRK9, 15.190, noted with music from 1650. (Arvidsson, Sweden) PRL7, 9.72, Rio de Janeiro, noted with musical program 2200, with English and Portuguese announcements. (Corson, Iowa) Radio Record, Sao Paulo, has been noted dual on 9.505, 11.965A around 1830.

(Continued on page 128)

THE OARAC

THE OARAC (Office of Air Research Automatic Calculator) is an electronic calculating machine (illustrated on this month's cover) designed and built for the U.S. Air Force by the General Electric Company. It is capable of solving the most complex mathematical problems at speeds which seem fantastic to those not acquainted with the principles of electronics.

It may be said that OARAC has a 10,000 word memory with an average access time of 9 milliseconds, that it can multiply two ten-digit numbers in approximately 8 milliseconds, that it can add two such numbers in less than 100 microseconds, and that it can perform as many as 100 arithmetic operations per second. It might, however, be more informative to look into this 1400 tube electronic giant with the eyes of a layman who has never heard of a 10,000 word memory or a 9 millisecond access time.

One of the first things to come to the attention of our hypothetical layman would be the OARAC memory. This part of the computer (some call it the "brain" or "heart" of the machine though that is hardly justified) centers around an aluminum cylinder 22" in diameter and 30" long. cylinder rotates at a speed of 3350 rpm and is coated with a magnetic oxide similar to that found on the tapes used in magnetic tape recorders. Approximately 200 magnetic recordplayback heads are spaced along the axis of the cylinder approximately 0.002" from its surface. When a positive or negative electrical pulse is applied to one of these heads the magnetic surface of the cylinder im-mediately adjacent to the head is magnetized to form a positive or negative magnetic spot. Each of the 200 heads can write 2600 such spots around the circumference of the cylinder. That is a total of 200 x 2600 = 520,000 spots! The same head reads back a positive or negative electrical signal whenever one of the magnetic spots passes beneath it. Thus it may be seen that once a spot has been recorded on the cylinder it is available to be read back once each drum revolution there-

In the language of electronic computers, each of these 520,000 magnetic spots represents one "bit" (binary digit) of information. In the OARAC, a group of 52 bits is called a word space, hence it may be seen that the OARAC memory contains 10,000 word spaces. Thus we say that OARAC has a 10.000 word memory.

Since each spot on the memory cy-(Continued on page 180)

BERNARD H. GEYER

Electronics Laboratory, General Electric Co., Syracuse, New York

the General Electric Company. It is capable of solving 1011 simultaneous equations, this ingenious mathematical problems at speeds which seem fantastic to those not accalculating machine speeds operations for the U.S. Air Force.

HOW THE DIGITAL COMPUTER SOLVES A PROBLEM

OARAC is a large-scale digital computer with an extra-large memory. It can solve 1011 simultaneous equations. The simple illustration that follows will give you an idea of how the computer operates. Actually, the equation used might only be one thousandth part of a highly complicated problem.

In the equation y=3x²+5x+2=[3x+5]x+2

 $y=3x^2+5x+2=[3x+5]x+2$ find y for all values of x between 1 and 1000 in steps of one.

The following information is stored at addresses in the computer's memory—a

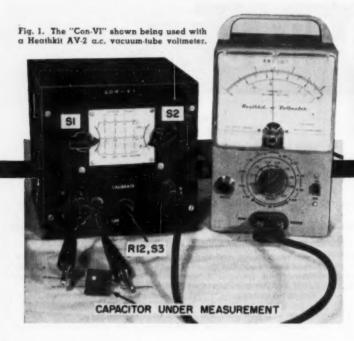
				Instru	ction
Address	Number	Line	Address	Operation	Address
0000	x = 1	1	1201	21	0000
0001	999	2	1201	24	0003
0002	1	3	1203	22	0004
0003	3	4	1204	24	0000
0004	5 2	5	1205	22	0005
0005	2	5	1206	12	0006
0006	y	7	1207	31	9000
	•	8	1208	21	0001
ley to Inst	ructions				
1 = put in	to accumulator	9	1209	23	0000
2 = add		10	1210	30	1215
3 = subtro	ect				
4 = multip	oly "	11	1211	21	0000
0 = choice	(see further)				
l = read	to tape	12	1212	22	0002
2 = go bo	ick to				
2 = write	into memory	13	1213	12	0000
4 = stop	and ring bell				
		14	1214	32	1201
		15	1215	34	0000

By turning a knob and pushing buttons on OARAC's front panel, the operator tells it to go to address 1201 and perform operation 1. It automatically proceeds from there to operation 2, 3, 4, and so on, performing the operations as follows—

PIRA	
Number	Operation

- 1 "Bring what is at address 0000 into the accumulator." At this address the number 1 is stored. (x = 1)
 - 2 "Multiply the number in the accumulator by 3." Result: 3x=3
 - 3 "Add to what is in the accumulator, the number at 0004," Result: 3x+5=8
 - 4 "Multiply result of operation three by value at 0000." Result: (3x+5)x=8 "Add what is in 0005." Result: (3x+5)x+2=10=y"
 - 6 "Put answer at address 0006 on the magnetic drum."
 - "Record answer on magnetic tape for future printing."
 - "Put into accumulator the number at address 0001."
 - 9 "Subtract x from that number." Result: (999-x)
 - 10 "Make a choice . . . if (939—x) is positive or zero, continue with operations 11, 12, and so on; otherwise perform operation 15, ringing bell to indicate problem is finished."
 - 11 "Put x into accumulator."
 - "Add 1. giving (x+1), the new value of x."
 - 13 "Record this at address 0000, making the new value of x available for calculating y."
- 14 "Go back to operation 1 at address 1201."

From here on, the computer repeats steps 1 through 14 until x reaches 1000. Then operation 10 stops the calculation and rings bell to signal operator his instructions have been carried out.



By RICHARD GRAHAM

device to be described can be abbreviated somewhat. Let's refer to the unit as the "Con-VI" from here on in.

Principles of Operation

Whenever an unknown impedance, Z, is placed across a high impedance source, the voltage across the impedance Z is a function of the value of that impedance. The high impedance source can be devised simply by placing a high resistance in series with the output of an audio oscillator. This is illustrated in Fig. 2A.

If the value of the unknown impedance, Z, is small in comparison with the internal impedance of the generator (which in this case is substantially 1 megohm) then the generator can be considered to be a constant-current source. Thus as long as the value of the unknown impedance, Z, is substantially smaller than 1 megohm, the current, I, flowing is always substantially the same. If this is so, then the voltage read on the v.t.v.m. of Fig. 2A is directly proportional to the value of the impedance Z.

Now, if an inductance, L, is placed across the output terminals of a constant current source, we note that the voltage appearing across the inductance is:

> $X = E/I = 2\pi f L$ $E = 2\pi fIL$

If the significant value of the voltage, as read on the v.t.v.m., is to be the same as the significant figure of the inductance, the 27fI has to be made some power of 10. This can be easily accomplished by adjusting the output of the oscillator as shown in Fig. 2B to 10 volts. The current, I, flowing will then be 10 microamperes. Now by choosing an oscillator frequency of some multiple or sub-multiple of 1592, the $2\pi f$ in the equation also becomes a power of 10. The significant figure of the voltage across the inductance of Fig. 2A is now the same as the significant value of the inductance. The circuit shown in Fig. 2A is basically the same as that used in the 'Con-VI" when measuring inductance.

A condenser could be measured on the constant current setup just de-

Used in conjunction with an a.c. vacuum-tube voltmeter, this device permits direct reading of a wide range of L and C.

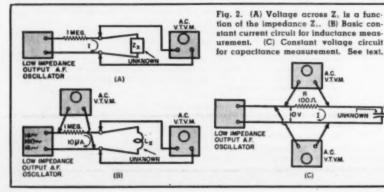
OME device for measuring inductance and capacitance is, of course, a necessity in any well equipped lab or shop. In places where "time is money" the speed with which the answer is obtained means dollars-perhaps in servicing jobs completed or engineering hours gained. But we've become so accustomed to thinking that only bridge type instruments are used for LC measurement that we are prone to forget that there is more than one way to "skin a cat."

The method described in this article utilizes a constant current and voltage source and an a.c. vacuum-tube voltmeter. The conditions of test are such that the value of unknown capacitance or inductance can be read directly on the scales of the v.t.v.m. Thus, this method features speed and convenience with fairly good accu-

racy. The full scale readings range from 10 millihenrys to 300 henrys, and 100 micromicrofarads to 3 microfarads. Furthermore there is no adjusting and juggling of any null or balance controls. This method, while not new, is worthy of review by busy service shops and labs and is ideal for a host of other production and industrial applications.

Basically the instrument is quite simple. It consists of an audio oscillator which will operate on three specific frequencies tmore about this later), a power amplifier, and a power supply. The output of the power amplifier is either in series with a low resistance or a very high resistance, thus converting the oscillator into either a constant voltage or constant current generator. This rather lengthy and awkward sounding title for the

UNKNOWN



scribed, however the condenser value could never be read directly off the scale of the v.t.v.m. A conversion chart would be necessary. This is because the reactance of a condenser is inversely proportional to the voltage across it. A large meter reading would indicate a small capacitance and vice versa. By using a constant voltage circuit, as shown in Fig. 2C, condensers can also be read directly on the meter scale.

In Fig. 2C, the current flowing is directly proportional to the value of condenser C.. If there is no capacitance present, there will be no current flowing, and vice versa. This can be expressed more rigorously by the following:

$$X = E/I = 1/(2\pi fC)$$

therefore: $I = (E) (2\pi/C)$

This current can be determined by measuring the voltage drop across a low ohm precision resistor, R, in series with condenser C_s .

Once again by making the value of $2\pi/E$ in the above expression a power of 10, the v.t.v.m. can be made direct reading. This condition is satisfied by letting the generator output voltage E, equal 10 volts, and making f a multiple of 1592 as before.

For example to make the meter read $100~\mu\mu fd$, full scale, a voltage of 10 volts with a frequency of 16,000 cycles will cause a current of 100 microamperes to flow. This current flowing through a 100 ohm precision resistor means that the meter when placed on the .01 volt scale will read $100~\mu\mu fd$, full scale.

Circuit

All of the functions shown in Figs. 2B and 2C have been combined into

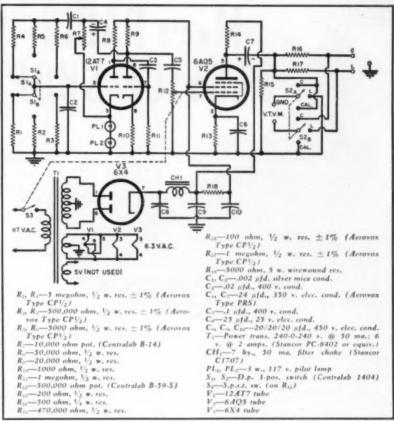


Fig. 3. Complete schematic diagram and parts list for the "Con-VI."

one unit to make up the "Con-VI." The schematic diagram of this unit is shown in Fig. 3.

A single 12AT7 serves as a Wien bridge oscillator which can be switched (Continued on page 162)

Fig. 4. Top chassis view of the "Con-VI" showing parts layout.

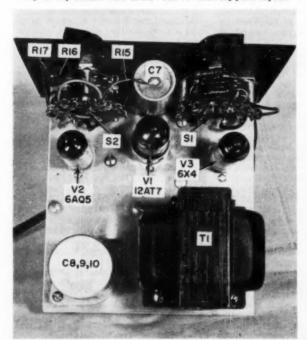
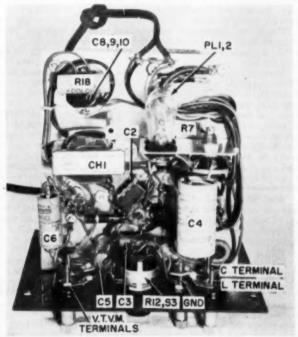


Fig. 5. Under chassis view of unit with major parts identified.





IDGET DAY" was what Barney termed it. He was referring to the fact that every set slated for repair that day was of the small a.c.-d.c. variety, and the youth was looking forward to a pleasant afternoon of "turning 'em out like hotcakes," as he put it.

However Mac, his boss, noticed that the boy seemed to be taking an unconscionably long time to cook the first hotcake. In fact, after probing and snipping and soldering on the small chassis for nearly an hour, he was looking more puzzled and exasperated every minute.

"Surely an electronic engineer of your caliber can't be having trouble with a simple midget set," taunted him.

"Simple my eye" Barney exploded. "This thing is about as simple as Sanskrit. It don't make sense. When you first turn it on, you can barely hear the local station; but the longer it runs, the better it gets. After it has been on twenty minutes or so, the sensitivity and volume gradually improve to where you can pick up several out-of-town stations, although the receiver is still not as hot as it should

be."
"And what kind of a message do asked with a quizzical grin.

"First I decided it must be a tube with low emission that took a long time to get hot enough to put out; so I changed all the tubes-but that was the only thing that changed. Next I concluded that perhaps an i.f. transformer had a defect so it was out of line when cold and sort of drifted in as the set warmed up, but that was a bum steer, too. I got to thinking perhaps there was a plate or screen-dropping resistor that had a real high resistance when cold but came down to somewhere near normal when warm, but a careful check with the ohmmeter proved that hunch was no good. The 'B-plus' voltage is around seventy-five or eighty volts, which is a little low but not low enough to account for the deadness of the set when you first turn it on. That brings you upto-date on my thinking. No reasonable suggestion from those present will be ignored."

Mac pulled down the service manual that contained the diagram of the set and took a long look at it. Then he asked mildly, "Have you looked at this?'

"Who needs to look at diagrams of a.c.-d.c. receivers?" Barney scoffed. "I can draw every one of them with my eyes shut and recite 'The Shooting of Dan McGrew' backwards while I'm doing it."

Mac did not argue, but he took a small electrolytic condenser from a drawer and bridged it across one of the condensers in the little set. Immediately the volume increased at least four-fold, and the receiver acquired that between-stations hiss that goes along with good sensitivity.

"Let me have a gander at that diagram that tells you so much," Barney muttered as he reached for the service manual. After glancing at it for only a minute he looked up with a sheepish grin. "Now I get it," he said. "That dog uses a voltage-doubling rectifier, and where I was measuring 75 volts I should have been getting 190. One of the current-storing condensers is about gone. When cold, it has practically no capacity; but as it warms up it does achieve a microfarad or so, and then the voltage goes up and gives the set more pep. And before you say it," he hurried on as Mac opened his mouth, "I know I should have turned to the circuit diagram when I first began to feel stumped, as you so often have told me to do.'

"I might as well have saved my breath to cool solder joints," Mac complained. "Your trouble is that you are always letting what you think you know get in the way of a real chance to learn. Don't ever sell these little sets short when it comes to giving you headaches. Many of them use almost identical circuits, but that just lulls you into a condition where the occasional different circuit can waste a lot

"That set I just finished was a good example. It would play fine for a few minutes, and then the volume would slowly fade away. I shucked it out of the cabinet so I could get a good look at it, and then I noticed that just before the volume started to fade some of the tubes lighted very brightly while a couple of them became very dim."

"Doesn't sound so tough," Barney broke in. "Probably one of the heaters was shorting through a cathode to ground and cutting heater current off the tubes that went dim. Since the voltage that used to be divided among all the heaters was now across only a part of them, these heaters naturally got brighter."

"That makes me wonder if I'm starting to slip," Mac replied, "for my first thoughts followed exactly along the same channel as yours. Ignoring the obvious fact that if a short of that nature was occurring the tubes without heater current would have gone clear out instead of just growing dim, I replaced all tubes that either grew brighter or dimmer. When this made no difference, I looked at the diagram and found out the two dimming tubes had 300 ma. heaters while the remaining 150 ma. tubes were arranged in two parallel strings in series with the 300 ma. jobs.

"Normally this arrangement gave each tube its proper heater current, but now one of the 150 ma. heaters was intermittently opening. When it did, it left only one 150 ma. string in series with the 300 ma. tubes. This meant that the current through the smaller heaters was greatly in excess of what it should be for them, but at the same time this current was inadequate to light the 300 ma. heaters to normal temperature. It so happened that the tubes in the string that was cutting on and off had very dark bulbs that hid this action from sight. This is the first time in a long, long time I have run across this deal in a radio, although it is pretty common in TV sets.

While Mac was talking Barney had replaced all the filter condensers in the set he had been working on and had located an output transformer with an open primary in an overgrown table model. He quickly re-(Continued on page 192)

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By LOUIS D. CARCANO

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Metering of both voltage and load current is very desirable. A single meter with a switch may be used, but separate

meters are better.

When operating an unfamiliar transistor circuit, always make sure that there is enough resistance in series with the emitter circuit to limit the current to the rated maximum (usually 3 ma.) or less, keep a current-limiting resistor in series with the collector supply too. Before removing the resistance, make sure that reducing the resistance does not make the current rise rapidly.

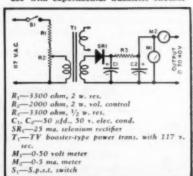
Always start out with the supply voltage turned down to zero, and after connecting the transistor circuit to the supply, raise the voltage cautiously, keeping an eagle eye on the current meter.

Never connect a doubtful transistor circuit to a power supply of this sort unless the voltmeter reads zero. If the current drawn by the circuit should have any tendency to "run away," the transistor could be burned out by the charge stored in the filter condensers.

Most of the newer circuits for junction transistors require only a single power supply or battery. Where a grounded-base circuit needs a separate emitter source, a single flashlight cell is usually all that is needed in addition to the power supply described here.

—30—

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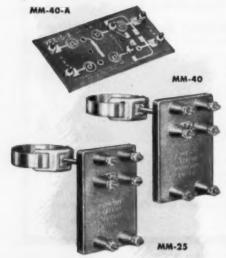
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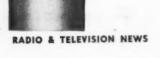
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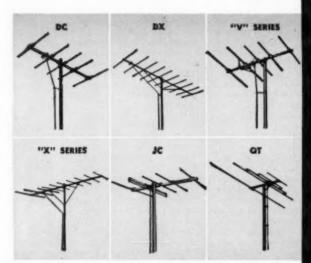
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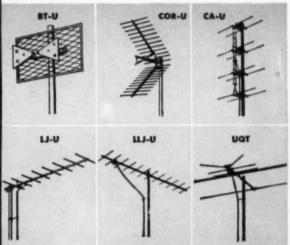
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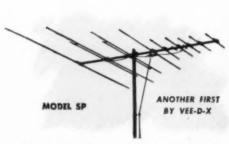
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HIGH-FIDELITY By CHARLES E. COHN WITH CRYSTAL HEADPHONES

Use these relatively inexpensive phones to provide hi-fi listening, record monitoring, or for private hearing.

CRYSTAL headphones of the highfidelity type are capable of giving quality comparable to that obtained from the best amplifier-speaker systems. For this reason, they are useful for low-cost, high-fidelity listening, for recording monitoring, or for listening without disturbing others. However, this quality is not obtainable without certain precautions which will be explained here.

The manufacturer's literature accompanying crystal headphones states that they may be connected into any tube circuit without affecting the frequency response. However, this is not quite true, as the impedance of these phones is capacitive and thus decreases with frequency. For example, the Brush BA-209 single phone (one unit of the BA-206 headset) has an impedance of 100,000 ohms at 1000 cycles and 10,000 ohms at 10,000 cycles. These specifications may be considered typical of all crystal phones. When these phones are bought as double headsets, they are connected in parallel, which means that the impedance of the headset will be 50,000 ohms at 1 kc. and 5000 ohms at 10 kc. Since these phones are flat across the greater part of the audio range with a constant voltage input, it is clear that these impedance characteristics will cause a considerable degradation of treble response if the phones are connected to a circuit having a high output impedance. For example, if this headset were driven by a pentode, its response would be 20 db down at 10 kc., with a high-mu triode it would be about 17 db down. while with a medium-mu triode it would be about 8 db down. This is clearly unacceptable performance, and shows that, despite the manufacturer's statements, these phones cannot be connected to just any circuit with acceptable results.

The ideal solution to this problem is to drive these phones with a cathode follower, but if the extra tube for this purpose is undesirable a compromise can be made. This can be done by replacing the original phone cord with a standard replacement cord, which would connect the phones in series instead of in parallel. Thus the impedances would be 200,000 ohms at 1 ke, and 20,000 ohms at 10 kc. This is still unacceptable for a pentode or high-mu triode, but with a mediummu triode will cause a drop of only 3 db at 10 kc., which is not too bad, and can possibly be compensated for by tone control adjustment or altering the de-emphasis network if the phones

are used with an FM set. The 6 db loss in audio volume caused by the series connection is, of course, unimportant if the system has any reserve gain, as it should have.

The circuit which the manufacturer recommends for headphone connection is shown in the accompanying diagram. The value of the blocking condenser is not especially critical, but it should be of high quality in order to prevent damage to the phones through d.c. leakage. The 1 megohm resistor across the phones does not affect the response, but serves to prevent too large d.c. voltages from being built up across the phones in case of slight condenser leakage. The manufacturer states that this resistor can be replaced with a volume control, but from the above discussion it is clear that such is not advisable, as it would lead to a great loss of treble with the volume control turned down.

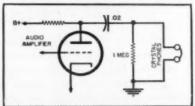
Audio levels required for normal listening are about 3 volts for the parallel connection and about 6 for the series connection. Plenty of output should be available, as high-fidelity listening requires lots of volume. These phones can handle any output which the ear can stand.

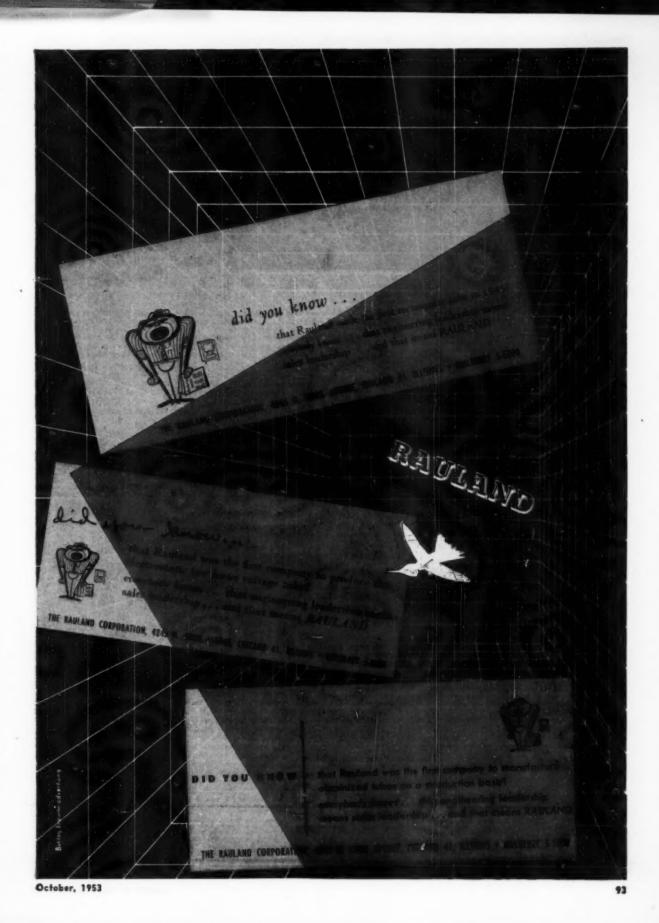
In this article the author has tried to show how crystal phones can be used to provide fidelity com-parable to the best presently avail-This information should be of particular interest to the high-fidelity fan with limited resources, as a pair of these phones and an FM tuner can give him much listening pleasure while he saves up to buy a good amplifier and speaker. Other cases where these phones would prove useful are if there is no room for a satisfactory speaker enclosure, or if the high volume which high-fidelity fans like would cause trouble with the family or the neighbors.

REFERENCE

"New High Quality Headphone Receiver," Brush Strokes, September 1952 (Brush Development Company) —30—

Recommended phone connection circuit.







Features

- Simpson 100-0-100 microampere meter.
- Completely AC operated.
- Built-in phase shift generator and amplifier.
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- · Newly designed two section CRL dial.
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attenuator provide flexible control of RF output.

The circuit features a 6AF4 high frequency oscillator, a 6AV5 amplifier with grid modulation, 12AU7 400 cycle oscillator and modulator, OB2 voltage regulator tube, and a selenium rectifier for the transformer operated power supply.

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and horizontal amplifiers for absolutely rock stready traces and complete
freedom from bounce and jitter due to line variations.

The acid test of any oscilloscope operation is the ability to reproduce
high frequency square waves and the new Heathkit 0-9 will faithfully reproduce square waves up to 500 kg. This is the ideal all around, general
purpose oscilloscope for educational and industrial use, radio and TV servticing, and any other type of work requiring the instantaneous reproduction
and observation of actual wave forms and other electrical phenomena.



1 LB.

Heathkit LOW CAPACITY PROBE KIT

Oscilloscope investigation of high frequency, high impedance, or broad bandwidth circuits encountered in television work requires the use of a low capacity probe to prevent loss of gain, distortion, or false service information. The Heathkit Low Capacity Probe features a variable capacitor to provide the necessary degree of instrument impedance matching. New probe styling with bright polished aluminum housing and polystyrene probe ends.



NO. 337-B

\$350 SHIP. WT. 1 LB.

Heathbit SCOPE DEMODULATOR PROBE KIT

In applications such as trouble shooting or aligning TV, RF, IF, and video stages, the frequency ranges encountered require demodiation of signals before oscilloscope presentation. The newly-styled Heathkit Demodulator Probe in polished aluminum housing will fulful this function and readily prove its value as an oscilloscope service accessory. Detailed assembly sheet provided, including instructions for probe operation.

Heathkit **VOLTAGE CALIBRATOR KIT**



MODEL VC-2 SHIPPING WT.

4 LBS.

tor provides a convenient method of making peak-to-peak voltage measurements with an oscilloscope by establishing a relationship on a comparison basis between the amplitude of an unknown wave shape and the known output of the voltage calibrator. Peak-to-peak voltage values are read directly on the calibrated panel scales. To offset line voltage supply irregularities, the instrument features a voltage regulator tube.

With the Heathkit Voltage Calibrator, it is possible to measure all types of complex wave forms within a voltage range of .01 to 100 volts peak-to-peak. A convenient "signal" position on the panel switch by-passes the calibrator completely and the sig-nal is applied to the oscilloscope input thereby eliminating the necessity for transferring test leads.

Heathkit ELECTRONIC SWITCH KIT

The basic function of the Heathkit S-2 Electronic Switch Kit is to permit simultaneous oscilloscope observation of two separate traces which can be cither separated or superimposed for individual study. A typical example would be observation of a signal as it appears at both the input and output stages of an amplifier, It will also serve as a square wave generator over the range of switching frequencies often providing the necessary wave form tesponse information without incurring the expense of an additional instrument.

wave form response information without incurring the expense of an additional instrument.

Continuously variable switching rates in three ranges from less than 10 eps to over 2,000 eps. Individual controls for each input channel and a positioning control. The five tube transformer operate circuit utilizes two 6517, two 65N7, and one 683 tubes. Buy this kit and enjoy increased versatility of operation from your oscilloscope.



MODEL S-2



Heathkit VACUUM TUBE VOLTMETER KIT MODEL V-6

Features

- ₩ New 1½ volt full scale low range
- ✓ 1,500 volr upper limit DC range
- Increased accuracy through 50% greater scale coverage
- High impedance 11 megohm input
- Center scale zero adjust
- Polarity reversal switch
- 1% precision resistors
- Clearly marked db scales

The beautiful Heathkit Model V-6 VTVM, the world's largest selling kit instrument, now offers many outstanding new features in addition to retaining all of the refinements developed and proven in the production of over 100,000 VTVM's. This is the basic measuring instrument for every 100,000 VTVM's. This is the basic measuring instrument for every branch of electronics. Easily meets all requirements for accuracy stability, sensitivity, convenience of ranges, meter readability, and modern styling. It will accurately measure DC voltages, AC voltages, offers tremendous ohmmeter range coverage, and a complete db scale for a total of 35 meter ranges.

New 1½ volt full scale low range provides well over 2½" of scale length per volt. Upper DC scale limit 1,500 volts. DC ranges 0-1.5, 5, 15, 50, 150, 500, 1,500 volts full scale. AC ranges 0-1.5, 5, 15, 50, 150, 500, 1,500 (1,000 volts maximum). Seven ohm-

meter ranges from .1 ohm to 1,000 megoluns. For added convenience a DC polarity reversing switch and a center scale zero adjust-ment for FM alignment.

The smartly styled, compact, sturdy, formed aluminum cabinet is finished in an attractive gray crackle exterior. The beautiful two-color, durable, infra-red, baked enamel panel further adds to the over-all professional appearance.

Top quality components used throughout. 1% precision resistors—silver contact range and selector switches—selenium rectifier—transformer operated power supply. Individual calibration on both AC and DC for maximum accuracy. DB scale printed in red for easy identification, all other scales a sharp, crisp black for easy reading. A variety of accessory probes shown on this page still add further to over-all instrument usefulness.

Heathkit 30,000 VOLT DC PROBE KIT

For TV service work or any similar application where the measurement of high DC voltage is required, the Heathkit Model 336 High Voltage Probe Kit will prove invaluable. A precision multiplier resistor mounted inside the two-color, sleek, plastic probe body provides a multiplication factor of 100 on the DC ranges of the Heathkit 11 megohm VTVM. The entire kit includes precision resistor, two-color plastic probe, tip connector spring, test lead, phone plug panel connector, and complete assembly instructions.



No. 338-B

SHIP. WT. 2 LBS.

Heathkit PEAK-TO-PEAK PROBE KIT

Now read peak-to-peak voltages on the DC scales of the Heathkit 11 megohm VTVM Readings can be directly made from the VTVM scale without involved calculations. Measurements over the frequency range of 5 kc to 5 mc. Use this probe to extend the usefulness of your VTVM in radio and TV service work. The Peak-to-Peak Probe Kit features the new polished aluminum housing with two-color polystyrene probe ends. Detailed assembly sheet including instructions for probe operation.



Heathkit RF PROBE KIT

The Heathkit RF Probe used in conjunction with any 11 megohm VTVM will permit RF measurements up to 250 mc, ± 10%. A useful, covenient accessory for those occasions when RF measurements are desired. The RF probe body is housed in the new, smartly-styled polished aluminum probe body featuring two-color polystyrene probe ends, and a low capacity flexible shielded test lead. The kit is complete with all necessary material and a detailed assembly sheet as well as instructions for probe operation.



SHIP, WT. 2 LBS.

Heathkit AC VACUUM TUBE

VOLTMETER KIT

MODEL AV-2

SHIPPING WT. 5 LBS.



The new Heathkit AC VTVM that makes possible those sensitive AC measurements required by laboratories, audio enthusiasts, and experimenters. Especi-ally useful for hum investiga-tion, sensitive null detection, phono pick-up output measure-

shono pick-up output measurements, making frequency response runs, gain measurements, ripple voltage checks, etc. Low level measurements are easy to make because of the complete voltage coverage of the instrument and the one knob operation.

The large 200 microampere Simpson meter has clearly marked and easy to read meter scales. Ten voltage ranges covering from .01 rms full scale to 300 volts rms full scale, with frequency response ± 1 db from 20 cycles to 50,000 cycles. Instrument input impedance 1 megohm, ten db ranges from -52 db to +52 db. For stability and good linearity characteristics the meter bridge circuit features 4 germanium diodes. Attractive instrument styling, a companion piece for the popular Heathkit VTVM and the new AW-1 Audio Wattmeter. Wattmeter.

- 20,000 ohms per volt DC sensitivity, 5,000 ohms per volt on AC
- Polarity reversal switch
- 1% precision multiplier resistors
- ✓ 50 microampere 4½" Simpson meter
- Meter ranges for service convenience
- Mew resistor ring-switch assembly
- Tatal of 35 meter ranges
- ✓ New Modern cabinet styling

a total of 35 calibrated meter ranges.



The most important Heathkit announcement of the year, the new 20,000 ohms per volt Heathkit Multimeter, Model MM-1. The universal service measuring instrument, accurate, sensitive, portable, and completely independent of AC line supply. Particularly designed for service use incorporating many desirable features for the convenience of the service man. Full 20,000 ohms per volt sensitivity on DC ranges — 5,000 ohms per volt sensitivity on AC—polarity reversal switch, no bothersome transferring of test leads — 1% precision multiplier resistors — large 4½" recessed non-glare 50 microampre Simpson meter — conveniently slanted control panel — recessed safety type banana jacks — standard universally available batteries — rugged practical sized cabinet with plastic carrying handle, and

RANGES

Voltage ranges selected entirely for service convenience. For example 1½ volt full scale low range for measuring portable radio filament voltages, bias voltages, etc., 150 volt full scale range for AC-DC service work, 500 volt full scale range for conventional transformer operated power supply systems. Complete voltage ranges AC and DC, 0-1.5—5—50—150—500—1,500—5,000 volts. DC current ranges, 0-150 microamperes—15 milliamperes—150 milliamperes—150 milliamperes—150 milliamperes—150 migrages. Resistance measurements from .2 ohms to 20 meg-

ohms x 1 x 1,000 x 10,000. DB coverage from -10 db to +65 db.

CONSTRUCTION

Entirely new design permits assembly, mounting and wiring of precision resistors on a ring-switch asserably unit. The major portion of instrument wiring is completed before mounting the ring-switch assembly to the panel. No calibration procedure is required, all precision resistors readily accessible in event of replacement.

CABINET

Strikingly modern cabinet styling featuring two piece construction, durable black Bakelite cabinet, with easy to read panel designations. Cabinet size 5½" wide x 4" deep x 7½" high. Good cabinet physical stability when operated in vertical position.

The Heathkit MM-1 represents a terrific instrument value for a high quality 20,000 ohms per volt unit using all 1% deposited carbon type precision resistors. Here is quality, performance, functional design, and attractive appearance, all combined in one low priced package.

Heathkit BATTERY TESTER KIT

P

\$850 SHIP. WT.

The Heathkit Battery Tester measures all types of dry batteries between 1½ volts and 150 volts under actual load conditions. Readings are made directly on a three color Good-Weak-Replace scale. Operation is extremely simple and merely requires that the test leads be connected to the battery under test. Only one control

to adjust in addition to a panel switch for "A" or "B" battery types. The Heathkir Battery Tester features compact assembly, accurate meter movement, and a three deck wire-wound control, all mounted in a portable rugged plastic cabinet. Checks portable radio batteries, hearing aid batteries, lantern batteries, etc.

Heathkit HANDITESTER KIT



\$1450

SHIPPING WT.

The Heathkit Model M-1 Handitester readily fulfills major requirements for a compact, portable volt ohm milliammeter. Despite its compact size, the Handitester is packed with every desirable feature required in an instrument of this type. AC or DC voltage ranges full scale, 0-10—30—300—1,000—5,000 volts. Two ohmmeter ranges, 0-3,000 and 0-300,000. Two DC current measurement ranges, 0-10 milliamperes and 0-100 milliamperes. The instrument uses a Simpson 400 microampere meter movement, which is shunted with resistors to provide a uniform I milliampere load on both AC and DC ranges. Special type, easily accessible, battery mounting bracket — 1% deposited carbon type precision resistors — hearing aid type ohms adjust control. The Handitester is easily assembled from complete instructions and pictorial diagrams. Necessary test leads are included in the price of this popular kit.



- Either 6 or 12 volt operation
- Continuously variable voltage output
- Constant ammeter and voltmeter monitoring
- Automatic averload relay self-
- ✓ Two 10,000 mf condensers
- New 18 disc split type heavy duty rectifier unit
- Fuse protection

Here is the new Heathkit Battery Eliminator necessary for modern, up-to-date operation of your service shop. The Heathkit Model BE-4 furnishes either 6 volts or 12 volts output which can be selected at the flick of a panel switch. Use the BE-4 to service the new 12 volt car radios in addition to the conventional 6 volt radios.

This new Battery Eliminator provides two continuously variable output ranges, 0-8 volts DC at 10 amperes continuously, or 15 amperes maximum intermittent; 0-16 volts DC at 5 amperes continuously or 7.5 amperes maximum intermittent. The output voltage is clean and well filtered as the circuit uses two 10,000 mf condensers. The continuously variable voltage output feature is a definite aid in determining the starting point of vibrators, the voltage operating range of oscillator circuits, etc. Panel mounted meters constantly monitor voltage and current output and will quickly indicate the presence of a major circuit fault in the equipment under test. The power transformer primary winding is fuse protected and for additional safety an automatic relay of the self-resetting type is incorporated in the DC output circuit. The heavy duty rectifier is a split type 18 plate magnesium copper sulfide unit used either as a full wave rectifier or voltage doubler according to the position of the panel range switch.

Here is the ideal battery eliminator for all of your service problems and as an additional feature, it can also be used as a battery charger. Another new application for the Heathkit Battery Eliminator is a variable source of DC filament supply in audio development and research. More than adequate variable voltage and current range for normal applications.

Heathbit VIBRATOR TESTER KIT

Your repair time is valuable, and service use of the Heathkit Vibrator Tester will save you many hours of work. This tester will instantly tell you the condition of the vibrator being checked. Checks vibrators for being checked. Checks vibrators for proper starting and the easy to read meter indicates quality of output on a large Bad-?-Good scale. The Heath-kit VT-1 checks both interrupter and self rectifier types of vibrators. Five different sockets for checking hundreds of vibrator

The Heathkit Vibrator Tester operates from any battery eliminator capable of de-

livering continuously variable voltage ford 4 to 6 volts DC at 4 amperes. The new Heathkit Model BE-4 Battery Eliminator would be an ideal source of supply.



SHIPPING WT. 6 LBS.

NEW Heathkit VARIABLE VOLTAGE

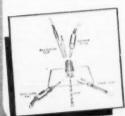
ISOLATION TRANSFORMER KIT

The new Heathkit Isolation Transformer Kit provides line isolation for AC-DC radios (not an auto transformer), thereby eliminating shock hazard, hum problems, alignment difficulties, etc. The output voltage is variable from 90 to 130 volts AC and is constantly monitored by a panel mounted AC volt meter. Use it to increase AC supply voltage in order to induce breakdown of faulty components in circuits thereby saving service time. Use it also to simulate vary ing line voltage conditions and to de-termine the line voltage level at which oscillator circuits cease functioning, par-ticularly in three-way portable radios. Rated at 100 watts continuous operation and up to 200 watts maximum intermit-tent operation. A useful radio and TV service tool.



MODEL IT-1

SHIP. WT. 9 LBS.



Heathkit BINDING POST

Binding post kit now available so that standardization of all instrument connectors is possible. This new, five-way binding post will accommodate an alligator clip, banana plug, test lead pin, spade lug, or hook-up wire. Sold in units of 20 binding post assembly includes binding post, flat and shoulder fiber washers, solder lug, and nut. 120 pieces in all. Kit 362, \$4.00.



Heathkit TECHNICAL APPLICATION BULLETINS

An exclusive Heathkit service. Technical application bulletins prepared by recognized instrument authorities outhining various combinations of instrument applications. Available now with 40 four-page illustrated bulletins and an attractive flexible loose-leaf binder. Only \$2.00. (No c.o.d. on this item, please.)

- INCREDUCTOR controllable inductor
- IV and IF sweep deviation 12-30 mc
- 4 mc- 220 mc continuous frequency coverage
- Oscillator operation entirely on fundamentals
- Output in excess of 100,000 micro-
- Automatic amplitude circuit
- ✓ Voltage regulation
- Simplified operation



Proudly announcing an entirely new advanced model TV and FM Sweep Generator, the Heathkit Model TS-3. This new design provides features and combinations of functions not found in any other service type instrument. Every design consideration has been given to the requirements of the TV service man to provide a flexible, variable sweep source with more than adequate RF output and complete frequency coverage throughout the TV and FM

Spectrum.

The frequency range of the TS-3 is from 4 mc to 220 mc in four switch selected ranges. All frequency ranges are overlapping for complete coverage. A particularly important feature of the instrument is that the oscillator operates entirely on fundamentals, thereby providing complete freedom from spurious oscillation and parasitics normally encountered in beat frequency type oscillators. This circuit actuaries a much higher tool, PE This circuity assures a much higher total RF output level and simplifies attenuation problems.

The new TS-3 features an entirely new principle of sweep operation. Sweep action is entirely electronic with no moving parts or electro-mechanical devices so commonly used. The heart of the sweep system is a newly-developed INCREDUCTOR controllable inductor. With this system, the value of inductance of each oscillator coil is electrically varied with an AC control current, and the inductance variation is achieved by a change in the magnetic state of the core on which the oscillator coils are wound. This system provides a sweep deviation of not less than 12 mc on all TV frequencies, and up to a maximum of 30 mc on TV IF frequencies. The high RF output level throughout the instrument frequency range overcomes the most common complaint of the collections were mercators. A new automatic amplitude control

frequency range overcomes the most common complaint of the older type sweep generators. A new, automatic amplitude control circuit maintains the output level flat to ±2 d b throughout the instrument range. For convenience of operation a low impedance 50 ohm output is used.

Operation of the instrument has been simplified through the reduction of panel controls and separate panel terminals provide for external synchronization if desired. The circuit uses a voltage regulator tube to maintain stable instrument operation. A built-in variable oscillator marker further adds to flexibility of instrument operation. Provisions are also made for the use of an external marker, such as your service type signal generator, if desired. Use the Heathkit TS-3 for rapid, accurate TV alignment work, and let it help you solve those time consuming, irksome problems so frequently encountered.

NEW Heathkit SIGNAL GENERATOR KIT



MODEL SG-8

\$1950

SHIPPING WEIGHT 8 POUNDS

Announcing the new Heathkit Model SG-8 service type Signal Generator, incorporating many design features not usually found in an instrument in this price range. The RF output is from 160 kc to 100 mc in five ranges, all on fundamentals, with useful harmonics up to 200 mc. The RF out-

mentals, with useful harmonics up to 200 mc. The RF output level is in excess of 100,000 microvolts throughout the

frequency range.

The oscillator circuit consists of a 12AT7 twin triode tube One half is used as a Colpitts oscillator, and the order half as a cathode follower output which acts as a buffer between the oscillator and external load. This circuity eliminates oscillator frequency shift usually caused by external circuit

oscillator frequency shift usually caused by external circuit loading.

All coils are factory wound and adjusted, thereby completely eliminating the need for calibration and the use of additional calibrating equipment. The stable low impedance output features a step and variable attenuator for complete control of RF level. A 6C4 triode acts as a 400 cycle sine wave oscillator and a panel switching system permits a choice of either external or internal modulation.

The transformer operated circuit is easy to assemble, requires no calibration, and meets every service require-ment for an adjustable level variable frequency signal source, either modulated or un-modulated.

NEW Heathkit BAR GENERATOR KIT



MODEL BG-1

SHIPPING WEIGHT 6 POUNDS

The Heathkit BG-1 Bar Generator represents another welcome addition to the fast growing line of popular Heathkits. The

station transmitted test pattern is rapidly disappearing, and the bar generator is the logical answer to the TV service man's problem in obtaining quick, accurate adjustment information without waiting for test patterns.

The Heathkit BG-1 produces a series of horizontal or vertical bars on a TV screen. Since these bars are equally spaced, they will quickly indicate picture linearity of the receiver under test. Panel switch provides "stand-by position" — "horizontal position" — "vertical position." The oscillator unit utilizes a 12AT7 twin triode for the RF oscillator and video carrier frequencies. A neon relaxation oscillator provides low frequency for vertical linearity tests. The instrument will not only produce bar patterns but will also provide an indication of horizontal and vertical sync circuit stability, as well as overall picture size.

Instrument operation is extremely simple, and merely requires connection to the TV receiver antenna terminal. The unit is transformer operated for safety when used in conjunction with universal or transformerless type TV circuits.



drive and illumination of roll chart. The instrument is primarily designed for the convenience of the radio and TV service man and will check the operating quality of tubes commonly encountered in this type of work. Test set-up procedure is simplified, rapid, and flexible. Panel sockets accommodate 4, 5, 6, and 7 pin tubes, octal and loctal, 7 and 9 pin miniatures, 5 pin Hytron and a blank socket for new tubes. Built-in neon short indicator, individual three-position lever switch for each tube element, spring return test switch, 14 filament voltage ranges, and line set control to compensate for supply voltage variations, all represent important design features of the TC-2. Results of tube tests are read directly from a large $4\frac{1}{2}$. Simpson three-color meter, calibrated in terms of Bad-?-Good. Information that your customer can readily understand. Checks emission, shorted elements, open elements, and continuity.

The use of closer tolerance resistors in critical circuits assures correct test information and eliminates the possibility of inaccurate test interpretation. Improvement has been made in the mechanical roll chart drive system, completely eliminating diagonal running, erratic operation, and backlash. The thumb wheel gear driven action is smooth, positive, and free running. As an additional feature, the roll chart is illuminated for easier reading, particularly when the tube checker is used on radio or TV home service calls.

Wiring procedure has been simplified through the extended use of multicable, color coded wires, providing a harness type installation between tube sockets and lever switches. This procedure insures standard assembly and imparts that "factory built" appearance to instrument construction. Completely detailed information is furnished in the new step-by-step construction manual, regarding the set-up procedure for testing of new or unlisted tube types. No delay necessary for release of factory data.

The new Heathkit Tube Checker will prove its value in building service prestige through usefulness—simplified operation—attractive professional appearance. Don't overlook the fact that the kit price represents a savings of \$40.00 to \$50.00 over the price of a comparable commercially built instrument. At this low price, no service man need be without the advantages offered by the Heathkit Tube Checker.

CHECK THESE NEW Features

- Simplified harness wiring
- Improved, smooth, anti-backlash roll chart action
- Optional rell chart illumination
- Individual element switches
- Portable or counter style cabinet
- Spare blank socket
- Contact type pilot light test socket
- ✓ Simplified test set-up procedure
- Line adjust control
- 41/2" three-color meter



The portable model is supplied with a strikingly attractive two-tone cabinet finished in rich maroon, proxylin impregnated, fabric covering with a contrasting gray on the inside cover. Detachable cover, brass-plated hardware, sturdy plastic handle help to impart a truly professional appearance to the instrument.

PORTABLE TUBE CHECKER CABINET as described above will fit all earlier Heathkit TC-1 Tube Checkers, Shipping weight 7 lbs. Cabinet only, 91-8, \$7.50.



No. 355 Ship. Wt. \$450

Weathkit TV PICTURE TUBE TEST ADAPTER

The Heathkit TV Picture Tube Test Adapter used with the Heathkit Tube Checker will quickly check for emission, shorts, etc., and determine picture tube quality. Consists of standard 12 pin TV tube socket, four feet of cable, octal socket connector, and data sheet.

Heathkit POWER SUPPLY KIT



\$350 SHIPPING WT. The Heathkit Laboratory Power Supply features continuously variable, regulated voltage output with good stability under wide load variations. A 4½" Simpson plastic enclosed panel mounted meter provides accurate meter output information of voltage or current. All panel terminals completely isolated from the cabinet. Separate 6.3 volt AC supply at 4 amperes for filament requirements. Ripple component exceptionally low, stand-by switch provided to eliminate warm-up time of the five tube circuit.



SERVICE SHOP

BOOKLETS

"Planning Your Service Business" by John T. Frye, and "Establishing the Industrial Electronics Laboratory" by Louis B. Garner, Jr., are booklets available to Heathkit customers at no charge. These booklets, written by nationally recognized authorities, outline the various requirements and considerations for establishing your own service business or for setting up an industrial electronics laboratory. Full attention is given to various details that are frequently overlooked when projects of this nature are undertaken. Just write in to the Heath Company requesting your free copy, or attach a memo to your next order.

- W Visual and aural signal tracing
- ✓ Two channel input
- High RF sensitivity
- Unique noise locator circuit
- Calibrated wattmeter
- Substitution test speaker
- Utility amplifier
- RF, audia probes and test leads included



An entirely new type of signal tracer incorporating a combina-tion of features not found in any other instrument. Designed ex-pressly for the radio and TV service man, particularly for the servicing of AM, FM, and TV circuits. Here in a five tube, trans-former operated instrument are all of the useful functions so necessary for speedy, accurate isolation of service difficulty. This new signal tracer features a special high gain RF input channel, used in conjunction with a newly-designed wide frequency range demodulator probe. High RF sensitivity permits signal tracing at the receiver antenna input. A separate low gain channel and probe available for audio circuit exploration. Both input chan-nels are constantly monitored by an electron ray beam indicator. nels are constantly monitored by an electron ray beam indicator, so that visual as well as aural signal indications may be observed. The instrument can also be used for comparative estimation of

A decidedly unusual feature is a noise localizer circuit in con-junction with the audio probe. With this system, a DC potential is applied to a suspected circuit component and the action of the

as well as heard. Invaluable for ferreting out noisy or intermittent condensers, noisy resistors, controls, coils, IF and power transform-ers, etc. A built-in calibrated wattmeter circuit is very useful for a quick preliminary check of the total wattage consumption of the equipment under test. Separate panel terminals provide external use of the speaker or output transformer for substitution purposes. Saves valuable service time by eliminating the necessity for speaker removal on every service job. The terminals also permit the utilization of other shop equipment, such as your oscilloscope or VTVM. The T-3 Signal Tracer can be used as a high gain amplifier for checking tuners, record changers, microphones, phonocytals controlled to the crystals, etc.

Don't overlook the interesting service possibilities provided through the use of this new instrument and let it work for you by saving time and money. The kit is supplied complete with all tubes, circuit components, demodulator probe, audio probe, and additional test leads.

Heathkit DECADE RESISTANCE KIT



MODEL DR-1 The Decade Resistance Kit provides s1950
sindividual switch selection of resistance values using twenty 1% resistors providing a choice of 1 to 99.999 ohms in 1 ohm steps. Ceramic wafer switches, silverplated contacts, smooth, positive detent action, baked enamel panel, and handsome, polished birch cabinet.

Heathkit DECADE CONDENSER KIT

The Heathkit Decade Condenser Kit MODEL DC-1 The Heathkit Decade Condenser Kit MoDEL D features silver mica, precision condensers with a rated accuracy of ± 11%. Capacity values are arranged in three decades from 100 mmf. Ceramic wafer switches with silver-plated contacts and smooth detent action. Useful in laboratory work, for circuit development.

SHIP WT 4 LBS.



Heathkit RESISTANCE SUBSTITUTION BOX KIT



RS-1 The Heathkit Resistance Substitution Box provides individual switch selection of any one of 36 RTMA 1 watt 10% standard value resistors, wr. anging from 15 ohms to 10 meghoms. Many applicases, the selection of the selectio

Heathkit CONDENSER CHECKER KIT



MODEL C-3

SHIPPING WT. 8 POUNDS

Use the Heathkit C-3 Con-denser Checker to quickly and accurately measure those unknown condenser

and resistor values. All readings are taken directly from the calibrated panel scales without requiring any involved calculation. Capacity measurements in four ranges from .00001 mf to 1,000 mf. Checks paper,
mica, ceramic, and electrolytic condensers. A power factor control is
available for accurate indication of electrolytic condenser measurements.
A leakage test switch with switch selection of five polarizing voltages,
25 volts to 450 volts DC, will indicate condenser operating quality
under actual load condition. The apring return leakage test switch
automatically discharges the condenser under test and eliminates shock
hazard to the operator.

hazard to the operator. Resistance measurements can be made in the range from 100 ohms to 5 megohms. Here again all values are read directly on the calibrated scale. Increased circuit sensitivity coupled with an electron beam null

scale. Increased circuit sensitivity coupled with an electron beam null indicator increases overall instrument usefulness.

For safety of operation the circuit is entirely transformer operated and the instrument is housed in the attractive, newly-styled Heathkit cabinet, featuring rounded corners, and drawn aluminum panel. The outstanding low kit price for this surprisingly accurate instrument includes necessary test leads. Good service shop operation requires the use of this specialized instrument, designed for the express purpose of determining unknown condenser values and operating characteristics.



- Single knob band switching
- Pre-wound coils
- Metered operation
- 52 ohm coaxial output
- Crystal or VFO excitation
- Built-in power supply
- Rugged, clean construction

Here is the latest Heathkit addition to the ham radio field, the AT-1 Transmitter Kit, incorporating many desirable design features at the lowest possible dollar-per-watts price. Panel mounted crystal socket, stand-by switch, key click filter, AC line filtering, good shielding, etc. VFO or crystal excitation—up to 35 watts input. Built-in power supply provides 425 volts at 100 ma.

This kit features pre-wound coils, single knob band switching, 52 ohm coaxial output, plug in chassis provisions for VFO or modulator and rugged clean construction. Frequency range 80, 40, 20,

15, 11, and 10 meters. Tube line-up 6AG7 oscillator-multiplier. 6L6 amplifier-doubler, 5U4G rectifier. Physical dimensions 83% high x 13½ wide x 7" deep.

This amazingly low kit price includes all circuit components, tubes, cabinet, funched chassis, and detailed construction manual. The ideal kit for the novice just breaking into ham radio. It can be used later on as a stand-by rig or an all band exciter for higher powered transmitter.

NEW Heathkit ANTENNA COUPLER KIT

New Heathkit Antonna Coupler, specially designed for the Heathkit AT-1 Transmitter. The Antenna Coupler can be used with any 52 ohm coaxial input—up to 75 watts power. Low pass filter with cut-off frequency of approximately 36 mc — 1. section tuning network—neon tuning indicator — rugged, compact construction—transmitter type variable condenser, and high Q coil are all outstanding features. The AC-1 has both inductance and capacity tuning for maximum operating versatility. Dimensions 8½ wide x 4½ high x 4½ deep.



MODEL AC-1 \$14.50 SHIP. WT.

Heathkit ANTENNA IMPEDANCE METER

Use the Heathkit Antenna Impedance Meter for measuring antenna impedance for line marching purposes — adjustment of beam antennas — phone monitor, etc. It will determine antenna resistance at resonance, match transmission line for minimum SWR, determine receiver input impedance, and provide a rough indication of SWR. Precision resistors, germanium diode, 100 microampere Simpson meter. Dial calibrated from 0-500 ohns. Shielded aluminum cabinet, 7' long x 2½" wide x 3¼" deep.



MODEL AM-1

Heathkit COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER KIT

MODEL AR-2



Transmitter kit. Many outstandingly desirable features have been incorporated in the design of the AR-2; such as, electrical bandspread for logging and tuning convenience—high gain miniature tubes—IF transformers for high sensitivity and good signal to noise ratio—separate RF gain control with optional automatic volume control or manual volume control, in addition to the conventional audio gain control. Noise limiter—stand-by switch—stable BFO oscillator circuit—headphone jack—transformer operation, etc., all contribute to a high performance standard.

Frequency coverage is continuous from 535 kc to 35 mc in four

high performance standard.

Frequency coverage is continuous from 535 kc to 35 mc in four ranges. For added convenience, various ham bands have been separately identified in respect to their relative placement on the slide rule tuning scale. A chassis mounted, 5½" PM speaker is included with this kit. Tube line up 12BE6 mixer oscillator, 12BA6 IF amplifier, 12AV6 detector AVC audio, 12BA6 BFO oscillator, 12A6 beam power output, 5X3GT regisfer. tector AVC audic 5Y3GT rectifier.

5Y3GT rectifier. RECEIVER CABINET
Proxylin impregnated, fabric covered, plywood cabinet with aluminum
panel designed expressly for the AR-2 Receiver. Part 91-10, shipping
weight 5 lbs., \$4.50.



The invaluable instrument for service men, hams, and experimenters. Useful in TV service work for alignment of traps, filters, IF stages, peaking compensation networks, etc.

peaking compensation networks, etc.
Locates spurious oscillation, provides
a relative indication of power in
transmitter stages, use it for neutralization, locating parasitics, correcting TVI, measuring C, L, and Q of components, and determining RF circuit resonant frequencies.
With oscillator energized, useful for finding resonant frequency of tuned circuits. With the oscillator not energized,
the instrument acts as an absorption wave meter. Variable
meter sensitivity control, head phone jack, 500 microampere
Simpson meter. Continuous frequency coverage from 2 mc,
to 250 mc. Pre-wound coil kit and
rack, new three prong coil mounting, 6AF4 high frequency triode.

Two additional plug-in coils are available and provide continuous extension of low frequency coverage down to 355 kc. Dial correlation curves included. Shipping weight 1 lb., kit 341, \$3.00.



- First popular priced Q Meter
- Reads Q directly on calibrated scale
- Oscillator supplies RF frequencies of 150 kc to 18 mc
- Calibrate capacitor with range of 40 mmf to 450 mmf with vernier of ± 3 mmf
- Measures Q of condensers, RF resistance, and distributed capacity of coils
- Many applications in design and development work
- Useful in TV service work for checking deflection yokes, coils, chokes, etc.

Another outstanding example of successful Heathkit engineering effort in producing a Q Meter Kit within the price range of TV service men, schools, laboratories, and experimenters. This Q Meter meets RF design requirements for rapid, accurate measurement of capacity, inductance, and Q at the operating frequency and all indications of value can be read directly on the meter calibrated scales. Oscillator section supplies RF fre-



quencies of 150 kc to 18 mc. Calibrate capacitor with range of 40 mmf to 450 mmf, with vernier of ± 3 mmf.

Particularly useful in TV service work for checking peaking coils, wave traps, chokes, deflection coils, width and linearity coils, etc. At this low kit price research laboratory facilities are within the range of service shops, schools, and experi-

Heathkit INTERMODULATION ANALYZER KIT



MODEL IM-1

SHIPPING WT. 17 POUNDS

The Heathkit IM-1 is an extremely versatile instrument specifically designed for measuring the degree of inter-action between two signals in any portion of an audio chain. It is primarily intended for making tests of audio amplifiers, of an audio chain. It is primarily intended for making tests of audio amplifiers, but may be used in other applications, such as checking microphones, recording equipment, phonograph pick-ups, and loud-speakers. High and low test frequency source, intermodulation unit, power supply, and AC vacuum tube voit meter all in one complete instrument. Per cent intermodulation is directly read on the calibrated scales, 30%, 10%, and 3% full scale. Both 4:1 and 1:1 ratios of low to high frequency easily set up. With this instrument the performance level of present equipment, or newly developed equipment can be easily and accurately checked. At this low price, you can now enjoy the benefits of intermodulation analysis for accurate audio interpretation.

Heathkit AUDIO GENERATOR KIT

A Heathkit Audio Generator with frequency coverage from 20 cycles to 1 mc. Response flat ± 1 db from 20 cycles to 400 kc, down 3 db at 600 kc, and down only 8 db at 1 mc. Calibrated, continuously vari-8 db at 1 mc. Calibrated, continuously variable, and step attenuator output controls provide convenient reference output level. Distortion is less than .4% from 100 cps through the audible range. The ideal controllable extended frequency sine wave source for audio circuit investigation and development.



Heathkit AUDIO OSCILLATOR KIT

Sine or square wave coverage from 20 to 20,000 cycles in three ranges at a controllable output level up to 10 volts. Low distortion, 1% precision resistors in multiplier circuits, high level output across entire frequency range, etc., readily qualify this instrument for audio experimentation and development work. Special circuit design consideration features thermistor opcration for good control of linearity.



MODEL AO-1 **4**1.50 SHIP, WT. 11 LBS.

Heathkit AUDIO FREQUENCY METER KIT



SHIP. WT. 12 LBS.

The Heathkit Audio Frequency Meter provides a simple and convenient means of checking unknown audio frequencies from 10 cycles to 100 ke at any voltage level between 3 and 300 volts rms with any non-critical wave shape. Instrument operation is entirely

electronic. Just set the range switch, feed an unknown frequency into the instrument, and read the frequency directly on the calibrated scale of the Simp-

Heathkit SOUARE WAVE GENERATOR KIT



MODEL SO-1

SHIP, WT. 12 LBS.

The Heathkit Square Wave Generator provides an excellent square wave frequency source with completely variable coverage from 10 cycles to 100 kc. This generator features low output impedance of 600 ohms and the output voltage is continuously variable between 0 and 20 volts, thereby providing the necessary degree of operating flexibility. An invaluable instrument for those specialized circuit investigations requiring a good, stable, variable square wave source.



When selecting an amplifier for the heart of your high fidelity audio system, investigate the outstanding advantages offered by the Heathkit Williamson Type Amplifier. Meets every high fidelity audio requirement and makes listening to recorded music a thrilling new experience.

This outstanding amplifier is offered with optional output transformer

PRICES OF COMBINATIONS

W-2 Amplifier Kit including main amplifier, power supply, and WA-P1 Preamplifier Kit. Shipping Weight 37 lbs. Shipped Express only.

W-2M Amplifier Kit includes main amplifier and power supply. Shipping Weight 29 lbs. Shipped Express only.

WA - P1 Preamplifier Kit only. Shipping Weight 6 lbs. Shipped Express or Parcel Post.

operation, providing either the conventional triode output circuit or the new extended power circuity in which the screen supply voltage is obtained from separate transformer primary taps. Frequency response within ± 1 db from 10 cycles to 100 kc. Tube complement — 6SN7 cascade amplifier and phase splitter, 6SN7 push pull driver, two 5881 push pull power amplifiers, one 5V4G cathode type rectifier. Matching preamplifier available providing three switch selected inputs, correct compensation, and individual bass and treble tone controls. Uses 124V7 (or 124X7) preamplifier — 124U7 tone control amplifier. Particularly designed for the novice kit builder and requires no specialized knowledge or equipment for successful assembly and operation.

NEW Heathkit 20 WATT High Fidelity AMPLIFIER KIT

A new 20 watt high fidelity amplifier, deaigned especially for custom audio installations demanding clean reproduction, adequate power, and flexibility to meet individual requirements. Separate treble and bass tone controls provide up to 15 db boost or cut. Four switch selected inputs, each with the necessary compensation for the service desired. Output transformer impedances of 4, 8, and 16 ohms.

Preamplifier, tone control, and phase splitter circuits utilize 9 pin twin triode miniature tubes for low hum and noise level. Two 6L6 push pull power output tubes provide full 20 watts power. Freamplifier, 12AU7 voltage amplifier and output, Tube line-up: 12AX7 preamplifier, 12AU7 voltage amplifier and phase splitter, two 6L6 push pull pentode power output. 5U4G rectifier. Truly outstanding amplifier performance coupled with low cost.

Heathkit ECONOMY 6 WATT AMPLIFIER KIT



The new Heathkit Model A-7B Amplifier offers many unusually fine features not normally expected in this low price range. Either of the two input circuism may be individually swirth selected for phono or tuner operation. Separate bass and treble tone controls. Output impedances of 4, 8, and 15 ohms. Push pull beam power output stage for balanced reproduction. Excellent voltage gain characteristics, good frequency response, and full 6 waters power output. 12/5 amplifier, 12/SL7. Second amplifier and phase splitter, two 12/AG beam power output, not 5/5 GT rectifier. A-7C incorporates preamplifier stage with special compensated network to provide necessary gain for operation with variable reluctance or low output level phono cartridge. Circuit is properly compensated for microphone operation. \$17.50.

NEW Heathkit BROADCAST RECEIVER KIT

Another new Heathkit for the student, beginner, or hobbyist. If you have ever had the urge to build your own radio

had the urge to build your own radio receiver, this kit warrants your attention. New high gain miniature tubes and If transformers provide excellent sensi-tivity and good signal to noise ratio. A built-in ferrite core rod type antenna has been provided. A chassis mounted 5½" PM speaker provides excellent tone and volume. Convenient phono input. Can volume. Convenient phono input. Can be operated either as a receiver or tuner. be operated either as a receiver of tuner. Simplified construction manual outlines circuit theory. Ideal for students. Tube line-up: 12BE6 mixer oscillator, 12BA6 IF amplifier, 12AV6 detector-AVC-first audio, 12A6 beam power output, 5Y3GT rectifier.



MODEL BR-2 \$1750 SHIP. WT.

CABINET — Proxylin impregnated fabric covered plywood cabinet. Shipping weight 5 lbs. Part number 91-9, \$4.50.

Heathkit FM TUNER KIT

The Heathkit FM-2 Tuner was specifically designed for

was specifically designed for simplified kit construction.

Can be operated through the "phono" portion of your radio or with a separate amplifier. The kit features a pre-assembled and adjusted tuning unit, three double tuned IF transformers, and a discriminator transformer in an 8 tube AC operated circuit. Frequency coverage 88 to 108 mc. Experience the thrill of building your own FM tuner and at the same time enjoy all of the advantages of true FM reception.

Free CATALOG

Write for free catalog containing latest price information, schematics, specifications, and descriptions of all Heathkits.

- Plays all record sizes, all speeds
- ✓ Newly developed ceramic cartridge
- Automatic shut-off for both changer and amplifier
- Acoustically correct cabinet enclosure
- Modern attractive styling
- ✓ Two 6" PM matched speakers
- Compensated volume control
- Easy to assemble

An entirely new introduction to quality record reproduction, a simple to operate, compact, table top model with none of the specialized custom installation problems usually associated with high fidelity systems. Two marched, synchronized speakers mounted in an acoustically correct enclosure reproduce all of the music on the record. Musical reproduction with the unique sensation of being surrounded Musical reproduction with the unique sensation of being surrounded by a halo of glorious sound. This spectacular characteristic is possible only because of the diffused non-directional properties of the matched dual speakers. The Heathkit Dual makes listening to fine recorded music a thrilling new experience through naturally clear, life-like reproduction of sound at all levels throughout the tonal system. The performance level is vastly superior to that of the ordinary phonograph or console selling for many, many times the price of the Dual.

Record Changer plays all sizes—all speeds—automatic shut-off for changer and amplifier after the last record is played. A wide tonal

HEATHKIT Dual RECORD PLAYER KIT MODEL RP-1

range ceramic cartridge features an ingenious turn-under twin sapphire stylus for LP or 78 records without turning the cartridge. Simplified, easy to assemble, four tube amplifier features compensated volume control and separate tone control. Proxylin impregnated fabric covered cabinet supplied completely assembled. You build only the amplifier from step-by-step construction. No specialized tools or knowledge required, as full recognition has been given to the fact that many purchasers of this kit enjoy good musical reproduction on a purely non-technical basis, and the construction manual has been simplified to the point where even the complete novice can successfully construct the Heathkit Dual. The price of the Heathkit Dual includes cabinet, —— Record Changer, two 6° PM speakers, tubes, and all circuit components required for amplifier construction. construction.

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"LPRS" Preamp Control (Continued from page 75)

compact, inexpensive, single-circuit selector switch. Long input cables can be used with magnetic pickups because of their low terminating resistors and with high-level inputs if the voltage dividers (or at least the series elements of the voltage dividers) are placed at the signal sources, since the lines then operate at low impedance. Crystal pickups can either be fed into voltage divider inputs, the tone controls being set more or less flat, or they may be fed into 15,000 ohm loads as recommended by Charles Boegli ("A Preamp for Magnetic and Crystal Pickups," RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS, July 1950) the tone controls then being set as for a magnetic pickup. Superior pickup damping is claimed for this latter scheme. Tests on the present equipment show good but inconclusive results in this regard. A final point concerns the "Gain" control. Its low value of 100,000 ohms was selected as it must drive the IRC loudness control.

Both "B+" and d.c. heater power are obtained from the power amplifier. It is necessary to obtain 150 ma. at 37.8 volts (in practice a somewhat higher voltage is designed for to allow for output tube aging) for the three 12SJ7's in series. Fortunately, the Williamson output stage has about 125 ma. at 39 volts available at the cathodes. Thus it is only necessary to add 25 ma. from "B+" through a bleeder, as shown in Fig. 4. The extra drain on the power supply is usually of no consequence.

Other power amplifiers may require somewhat different modifications, depending on the current and voltage available at the cathodes. It should be noted that the balancing circuit used requires the output tubes to be plugged in the right way. A 250-ohm dummy resistor is provided on the power amplifier chassis to replace the 12SJ7 heater string when the preamplifier is not used. A jumper plug, replacing the preamplifier power connector, makes the connection. Thus, a power amplifier converted as shown is not harmed in any way and may still

TUBE TECHNIQUES

be used as before.

THE National Conference on Tube Techniques, sponsored by the Department of Defense, will convene at the Western Union Auditorium, 60 Hudson Street, New York 13, New York, October 13, 14, and 15.

The program of the meeting will cover

The program of the meeting will cover all phases of electron tube making techniques, processing, and materials. Fifteen-minute papers on such subjects as cathodes, phosphors, vacuum techniques, glass-to-metal seals, insulators, etc., will

For further details on this conference, contact Harold J. Sullivan, Research and Development Board Committee on Electronics Panel on Electron tubes, 346 Broadway, New York.

arrow electronics audio center offers professional turntable performance at low price!



A truly superior 12" turntable with 3-speed drive for 33½, 45, and 78 r.p.m. Machined from a heavy aluminum casting and mounted on a steel shaft which turns on a bearing in the base panel. Speed regulation and rumble kept to a minimum. Changes speeds instantly with the turn of a knob.

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The entire mechanical section of the famous PRESTO K-10! Has all the fine recording qualities including microgroove, 33½ and 78 r.p.m.! Cutting head has 8 ohms impedance. This truly fine recording mechanism for those audiophiles who want to use it with their own amplifiers. Includes pickup with permanent sapphire stylus.

PRESTO 10-C \$250.00

Order this fine PRESTO equipment from Arrow's Audio Center, today.

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THE RADIO CRAFTSMEN **MODEL C-800 TUNER**



Details on a high-quality tuner designed especially for custom fidelity systems.

FINTEREST to devotees of high-fidelity reproduction is the recently developed C-800 FM-AM tuner, made by The Radio Craftsmen, Incorporated, Chicago manufacturer of custom high-fidelity equipment.

The tuner circuit itself offers wider bandwidth, providing greater AM fidelity and sharper i.f. bandpass "skirts" for greater selectivity than its predecessor model, the Craftsmen RC-10 tuner.

The instrument features separate tuned r.f. stages and triode converters on both FM and AM bands to insure low noise level. A 10 kc. whistle filter is used to eliminate AM adjacent-channel heterodyne whistle.

A double-shadow tuning eye and no-drift a.f.c. on FM simplifies tuning. A front-panel control cuts out the a.f.c. when tuning weak stations. A completely shielded chassis design, including a bottom plate, minimizes oscillator radiation and helps to insure isolation. The tuner is highly sensitive-requiring only 5 microvolts to obtain a usable signal on either AM or FM.

The audio output is from a cathode follower enabling remote installation and provides 2 volts at less than 1/2 per-cent distortion. The detector output also provides a cathode follower for recording applications. The output matches high- or low-gain amplifiers with input impedances of 10,000 ohms or higher.

In addition to providing AM and FM coverage, this tuner also incorporates a phonograph preamplifier and record equalizer on the same chassis. The inverse feedback, compensated dual-triode phono preamplifier provides correct turnover and roll-off characteristics to cover three of the most often used equalization characteristics, the AES, LP, and European recordings. A front-panel switch permits the selection of any of these characteristics. Input jacks are also provided for television and "spare" (an additional input that can be used if desired).

The front panel controls are, from left to right; the selector switch, bass, volume, "on-off-treble," and tuning. The selector switch permits the choice of (in clockwise rotation) FM, FM-a.f.c., AM, TV, LP, AES, European, and the "spare." The dual tone controls are continuously variable from 15 db boost through 15 db attenuation with the flat position clearly marked.

The tuner uses fifteen tubes, a 6CB6, two 12AT7's, two 6BA6's, four 6AU6's, one 6AL5, two 12AX7's a 6AV6, a 6AL7GT, and the 5Y3GT rectifier.

The entire unit is housed in a chassis measuring 13%" x 101/2" x 7". It is also available with a mahogany-finished wood cabinet which measures 16" x 11%" x 9%".

October, 1953

107



Really Know How to Use 'Scopes!



DON'T LET THE OSCILLOSCOPE "STUMP" YOU!

Learn to use it fully on all sorts of jobs and watch your efficiency soar!

MODERN OSCILLOSCOPES AND THEIR USES

BY JACOB H. RUITER, JR. of Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc. 326 pages, 370 illustrations, \$6.00

Here at last is a book that makes it easy for you to become expert in the many uses of the greatest, most versatile service instrument of all—the oscilloscope! It contains no involved mathematics. First, the author explains oscilloscopes fully—then gets right down to earth in telling exactly how to use them on AM, FM and TV service work . . from locating receiver troubles to aligning and adjusting the most complicated circuits.

HOW THEY WORK

Expert knowledge of oscilloscopes helps you work faster, far more accurately and more probably on all sorts of service and laboratory jobs. Basic subjects covered include: 1—Introduction to Oscilloscopes; 2—History of the Oscillograph; 3—Development of the Cathode Ray Tube, 4—Principles of Cathode Ray Tube of the Modern Cathode Ray Tube; 6—The General-Purpose Oscilloscope; 7—Power-Supply Circuits; 8—Amplifiers, Attenuators and Positioning Circuits; 9—Time-Base Circuits.

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF THEM ON ANY JOB

Each operation is carefully explained including the making of connections, adjustment of circuit components, setting the oscilloscope controls and analyzing patterns. About 400 illustrations including dozens of pattern photos make things doubly clear. Here are the specific how-to-do-it subjects covered: 10—Operation; 11—Interpretation of Basic Patterns; 12—Auxiliary Equipment; 13—Typical Applications in Electronics; 14—Servicing A.M. Receivers; 15—Servicing F.M. Receivers; 16—Television Receiver Servicing; 17—Use of the Radio Transmitter; 18—Using the Oscilloscope in Teaching; 19—Additional Industrial Uses; 20—Photographing Cathode Ray Tube Patterns; (a) Glossary.

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Technical BOOKS

"TELEVISION AND RADIO REPAIR-ING" by John Markus. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. 544 pages. Price \$7.95.

This volume is a primer for wouldbe service technicians and is written as simply and clearly as possible so that the student will have no trouble handling the material presented.

The text material is progressive so that from the first chapters the student can begin repairing receivers, progressing to more complicated sets of all types.

The first two chapters comprise a down-to-earth survey of the servicing field, its opportunities, advantages, and disadvantages. They also cover tools required, service manuals, establishing credit, how to order replacement parts, etc.

The balance of the book is a stepby-step "guided tour" through radio and television circuitry expressed in the simplest, non-technical terms.

Since no previous knowledge of servicing or electrical theory is required of the reader, this book should be a natural for the beginner who wants to enter this interesting and profitable profession.

"NEW SCREEN TECHNIQUES" Edited by Martin Quigley, Jr. Published by Quigley Publishing Co., Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York 20. Price \$4.50.

This is a compilation of articles written by leading authorities on all phases of three-dimensional screen and sound techniques.

Included are papers on such subjects as "Polaroid" and 3D films, basic principles of 3D photography and projection, "Natural Vision," the stereo window, 3D in Europe, Cinerama, Cinemascope, sound for Cinemascope, etc.

The text is lavishly illustrated and carries a preface by Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith.

Those concerned with all phases of movie film and sound will find this symposium of value.

"AUDIO AMPLIFIERS AND ASSO-CIATED EQUIPMENT" compiled and published by *Howard W. Sams & Co.*, Indianapolis. Vol. 4. Price \$3.95. Paper bound.

This is the Fourth Volume in the Sams library covering amplifiers and has been prepared for the audio engineer, service technician, and others interested in amplifiers and amplifier circuitry.

A cumulative index covering all four volumes is also included. Each amplifier is pictured with special controls identified, complete parts list, and circuit diagram.

This volume, used in conjunction with the other three books, will pro-

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• ARC-3 PARTS T-206 Output XFMR. #55320. \$2.75 T-101 Mike XFMR. #55348. 1.50 T-102 Driver XFMR. #55548. 1.75 T-103 Audie XFMR. #55545. 1.75 T-103 Audie XFMR. #55545. 1.75 T-105 Side Tollow FMR. #5545. 1.75 Modulation Transformer, Ex-601025 for EC 456 C-20/ARC-5 Control Box P/o SCR 274M. 1.65 FT-227-A Shock Mount Racks. 1.65 FT-227-A Shock	50 75 75 75 25 85 29 19 19 50 85 65 65 65 65 75 75 00 75
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PLATE TRANSFORMERS



(All primaries are 110 v. 60 cps, single phase) DC ratings are approximate values obtained at output of a 2-section choke input filter using MV rect. tubes.

	VOLTS	D.C.	D.C.	FIG.	PRICE
TYPE	AC. R.M.S.	VOLTS	MA.		
PT 175	550-550	400	150	8	\$ 6.43
PT 157	660-660	588	250		8.42
	550-550	400			
PT 158	11080-1080	1000	125	-	10.00
	500-500	400	150		-
PT 159	300-300	750	225	B	9.70
	800-800	600			
PT 167	1499-1400	1200	300	C	24.10
	1175-1175				
PT 168	2180-2100	1750	300	C	30.58
	1800-1800	1500			
PT 062	2509-2500	2500	300	D	47.04
	2385-2385	2000		-	-

: Simultaneous ratings

FILTER CHOKES

TYPE	IND.	CUR.	DCR (OHMS)	VOLTS	FIG.	PRICE
181	10	200	140	3800	- 8	54.70
182	10	250	125	3000	- 8	6.47
183	- 8	300	88	3000	8	6.76
		Swir	aning ins	ut chak	01	
187	4-16	150	210	3880	B	3.82
189	4-16	250	125	3000	B.	6.47
190	3-14	300	80	3000	- 8	6.76
ALL	BRAI	IN GE	NAMOT W-ORI	GINAL	PUT	

150 .010 14.5 5.	ALL BRA		W-OF	RIGINAL		ING
PE 86 28 1.25 259 .066 54 DM 314 14 6.2 330 .170 6 DM 33A 28 7 540 .259 3 BO AR 93 28 1.25 375 .150 7 23350 27 1.75 285 .075 3 B-19 Pack 12 9.4 275 .110 8 DA-3A* 28 10 300 .260 0 DA-3A* 28 10 300 .260 0 150 .010 6	INF	TUT		OU	TPUT	
DM 416 14 6.2 330 1.70 6 DM 33A 28 7 540 250 3 DD AR 93 28 1.25 375 1.50 7 21350 27 1.75 285 0.75 3 B-19 Pack 12 9.4 275 1.10 8 DA-JA* 28 10 100 260 6 14.5 5.	TYPE	VOLTS	AMPS	VOLTS	AMPSI	RICE
BD AR 93 28 1.26 375 1.50 7 23350 27 1.75 285 .075 3 B-19 Pack 12 9.4 275 .110 8 DA-JA* 28 10 300 .550 0.050 .050 150 .010 14.5 5.	PE 86	28	1.25	250	.060	54.25
BD AR 93 28 1.26 375 1.50 7 23350 27 1.75 285 .075 3 B-19 Pack 12 9.4 275 .110 8 DA-JA* 28 10 300 .550 0.050 .050 150 .010 14.5 5.	DM 416	14	6.2	330	.170	6.75
23356 27 1.75 285 .075 3 B-19 Pack 12 9.4 275 .110 .050 DA-JA* 28 10 100 .260 6 150 .010 14.5 5.		28	7	540	.250	3.95
B-19 Pack 12 9.4 275 .110 0 DA-JA* 28 10 300 .260 0 150 .010 14.5 5.	BD AR 93	28	3.25	375	.150	7.58
DA-JA* 28 10 306 .250 6 150 .010 14.5 5.		27	1.75	285	.075	3.95
150 .010 14.5 5.	B-19 Pack	12	9.4	275	.110	8.95
150 .010 14.5 5.				500	.050	
150 .010 14.5 5.	DA-JA*	28	18	308	.268	6.95
5053 28 14 250 060 3				150	.010	
5052 28 14 250 050 2				14.5	S.	
	5053	28	14	258	.868	3.95
PE 73 CM** 28 19 1000 .350	PE 73 CM**	28	19	1000	.350	**
337 14 8 425 .160 7	337	14	8	425	.160	7.95

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vide a complete service library covering postwar amplifiers.

"RADIO AMATEURS' MOBILE"HANDBOOK" by William I. Orr, WesaI. Published by Cowan Publishing Corp., New York. 186 pages. Price \$2.00. Paper bound.

This is a practical handbook for the mobileer and covers automotive electrical systems, mobile power supplies, mobile receivers, noise suppression, mobile transmitters and antennas, and test equipment for mobile equipment.

Since it is written by a ham for hams, the treatment is concise and fact-packed. The lavish use of circuit diagrams and photographs helps to advance the subject matter rapidly and provide the reader with practical working diagrams of tested circuits for mobile use.

Details on commercially-built mobile equipment are also provided along with data supplied by the manufacturers themselves in a special "catalogue" section of the text.

Both old timer mobileers and those about to join the "fraternity" will find this book of interest.

"AUTO RADIO SERVICE DATA MANUAL" compiled and published by *Howard W. Sams & Co.*, Indianapolis. Vols. 2 and 3. Price \$3.00 each volume. Paper bound.

Due to the immediate and enthusiastic acceptance of the first volume of this series, the publishers have brought out these two additional handbooks to cover most postwar auto receivers.

As was the case with the earlier volume, each set is pictured, identified as to manufacturer, tube line-up, and alignment data provided. A complete parts list with replacement part numbers is given for each receiver in addition to the complete schematic and top and underchassis views.

By adding these two volumes to his service library the technician specializing in auto radio work ought to be fully equipped to handle any set that comes into the shop.

"TV MANUFACTURERS' RECEIVER TROUBLE CURES" edited by Milton S. Snitzer. Published by John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., New York. Vol. 4. 115 pages. Price \$1.80. Paper bound.

This is the fourth in the current series of pocket-size handbooks for the service technician. As was the case with the previous releases, this book lists specific cures for service faults as devised by the manufacturer of the set in question.

This volume covers Philharmonic, Pilot, Radio and Television, RCA Victor, Remington, Scott, Sears Roebuck, Sentinel, Setchell Carlson, and Shaw receivers.

Subsequent volumes will cover other television receivers manufactured by other firms.

"MOST-OFTEN-NEEDED 1953 UHF CONVERTERS AND TUNERS" compiled by M. N. Beitman. Published by Supreme Publications, Chicago. 96 pages. Price \$1.50. Paper bound.

With new u.h.f. stations going on the air almost daily, the need for information on converters and tuners to be used with v.h.f. receivers to provide u.h.f. reception is rather urgent.

This volume covers the tuners and/or converters made by fourteen companies, including mechanical and electrical details on each unit.

In addition there is a section on u.h.f. transmission and reception, installing *Admiral* u.h.f. channel strips, antennas, and transmission lines.

PHILADELPHIA HI-FI CONFERENCE

PHILADELPHIA'S Third Annual High Fidelity Conference and Audio Show will be held November 3rd and 4th at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia. The entire fourth floor has been reserved for manufacturers' use in presenting live demonstrations for visitors. The Crystal Room will be given over to displays by distributors and manufacturers as well as manel discussions and lecturers by audio experts.

well as panel discussions and lectures by audio experts.

Complete details on this event are available from Isadore
Waber, 105 Heatherwood Rd., Haverton, Pa. —30—



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Manufacturers' iterature

Readers are asked to write directly to the manufacturer for the literature. By mentioning RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS, the issue and page, and enclosing the proper amount, when indicated, delay will be prevented.

TUBES FOR U.H.F. Sylvania Electric Products Inc., 1740 Broadway, New York, New York has recently issued a 16-page booklet entitled "Sylvania Tubes for U.H.F.

The publication provides information on the company's 6AN4 and 6T4 tube types which have been designed for v.h.f. and u.h.f. applications.

A copy of this booklet is available on request to the company direct.

WIRE CATALOGUE

A unique identification chart for electronic wire and cable is incorporated in the new catalogue No. 53 released by Alpha Wire Corporation, 430 Broadway, New York 13, New York.

This new approach to wire identification and correlation is set up on a two-page chart. It is designed to allow even the inexperienced to positively and quickly correlate one of the company's wires from a vague general description.

A copy of this 28-page catalogue is available from Dept. A of the company.

CATALOGUE SHEET

A four-page catalogue sheet which lists the firm's complete line of electronic equipment is now available from Perma-Power Company, 4727 North Damen Ave., Chicago 25, Illinois.

Items listed in the catalogue include a new TV voltage regulator, the company's deluxe model TV tube "Britener," the "C-Brite" tube "Britener." a TV insulated high-voltage grid cap assembly, etc.

Please make your request for a copy on your company or store letterhead.

> ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS SYMPOSIUM

The text of all papers presented during the 1953 Electronic Components Symposium is now available in book form from the 1953 Electronic Components Symposium, Suite 1011, 621 S. Hope Street, Los Angeles 17, California. The price is \$4.50 per copy.

The Symposium was held earlier this year in Pasadena under the joint sponsorship of the Radio-Electronic-Television Manufacturers Association, A.I.E.E., IRE, and the West Coast Manufacturers' Assn.

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you may (1) remain with the Laboratories in Southern California in an instruction or administrative capacity, (2) become the Hughes representative at a company where our equipment is being installed, or (3) be the Hughes representative at a military base in this country-or overseas (single men only). Adequate traveling allowances are given, and married men keep their families with them at all times.

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applicant will not cause the disruption of an urgent military project.

ities in the industry were presented at the meeting and are included in this new publication.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOOKLET

RCA Service Company is now distributing copies of a new consumer booklet to TV service associations and managers of Better Business Bureaus throughout the United States.

Entitled "How to Give Your Television Set the Service it Deserves," the 12-page booklet was prepared by the firm as a public service and a tribute to service technicians throughout the nation who have done such an outstanding job in maintaining and servicing receivers.

The text is in a light vein with cartoon illustrations. It points out that TV service technicians spend up to four years in studying electronics to learn their work, and that they must take constant refresher courses to keep up on changes in receiver construction and new service data. In addition, the booklet shows that the technician must invest up to \$10,000 in equipment and facilities before he can start business.

Other plans for the booklet include distribution to RCA television dealers, spot announcements describing it on RCA-sponsored radio and TV shows, and in the company's newspaper and magazine advertising.

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

Waldom Electronics, Inc., 911 No. Larrabee St., Chicago has issued a comprehensive catalogue listing ready-to-ship electronic components and "Croname" products.

ship electronic components and "Croname" products.

Designated as Catalogue 5C3, the new publication lists more than two thousand items in stock. Included are tuner assemblies; mask, glass, and escutcheon kits; title plates, dial and switch plates; knobs; instrument drives and dials; terminal lugs, cases and dial locks; terminal strips, etc.

Write the company direct for a copy of this catalogue.

"WHEN U.H.F. COMES TO TOWN"

Philco Corporation has produced a new 15-minute educational film for release to distributors in areas throughout the country where new u.h.f. broadcasting stations are going on the air.

Entitled "When U.H.F. Comes to Town," the film depicts the actual activity and excitement created in a community when a u.h.f. station starts broadcasting. It is made up principally of scenes filmed on the spot in new u.h.f. television areas.

The film is available in 16 mm sound for showing to TV dealers and others interested in building up enthusiasm for the new u.h.f. television service. The Sales Training Department of the company, Philadelphia, will provide additional information on how prints of the film may be obtained for showings.

TRANSISTOR BULLETINS

Electronic Research Associates, Inc., Box 29, Caldwell, New Jersey is currently offering a new bulletin on available types of transistors, manufacturers, and other supplementary data.

Also available is a several-page bulletin on the Model TT-11 transistor tester. Data is also provided on the Model CC-60 constant current converter and the Model 110 transistor power supply.

These bulletins are available from Dept. RN of the company or by phoning Little Falls 4-1836, Caldwell, N. J.

TURNER CONVERTER

Turner Company, 900 17th Street, N.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa has announced the availability of a complete technical bulletin on its new u.h.f. converter, the Model TV-3.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained from electronic parts jobbers or by writing the manufacturer direct.

TRANSISTOR BULLETIN

Two new production types of hermetically-sealed, grown-junction transistors are covered in Bulletin DL-S 310, recently released by *Texas Instruments Incorporated*, 600 Lemmon Ave., Dallas 9, Texas.

October, 1953

The publication contains two pages on the theory and

FOR STANDARD DUAL OR TRIPLE CONTROLS MULTISECTION IRC MULTISECTIONS are your serviceproved solution to ganged controls. Standard duals, triples and even quadruples are assembled in minutes with an IRC Multisection and a Q Control. Simply remove control cover and attach Multisection; then, add a switch if required. Another practical step to more profitable set servicing. Over 15,000,000 Combinations Assemble Like Switches Accommodate Switches 20 Resistance Values Provide Low-Cost L Pads and T Pads An Exclusive IRC Feature Designed With Service Technicians In Mind Send For New IRC Control Catalog DC1D IRC CONTROL NEWS TURN TO PAGE INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE CO

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Covers the Radio, Sound and Miniature Connectors that are available to you through Franchised Distributors, Electrical Wholesalers and Radio Parts Distributors.





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FITTINGS: Designed in cooperation with RMA Committee, combining all features of P, O and XL Series. Gold plated contacts. Rubber relief collar and bushings



TEST POINT JACKS: High quality phone tip jacks to accommodate ATMA phone tip for labora-tory uses. Rugged construction, nylon insulation precision-made for long life,

TV CONNECTORS:







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CANNON ELECTRIC CO., LOS ANGELES 31, CALIF. Factories in Los Angeles, Toronto, New Haven. Representatives in principal cities. Address inquiries to. Cannon Electric Company, Department J-145, Los Angeles 31, California.

application of junction transistors as well as detailed specifications and curves on the company's Types 200 and 201 n-p-n triodes with glass-tometal hermetic sealing.

A copy is available without charge from the company.

SUBSTITUTION CHART

A time-saving substitution chart for television picture tubes has been compiled by CBS-Hytron engineers and is now available without charge from distributors, or direct from the company's main office in Danvers, Massachusetts.

The 8-page chart includes all electromagnetically deflected tubes, irrespective of make. An index leads to the proper substitution group listing all readily interchangeable types, and from this group the service technician can pick an available type with the least number of required service adjustments.

SHURE CATALOGUE

Shure Brothers, Inc. has just issued a new general catalogue. No. 44.

The publication covers microphones, microphone parts and accessories, phono cartridges and pickups, wire and tape recording heads and lists replacement information on phono cartridges, communications microphones, and magnetic recording heads of various manufacturers.

The catalogue is designed to be of maximum value to distributor countermen and salesmen, service technicians, sound dealers, hams, hobbyists, and engineers.

Write the company at 225 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, Ill. for a copy.

STANCOR TRANSFORMERS

Chicago Standard Transformer Corp., Standard Division, Elston and Addison, Chicago 18, Ill. has issued a 24page catalogue listing complete electrical and physical specifications on almost 500 Stancor transformers.

Included in the listing are transformers for radio, television, high fidelity, amateur, military, and other electronic applications.

A cross index chart between obsolete power transformers and the current "8400" series power transformers has been included in the catalogue.

It is available without charge from Stancor distributors or from the company direct.

TAPE ERASURE

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., 900 Fauquier St., St. Paul 6, Minn. is offering a copy of its "Sound Talk" bulletin No. 24 to interested persons.

This particular issue deals with the a.c. erasure of magnetic tape and describes the theory and practice of a.c. erasure. It covers such points as orientation, speed, and the number of passes required. In addition, procedure for obtaining best results both with 60-cycle bulk erasers and with machines is outlined. -30-

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The Progressive Radio "EDU-KIT" is Complete The Progressive Radio "EDU-KIT" is Complete You will receive every part necessary to build fitten different radio sets. Dur kits contain tubes, fuile socks, chassis, variable condensers, electrolytic condensers, mica condensers, paper condensers, resistors, line cords, selenium rectifiers, it is strips, coils, hardware, tubing, hook-up wire, solder, etc. Tools are included, as well as an Electrical and Radio Tester. Complete, easy-to-foliow instructions are provided. In addition, the "Edu-Kit" is complete, easy-foliow instructions are provided. Kit" is a complete radio course, down to the smallest detail.

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RADIO-TV Service Industry News

AS REPORTED BY THE TELEVISION TECHNICIANS LECTURE BUREAU

E VERYTIME we wade into a batch of statistics to try to interpret how contemplated or possible industry developments are likely to affect the business of independent service dealers, memory always brings to mind a discussion of mortality rates in combat that we sat in on during our stint in service during the recent world war.

It was a bull session in the barracks. The outfit was made up largely of airborne radio operators, potential tail and belly gunners, and various and sundry specialists in combat aircraft maintenance. The talk turned to ships lost in combat when one of the outfit's military masterminds came out knowingly with a lot of statistics about the comparatively low mortality rate among air force personnel.

Finally one of the boys who was ticketed for early shipment as a replacement in a combat outfit, said:

"Those statistics are a lot of bunk to me. If I get in the road of a slug and can't come back under my own power as far as I am concerned the mortality rate is 100%."

TV Future and Independent Service

Although television has steadily advanced since the freeze was lifted last year, the mortality rate among small service businesses has increased since the presidential election year "boom" in service started to taper off, after the turn of the year. Percentage-wise, the business mortality rate has been 100% for each of those aspiring technicians who launched out on his own as an independent operator and "fell by the wayside" as business steadily tightened up.

But all forecasts for Fall business are very optimistic. With more than twenty-two million sets in operation, there will probably be a big rush for service when the football season and World Series stimulate a new interest in TV and in picture quality restoration.

A recent forecast of sales of TV sets during the coming four years indicates a possibility that thirty million sets will be sold during that period, providing a "mild recession" doesn't occur with the easing of international tensions. Against this volume of sales, this forecast estimates that about 4,000,000 older sets will be junked and destroyed. On the basis of these estimates, about fifty million TV sets will be in use by the beginning of 1958

It is, of course, impossible to measure at this time the effect color television developments will have on the sale of monochrome receivers. The National Television Systems Committee (NTSC) filed a petition with the FCC late in July for the establishment of standards based upon its system of compatible color television. RCA, who had filed their petition late in June, amended it slightly to conform exactly with the NTSC proposal. That the entire industry was backing the NTSC standards was clearly shown when Dr. Peter Goldmark, chief engineer of the CBS laboratories which developed the FCC approved CBS system for color TV, seconded the motion to accept the NTSC committees' recommendations for presentation to the FCC.

With the electronics industry solidly behind it there seems no doubt that the NTSC color TV system recommendations will get early consideration from the Federal





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 - 6 V. 12 A at 12 V. SEPARATE VOLTMETER & AMMETER.

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Communications Commission and all necessary steps leading to its accept-ance will be completed at an early date. Then the big question will be-When the average prospective TV buyer sees a color receiver in operation will he put off buying a monochrome receiver and wait until he can get a color set?

However, no matter what happens, the market for service will continue to grow. TV sets that are kept in service for long periods of time will require more and more major service jobs to keep them operating. And as color television sets become available they will require a new level of technical competence and provide more volume for the capably managed shops.

Major Service Jobs

A TV service job that costs twentyfive dollars or more usually puts quite a strain on the budget of the average family. The American system of time payment purchases has developed a national habit of regularly splitting up the pay check to pay for many things on easy payments.

Automobile manufacturers realistically solved the problem of helping car owners finance major repair jobs by making car repair finance plans available through their regular financing agencies. This, of course, helped the car dealers retain their service customers but it was no help to the independent garages.

Here's how credit facilities were made available to independent garages according to Mr. Charles M. Cawley. vice-president of the Beneficial Management Corporation, in a speech before the National Sales Executives Convention:

"Not too long ago, the independent car repair business was losing ground to the large auto dealer franchises. A survey by a national magazine showed that the independent garage dealer's share of the auto repair business had dropped from 65% of the prewar market to a low after the war of 35%

"One of our clients - a manufacturer of automotive parts - was disturbed about this trend, as well he ought be. He sells his product largely to independent garages, and they, in turn, install them in cars brought in for servicing and repairs. The less business they did, the fewer units he sold. And based on the trend, he was going to sell less in the future.

"An analysis of this situation convinced this manufacturer that the only way his independent garage dealers could compete with large automobile dealers was to have all of their advantages. This meant, among other things, a sound credit plan-which most of the independent garage dealers did not have.

Therefore, between us we created a Car Credit Plan for garages. This is sold as a part of the merchandising package which the manufacturer makes available to his dealers. The manufacturer's salesmen back up the



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WRITE FOR COMPLETE DETAILS-TODAY HOLLYWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE
15228 Venture Bivd. Sherman Oaks, Calif. package by merchandising the credit plan to the local dealers—explaining its advantages, giving full details of its operation, and holding meetings to tell them how others have used it successfully."

Many service dealers have plans of their own which enable the set owner to buy a new picture tube on a monthly payment plan. However, a service business would have to have substantial cash resources to handle this kind of financing themselves. Usually, arrangements are made with the dealer's bank to handle this "paper." Banks and financing agencies have both the facilities and the proper psychological atmosphere for handling collections.

The important thing about any time payment plan is that it must be simple and the credit information assembled and passed on without embarrassment to the customer. Most people are annoyed when they are asked to furnish information about themselves for a credit report. Some dealers handle this smoothly by calling their credit statements "Let's Get Acquainted" Reports and the personnel who handle them are thoroughly indoctrinated in how to get the needed information by "getting acquainted" with the customer.

Cost of Doing Business

In the continuing surveys conducted by your editors to gather specific information on all phases of electronic service business operation one of the most important but elusive factors is the cost of making home service calls. It is appalling to find that only a very small percentage of service dealers know what it is actually costing them to do business.

The more successful businesses, of course, know their costs. The following breakdown recently furnished us by a major service business in a metropolitan city, details their cost of handling home service calls. These figures are based upon 1000 calls and the time factor involved includes time spent checking in and out, in handling exchanges of parts, etc. The time averages out at 1% hours per call. Here is the detail and the total cost-per-call for this company:

1% hrs @ \$2.00 (minimum scale)	\$2.25
8 miles travel @ 7c per mile	.56
Dispatch & management of routes	.40
Clerical, bookkeeping, rent, heat, light, and	
miscellaneous expenses	.76
Advertising	.50
Depreciation & investment	.18

If it actually costs more than \$4.50 to handle home service calls how, you may logically ask, can those technicians operate who advertise home service calls for \$2.50 or \$3.00?

In an effort to find some answers to this question your editors recently contacted nine TV technicians in a medium-sized city who were advertising home service calls for \$2.50. It is interesting to note that although every one of these men claimed he was making a good living handling service at \$2.50 per call, five of them had plans to discontinue their independent work as soon as they found jobs that would pay eighty dollars per week or more.

The illusion that leads technicians to feel they can make more money "on their own" by handling service calls at \$2.50 each is explained in this composite analysis of thinking composed of the information developed in all of these interviews:

While working for a regular TV service dealer the technician averages 8 calls per day for which his boss

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For Service Technicians who prefer factoryassembled controls, IRC's complete line includes 492 Factory-Assembled Exact Duplicate Concentric Duals.

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BY P. H. BRANS



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Our standard work, acknowledged all over the world as the most authoritative tube-book, lists complete characteristics of all existing radio tubes. Data supplied by 348 manufacturers. The book is composed of one great table in which all types are classified numerically. To find a given type is a matter of seconds. Base connections have separate numbers, easy to find. Symbols and abbreviations have been restricted to a minimum and are explained on a bookmarker, which can be laid next to the data.

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collects \$5.00 per call plus the profit on the tubes and parts used in servicing the sets. The technician reasons that where he is making eight calls a day working for someone else, he could work a little harder working for himself and average 10 calls per day.

At ten calls per day, he reasons, he will make \$25.00 a day for his labor plus the profit on the tubes and parts he sells. He concludes that by working six days a week he will get \$150.00 for his labor and the profit on tubes and parts will pay his operating expenses.

The delusion occurs after he has tried for ten months to make his income take care of his outgo working at \$2.50 per call.

The fundamental fault of this kind of reasoning is the assumption that day-in-and-day-out, Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter-throughout the 52 weeks of the year-ten TV set owners will call him for service. It just doesn't work out that way.

If a technician is able to average ten sets serviced in the home per day to the satisfaction of the set owners, that is his maximum potential of business, operating alone. From the limited funds available to him from his maximum potential the advertising he can buy would not produce an average of one-third, 3 calls, consistently throughout the year. Sure, every once in a while when everyone seems to need TV service at the same time and all shops are swamped, he will be exposed to more business than he can handle. But those are rare instances. Averaged out over a year a business of six sets per day is difficult to maintain for the independent technician with limited promotional resources.

The final results are usually the same: At the end of a year the technician who started out on his own with inadequate resources has a worn out car, debts, and a yen for a job with a guaranteed salary.

We would like to point out, though, that there are some exceptionally able men who operate successfully as oneman TV service businesses. But most of these men handle service for a group of reliable set dealers and the subsequent COD service for their dealers' customers after the sets are out of warranty. By maintaining a mailing list of all of the set purchasers they have handled for dealers they are able to confine their sales promotion to users they have worked for and who are acquainted with them. And it is interesting to note that all of these people your editors have contacted get \$5.00 per call for home

TV Service Is Complex Business

The operation of a successful TV service business is a complex undertaking. In the first place, it requires substantial financing. The studies of successful service businesses made by your editors in all sections of the country show that a ten thousand dollar capital investment is nominal. Managers of service businesses employing only four technicians are usually proud of their ability to hold their replacement tube, parts, and equipment investment down to only \$3000. Technicians working on their own with limited stocks lose a large part of their effective working time in trips to parts houses to pick up needed parts or tubes.

The biggest problem that faces any service business is that of maintaining an adequate volume of business. As someone quipped the other day, "It certainly pays to advertise. There are 26 mountains in Colorado higher than Pike's Peak." But advertising can be both expensive and ineffective. A service business needs a service selling program that is designed for its individual needs and sec-

tion. Merely advertising doesn't pay off.

Service organizations capable of supporting four or more technicians have proven to be the most consistently successful television service businesses. This size organization, with an adequate business control system, permits each man to give his time to the phase of the work for which he is best qualified and allows the operating executive time to devote to the task of maintaining the volume of service work that the organization requires to pay its way.

Set Owner Education

The most important part of the job of public relations on behalf of independent service that needs to be done is to acquaint the public with what they should expect to pay for competent service. They have been given no yardstick with which to measure whether a service charge is low or high. In buying service on their cars, they have been educated by auto dealers to pay a flat rate for various types of service plus the cost of the parts and supplies needed.

The American public has acquired an interesting "price appraisal habit." If they have been educated to pay a certain price for a particular kind of service and have found that service to be satisfactory at that price, they will be skeptical or suspicious of anyone who offers to perform that same service for less money. Most everyone has been stung sometimes by an "Tll-do-it-for-less" char-

acter.

The education of the public about what to expect to pay for competent TV service must be done by the independent service operators themselves. Legal restrictions prevent the industry as a whole from promoting this type of a campaign.

Sometime ago the Bureau made a national survey of the standard charges for TV service operations that organizations in different sections of the country are using. Averages of these charges were used in developing a schedule of average charges. This schedule was made up as a chart titled the "Standard Labor Charges for Television Service and Repairs."

Hundreds of service dealers bought these wall charts and asked about a mailing piece listing these charges that could be mailed or given to TV service customers. This chart has been reproduced as an 8½ x 11 flyer which, folded three ways, can be mailed in a standard #10

envelope.

The chart is also available in the form of a printing mat. Some service businesses wanted to make up their own mailing pieces. They can do this by writing their own copy to go on one side of an $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ flyer, and their printer can cast type from the mat to print the standard labor charges schedule on the other side of the flyer.

These mats are available from the Bureau at \$2.00 each. For information about it address your letter to: TTLB Information Services, P.O. Box 1321, Indianapolis 6, Indiana. Please enclose a stamp or a stamped envelope for reply.

New Consumer Booklet

The RCA Service Company recently announced a new consumer booklet that lauds the independent TV service technician and tells an interesting story about what the TV technician does, to provide competent TV service. It gives a graphic presentation on Pages 10 and 11 of

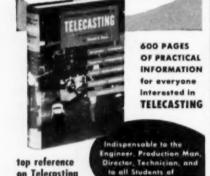


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"What goes into the bill for the services of a qualified television technician."

In sending copies of this consumer booklet to all dealer and service organizations, Mr. E. C. Cahill, president of the RCA Service Company said: "All far-sighted people in this industry are dedicated to the objective of keeping up the present high standards of the television service, so that we may be recognized not only for the part we play in bringing good service and enjoyment to the customers we serve but also as worthwhile members of the communities in which we live.

The RCA Service Company credit line is not only very modest but is in itself a very fine tribute to members of the independent TV service fraternity.

These booklets are available to service businesses at the RCA Service Company's cost of 3c per booklet. They are known as Form 2244 and may be obtained through R. L. Polk & Co. Inc., 809 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 7. Pa.

MEET "OLD TIMER" ANTHONY HAGEN

By C. HOWARD BOWERS

WE ARE interested in finding out what whas become of all the old time wireless operators — those who started about 1912. We are attempting to develop this information through this column, and we hope it will prove interesting to radiomen of lesser years' experience. If you qualify as an "Old Timer," write us care of this column.

In this issue we scan the career of ANTHONY HAGEN, 1416 Stickney Ave-nue, South St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Hagen's first experience as a commercial wire-less operator was in 1911 at Isle Royale, Michigan, for the old Marconi Wireless Company of The Great Lakes, and later as a night operator at Duluth, Minn. Taking to water, "Tony" subsequently shipped out as operator aboard the "SS American," then in succession the steam-ers "Lakeland," "Tionesta," and various ore vessels. Mr. Hagen says his equipment consisted of both 2 kw. and 5 kw. transmitters, with plain and rotary spark gaps, together with old type Leyden jar condensers. Receivers were the slider-type tuning coils with carborundum and silicon crystal detectors. This equipment was remarkable for its inefficiency and,

quoting Mr. Hagen, "The receivers were so insensitive that QRM from flocks of sea gulls was eliminated by wrapping a towel around one's head, over the earphones, thereby eausing remarks from the passengers as to what we had drunk the night before!"

Shore duty about 1912-1913 paid our subject Wireless Man the munificent salary of \$75.00 per month, seven days per week, while shipboard duty paid \$48.00 per month, board and room included.

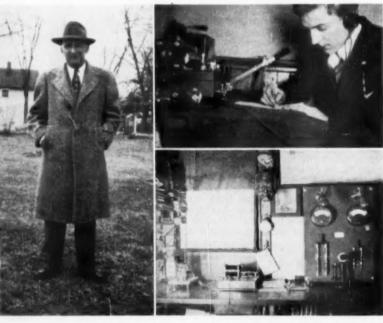
In 1917, Mr. Hagen enlisted for service in World War I and acted as code instructor. After that tour, he entered business for himself but later accepted employment with the Pullman Company

"Tony" Hagen is now middle aged,
"But I can still remember," he says,
"when the 'Wireless Age' magazine offered \$5.00 for original crystal set hookups in 1913 and, yet today in RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS comes an offer of \$10,000.00 in prizes for crystal hookups, only they call them transistors!"

We doubt if Mr. Hagen still favors

old style wireless.

"Tony" Hagen as he looks today (left) and as he looked at the beginning of his career forty years ago. (Below) The old Marconi Wireless station at Duluth. Minn.





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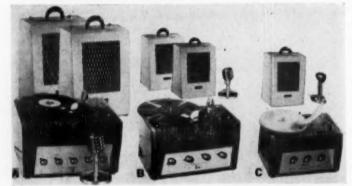
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(Continued from page 47)

makes it almost as easy as a twoterminal coil. For example, taking the 80-meter coil with its 211/2-turn, center-tapped coil, start with two pieces of wire about three feet long. Twist two inches or so of these wires together and put them through the proper hole in the coil form and solder them into the pin at the bottom of the form. Now wind one piece of wire towards the top end of the coil form, run it through its proper hole and solder it to its pin, then wind the other piece of wire in the opposite direction down on the coil form to its hole and solder it to its pin connection. The fractional turn counts given in the coil data are caused by the fact that the holes for the wires are drilled above the appropriate pins on the coil forms. These pin numbers are shown at the ends of the coils in the schematic diagram. The spacing between the primary and the tickler coils is about one-quarter inch in the case of both the 80- and 40-meter coils and the tickler is wound on the lower end of the coil form. Be sure to wind the primary and the tickler (the small coil) in the same direction.

Naturally the enamel insulation will have to be removed from the ends of the wires before they are soldered. It will help considerably in soldering the coil wires into their pins to "tin" them lightly before inserting them, by giving them a thin coat of solder. The builder will notice that the wire ends and terminals of the various parts, such as resistors, condensers, etc. have already been tinned

by the manufacturer. The coil ends need not be scraped or tinned for much more than half an inch.

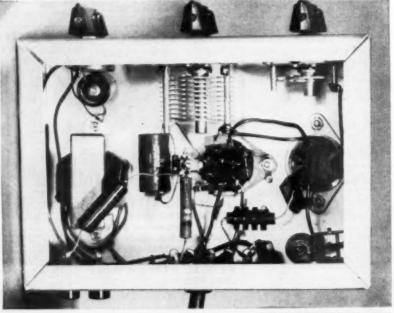
The two tuning condensers and the regeneration control are mounted on the front edge of the chassis and the phone tip jacks and power cord are brought out through the rear edge. A plate load resistor and blocking condenser are used in the output stage to keep d.c. off the headphone wires

When the wiring is completed and checked for correctness, you are ready to try the receiver. After a moment or so of warmup, turning the regeneration control clockwise should cause a plopping" sound in the headphones. This plopping sound occurs at the point where the detector breaks into oscillation. On the clockwise side of this point, there should be a slight rushing sound in the headset while on the counter-clockwise side there is Voice reception is silence. achieved with the regeneration control set just short of the regeneration point while code is received with the control turned over into the regenerative state.

Almost any length of wire makes a satisfactory receiving antenna, preferably one over 30 feet long. The same wire you use for transmitting makes an excellent antenna for the receiver if you provide a single-pole, doublethrow switch to change the antenna from transmitter to receiver during standby periods.

With a simple receiver of this kind and a long receiving antenna, there is a possibility of cross-modulation if you live near a strong broadcast station or other powerful transmitter. Cross-modulation causes the broadcast program to be heard in the back-

Under-chassis view of the Novice station receiver. The audio transformer is seen at left, below the regeneration control. Phone tip jacks and power cable can be seen along rear edge of chassis. Coil socket is at extreme right. Note roomy layout.



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ground along with the desired signal even though the receiver is tuned to a frequency far removed from the broadcast station's. To eliminate this effect, decrease the capacity in the antenna trimmer condenser. This condenser also helps take out any "dead spots" in the tuning range caused by antenna resonance effects. The receiver tunes through the range 3.5 to 18 megacycles with the two coils described in the parts list. Other coils could be suitably proportioned to ex-tend the range if desired. The Novice can learn much by experimenting with other coils wound with the aid of the inductance-capacity charts and other data found in the various radio handbooks -30-

UNUSUAL SERVICE CALL

By JAMES B. TAYLOR

THE phone rang and the voice on the other end of the line asked, "Can you send a serviceman out to check my television set? The last commercial that the station ran over an hour ago is still on the screen." "What?" I asked, "do you mean that

the station is running one commercial

"Oh no," replied the voice on the other end, "but when they ran a cottage-cheese ad about an hour ago, it must have been awfully strong for it stuck to my picture-tube screen and stayed there. I can still see the other programs through the ad, but they are not clear."

Muttering to myself that somebody is either drunk or crazy, I picked up my service kit and headed for the address given. What I saw can be seen in the accompanying photograph. There was the cottage-cheese ad as clear as you would want on the screen in black, with the set still working and getting a pic-ture, except for the black portions beture, except for the black portions be-ing masked by the ad. The only clue the set owner could give was that he heard a dull thud when it happened. EDITOR'S NOTE: Such an effect may

be due to ion acceleration in the tube and the resultant bombardment of the screen by heavy ions. Where there is a screen by heavy ions. Where there is a large accumulation of electrons on the screen (light portions of the picture) there will be a great attraction for the ions, and this portion of the screen will receive heavy bombardment resulting in a burn on the screen. Darker portions of the picture will be burned-in less than lighter portions. Hence, the picture reversal effect.

TV picture tube with commercial burned onto screen due to ion bombardment.



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MAKE YOUR ELECTRONIC FLASH MORE VERSATILE

By E. Q. PROCTOR

Simple circuit changes, incorporating a means of varying the light intensity, will make your flash equipment more useful.

ITHE greatest light output per dollar" is the rule generally followed by the prospective purchaser or constructor of electronic flash equipment. Frankly, this rule is hard to beat if the unit is to be used for general purpose shooting; the slow speed of color films and those long shots in black and white make it mandatory. On the other hand, this high light intensity can be something of a disadvantage under certain circumstances.

A large percentage of the flash equipment that is bought or built by the average amateur has only one flash bulb which is usually mounted on the camera. Used in this manner, the photographer may find that he has too much light for shots under eight or ten feet. As an example, a typical 60 to 100 watt-second unit will have a light output sufficient to give an exposure guide number in the vicinity of 160 with a certain film. This means that at 10 feet, the camera lens aperture should be set at f16; at 7 feet, f22; at 5 feet, f32; and at 31/2 feet, f45. Trouble arises at these distances if the camera lens aperture can not be reduced beyond f16 or f22 because there aren't any markings beyond that point.

Actually, very few miniature camera lenses have markings beyond f22, the markings on press-type camera lenses usually stop at f32, and f45 is generally found only on long focal length portrait and view camera lenses. As a result, the average amateur photographer, attempting to take a close-up of "little Peggy" to send to her dotting grandparents, may find that he has to resort to undesirable gadgets such as a filter over the lens, a hand-kerchief hung over the flash tube, or some other means to reduce the effect of that brilliant flash of light.

The obvious solution to this problem is to have a means whereby the light intensity may be varied to suit the needs of different lighting requirements. While a few manufacturers have this feature incorporated in one or two of their models, I do not recall having seen it presented in an article on constructing flash equipment. I constructed a single flash unit several years ago with variable light output included in the design, and the variability has been a very useful innovation.

The principle of the variable feature is quite simple, and so is its construction: With a given operating voltage, the light output of a flash unit is determined by the capacity of the storage condensers used: that is, the more capacity, the more light output up to the power limit imposed by the flash tube. Therefore, in units that employ more than one storage condenser, the light output can be varied by means of a switching arrangement which allows all or just part of the condensers to be switched into the circuit. The exact switching arrangement to be used will depend largely on the number of condensers employed and can best be determined by the needs of the user. Preferably, it should be included in a unit's design before construction; however, it may readily be incorporated in existing equipment that has more than one condenser and in which space for the switch is available.

In the case of a unit that has only two condensers, such as the one described in the March 1953 issue of RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS, all that is needed is a s.p.s.t. toggle switch connected in a lead of either of the storage condensers. With the switch on, both condensers will be in the circuit; with the switch off, one condenser will be removed from the circuit, and the power to the flash tube will be cut in half. Toggle switches can be used in this manner for any number of condensers if a suitable rotary type is not My unit uses four conavailable. densers, and I found, after considerable searching, that one of the older type electric range switches with four positions-high, medium, low, and offfilled the bill perfectly. In the "off position, one condenser is connected permanently in the circuit, and each succeeding step adds one more.

My experience has shown that the guide number varies directly with the amount of capacity used. My unit has a 2000-volt power supply and uses four 8 µfd. oil-filled condensers which give a maximum 64 watt-seconds output. Using film with an ASA rating of 50 and with all four condensers switched into the circuit, a guide number of 160 gives very good results with recommended film development. By using only three of the four condensers, the guide number is reduced to 120; with

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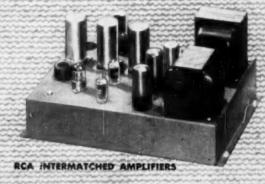
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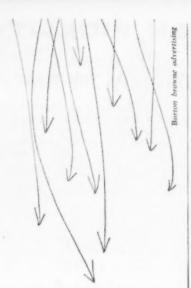
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LARGEST DISTRIBUTORS OF SHORT WAVE RECEIVERS LOS ANGELES OFFICE: 11240 Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 64. BRadshaw 2-2917 BUTLER OFFICE: Butler 1, Missouri. Phone: 395 half the condensers in use, the guide number of 160 is halved; and with one condenser, the number is 40. This wide variation in available light has many possibilities including not having to stop the lens down when great depth of field is undesirable, not having the flash "swamp" the main light when using it as a fill-in light, etc.

Care should be used in selecting the switches to be certain that they will handle the high momentary current surges and that their insulation will not break down under the voltage employed. When my unit was under construction, I had on hand a 3-gang ceramic bandswitch; and with some misgivings, I connected it in the circuit. After a little use, my doubts were confirmed: the contacts on such a switch just couldn't take the heavy current surges and the arcing involved in switching uncharged condensers into the circuit. Spring-loaded switches that make contact quickly and positively are the best types to use. Otherwise, slow making and breaking will result in arcing between contacts and will shorten the life of the switch.

As a precaution against breakdown, switch contacts should be connected in the condenser lead that would normally be connected to the grounded side of the power supply. The shafts and toggle handles of the switches should also be grounded to the chassis in such a way that, should a breakdown occur, the high voltage can not reach the operator.

In any unit having switches included as described, all condensers should be connected into the circuit before the power is turned off to allow the condensers to be discharged in a normal manner through the unit's bleeder system.

International Short-Wave

(Continued from page 82)

Burma—Rangoon, 4.750A, becomes audible in Australia 1000 and closes 1020. (Williams)

Canada — Reports for the CBC should be addressed to Box 6,000, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. (WRH, others) VED, 7.32, Edmonton, Alta., noted recently 1830 with classical music, fair level but bad QRM. (Bellington, N.Y.) CHNX, 6.130, Halifax, N. S., has "Hobby Program" Thur. 1530-1545. (Grace, Conn.)

Ceylon—Radio Ceylon's Commercial Service sent letter-veri for 11.975 and listed India beam in English 2030-2330, 15.120, 9.520; 0730-1230, 11.975, 9.520; in Hindi 2030-2300, 0830-1130, 7.190. (Pearce, England) Heard on 6.006 at 0730 with music, commercials. (Sanderson, Australia)

Chile — CE1515, 15.15, Santiago, noted in Spanish 2100.

China—Radio Peking is seldom audible for English session 0830 on 15.06, 11.69A, but the Home Service is good then on 10.20, 10.26, 9.04, 7.50. 6.20. (Balbi, Calif.)

Colombia-The new Colombian on

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PIONEER AND OUTSTANDING PRODUCER OF FINEST LINE OF ANTENNA MOUNTS 5.070 identifies as "Radiofonica Colombia;" opens around 0600; strong in N. Z., Australia. (Cushen, N. Z.; Hutchins, Australia)

Costa Rica—Radio Crystal, TIHBG, 6.006, San Jose, sent letter-veri; listed schedule of 0745-2400. (Pearce, England)

Cuba—The Cuban which has been QRM-ing VLC9, 9.615, Australia, mornings (EST) may be COJK, moved from 8.663. (Stark Texas)

from 8.663. (Stark, Texas)

Cyprus—Sharq-al-Adna, 6.790, Limassol, noted 1255-1335 in Arabic; has news in Arabic 1330. (Arvidsson, Sweden) Heard on 9.650 with call in Arabic 1115 followed by slow-speed news in that language. (Pearce, England)

Czechoslovakia—OLR3A, 9.55, Prague, noted in English to North America 1930-2000. (Zerosh, Pa.) And at 2300-2330, announcing "This is the Voice of Peace from Prague." (Morris, Pa). A letter from a station official says will be glad to answer requests and questions during the "Answers to Listeners" session 2300 Sat.; has musical half hour Sun. 2300-2330. (Lund. Iowa) Heard on 9.504 with English from 1400 sign-on. (Pearce, England) Uses this channel for English now 0715-0745. (ISWC, London)

Denmark—Copenhagen's OZF, 9.52, noted with DX session on Tue, around 2120. (Crowell, Pa.) And repeated 2245A. (Ferguson, N. C.) Tests for Greenland on this channel noted daily

1900-2000. (Boyce, N. J.)

Dominican Republic—HIIZ, 6.115A, Cuidad Trujillo, is showing up with strong signal around 1830; at times says "Emisora Nacional" as well as "La Voz de Muchachos." (Niblack, Ind.) HI2T, 9.727A, noted 2125 with Spanish, fine level in Michigan. (Hornstein)

New Guinea-Word from Dutch Radio Omroep Nieuw Guinea, Hollandia, indicates that the station will be moved at the end of this year to Biak, one of the Schouten Islands, where a new studio and a 5 kw. transmitter will be put into service. Present schedule on 7.126 was listed 0430-0700 daily; Thur. 0400-0700; Sat. 0430-0730; Fri. there is a special transmission 2200-2300, Sat. at 2100-2300; present power is 350 watts. (Scheiner, N. J.) Heard lately in Australia on 5.045 at 0500-0630 closedown. (Williams) Is parallel with 7.126 and usually has news in Dutch 0500. (Cushen, N. Z.)

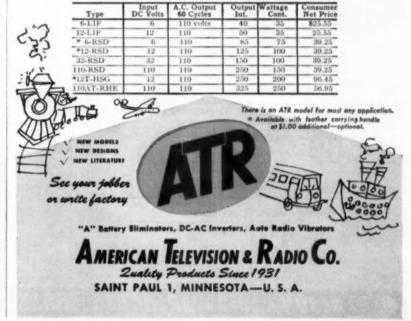
Ecuador—By this time, transmitters of HCJB, Quito, "The Voice of the Andes," should have been moved to Pifo where it is expected signals will be much improved. Wants reports.

HC1BF, 4.750, Radio Commercial, Quito, noted with dance music, Spanish identification 2200 to 2300 sign-off; fair level. HC1FM, 6.830, Radio Equinoccial, Ibarra, heard with dance music 2200, weak, CWQRM. (Hardwick, N. Z.)

Egypt—Cairo has been testing one of its new, powerful transmitters (probably 100 kw.) on 9.615, heard (Continued on page 134)



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R95 BRAND NEW—FULLY AUTOMATIC PLAYS ALL 7, 10, 12" RECORDS

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DUMONT TV BOOSTER CABINET

Reg. \$15.00 Mallory Spiral Inductuner



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1/4" ELECTRIC SPEED DRILL

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Convert Your Electric Drill Into a Portable Power Saw, Only.....

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REGULAR \$12.95 DRILL STAND

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Easily Convert 1/4" Gison offers this drill stand at a away price. Your hand drill w Speed Drill Into Use- truly universal with this sturdilly



SPEED WAY SPEED SAW REG. \$29.95



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STOCK NO. TL-27 REG. \$34.50





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USE HANDY ORDER BLANK ON NEXT PAGE -

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275-F EAST MARKET ST., AKRON 8, OHIO

MAILYOUR ORDER TODAY-OLSON WILL RUSH IT RIGHT AWAY

6-TUBE CUSTOM AUTO RADIOS



STK. NO.	MAKE OF CAR	YEAR MODEL
RA-300	Chevrolet	1949-1950
RA-351	Chevrolet	1951-52
RA-142	Chevrolet	1953
RA-200	Dodge	1949-1950
RA-251	Dodge	1951-52
RA-124	Dodge	1953
RA-100	Ford	1949-1950
RA-151	Ford	1951
RA-152	Ford	1952

STK. NO.	MAKE OF CAR	YEAR MODEL
RA-144	Ford	1953
RA-451	Madson	48-49-50-51-52-53
RA-751	Henry J.	1951-52
RA-IA3	Mescary	1952-53
RA-200	Plymouth	1949-1950
RA-651	Plymouth	1951-52
RA-125	Plymouth	1953
RA-551	Studebaker	1950-1951-1952

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GIANT KIT of JFD TV LEAD-IN STAND-OFF INSULATORS

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PERMEABILITY TUNED AM FRONT END



COUPLER

3-SPEED AUTOMATIC PORTABLE RECORD PLAYER

implete With Latest Model VM ranger, Amplifier, Speaker and irtable Carrying Case.

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Begular E84 50. Changer plays bettee
"discs (335) or 58 RPM). Newlve 10"
for ten 12" discs (335) or 78 RPM). 100% at
taion. Just Stack on the records. Motius whate
Turnover cartridge for playing all speed
tupped from [the seedles. Affrico 5 PPM hea
Till 15V 80 cv. AC Factory sealed cartors.



22½ 'Nigh, 6' Deep 144 COMPARTMENTS STOCK NO. X-335 "High, 121/2 "Wide

BRAND NEW ALL-METAL PARTS CHESTS

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OLSON STORES TO SERVE YOU IN: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 623 W. Rondolph Street

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ONLY WILCOX-GAY Recordio TAPE RECORDER with PREST-O-MATIC push-button keyboard gives Maximum performance for Lowest cost! DUAL SPEED—Records of 1%" and 3%" per second STOCK NO. AMP-17

Records for 2 hours on half of a 7" reel plus another 2 hours on other half at \$7's" per second; and at the 33's" per second speed you can record a full hour on each half of a seven-inch reol. \$0.6000 CPS.

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treasured "Family Highlights"... rite music, broadcasts, friends or it in your business for dictation, eeches, etc. Portable Recordio is ble aid in Schools, Churches, and

BRAND NEW PLASTIC 600 Ft. REEL 1200 Ft. REEL STOCK NO. X-278 No. 2 29 Single, ea. \$ 2.19 Lots of 10 Get the buy of sund of the 600 Ft. REEL 1200 Ft. REEL

NSTANTANEOUS BECORDING OR SPEEDS, RECORDS, PLAYS BACK BOOK AT THESE, QUALITY-PACKED (10) "Prest-o-math" Controls all



USE SW-30 SPDT 30 6 to 12 V.
SW-41 SPST 3000 Plate Sens
SW-24 SPST 5000 Plate Sens SW-29 DPDT 6000 Plate Sens Made by Altied and Potter Brum field. Silver contacts. Size: 11/6" 11/6" x 2". Shpg. wt. each 11h.

4-PIECE PLIERS and WRENCH SET

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PRICES SLASHED TO BITS ON OLSON RESISTOR KITS GIANT "SUPER-ASSORTMENT" KIT-232 RESISTORS



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NAME_	s		ADD POSTAGE		
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OLSON RADIO WAREHOUSE 275-F EAST MARKET ST., AKRON 8, OHIO

Here's the new

All-Purpose Crystal MICROPHONE



LIGHT! The new "777" Slim-X Microphones are rugged little microphones weighing only 6 ounces! They are designed for good-quality voice and music reproduction. Their versatility and "hand-a-bility" make them ideal for use by lecturers, announcers, instructors, and Hams; for audience participation shows; carnivals; panel and quiz shows; and use with home-recorders. When mounted on either cradle or swivel, the "777" can be removed in a flash (no tools necessary)—simply by lifting it out of the holder. This makes it an idea "walk-around" hand-held microphone. TECHNICAL INFORMATION: Smooth frequency response—60 to 10,000 c.p.s.;

special-scaled crystal element-for long operating life; high impedance; 7' single-conductor cable, disconnect type. Dimensions: (Microphone only) Length, 4½"; Diameter 1". Finish: Rich satin chrome overall.

NOTE: Lavalier cord for suspension of Microphone around neck is included.

ACCESSORIES FOR "777"

MODEL S38 STAND is a heavy die-cast base. Includes metal screw machine stud for connecting microphone adaptor to stand base.

List Price: \$3.30

MODEL A25 SWIVEL ADAPTOR features a long-life, high-quality swivel connector. Is lined with a long-life nylon sleeve—for noise-free and scratch-free insertion and removal of microphone.

List Price: \$5.50



SHURE BROTHERS, Inc. MICROPHONES and ACOUSTIC DEVICES

225 W. Huron St., Chicago 10, III., Cable: SHUREMICRO

NEW TV STATIONS ON THE AIR

The following new stations bring the lists published in previous issues up to date.

STATE, CITY	STATION	CHANNEL	FREQUENCY RANGE (IN MC.)	WAVELENGTH (IN FT.)	POWER (IN KW.)
Florida					
Panama City	WJDM-TV	7	174-180	5.61	10.5
Pensacola	WPFA-TV	15	476-482	2.06	21
West Palm Beach	WIRK-TV	21	512-518	1.92	24
Kentucky			012-010	2.00	
Louisville	WKLO-TV	21	812-518	1.92	230
Maine			212.010	2.00	200
Portland	WPMT	53	704-710	1.4	22
Massachusetts	******	00	104-110	A. W	60-60
Cambridge	WTAO-TV	86	722-728	1.36	21.5
Michigan	** ******	00	1 84-1 100	1.30	61.0
Battle Creek	WBCK-TV	58	734-740	1.34	20.5
Lansing	WILS-TV	54	710-716	1.38	25.5
Missouri	AA I TYES - I A	0.4	110-116	1.30	20.0
Kansas City	KMBC-TVI	9	186-192	5.25	30
Kansas City	WHB-TV	9			30
	MUD-IA.	9	186-192	5.25	30
Montana Butte	KOPR-TV	4			**
		6	66-72	14.6	18
Butte	KXLF-TV	6	82-88	11.8	2
New York					
Buffalo	WBES-TV	59	740-746	1.33	21.4
Ohio					
Dayton	WIFE	22	518-524	1.9	254
Oklahoma					
Oklahoma City	KLPR-TV	19	500-506	1.96	260
Pennsylvania					
Wilkes-Barre	WILK-TV	34	590-596	1.67	250
South Carolina					
Columbia	WNOK-TV	67	788-794	1.25	93.5
Texas					
Houston	KNUZ-TV	39	620-626	1.58	89
Longview	RTVE	32	578-584	1.7	20
Waco	KANG-TV	34	590-596	1.67	8
Virginia				2144	-
Harrisonburg	WSVA-TV	3	60+66	16.06	100
West Virginia				23.00	2.50
Charleston	WKNA-TV	49	€80-686	1.44	221
Wisconsin			200-000	2.44	
Milwaukee	WOKY-TV	19	500-506	1.96	240

*From Station CP application. Share time on air. The frequency of the video carrier = 1.25 + channel lower freq. limit.Total number of television stations now on the air: 261 (84 of which are u.h.f.)

A TRANSISTOR BRIDGE NULL DETECTOR

By LOUIS D. CARCANO

MPEDANCE bridges and capacitance bridges which employ headphones for null detectors, offer good opportunity for transistorization. A visual null indicator is more convenient than a pair of "cans." Null detector circuits using Null detector circuits using vacuum tubes, however, are inconvenient because of long warm-up time, and require a separate power supply.

The transistor circuit shown requires no waiting after it is turned on and takes all its power from the 6-volt battery us-

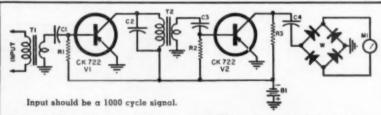
ually included in the impedance bridge. The circuit consists of two groundedemitter stages using junction transistors, and a rectifier and a microammeter. Sensitivity is not quite as great as with headphones, but was found to be adequate.

The input impedance is about 20,000 ohms. Ordinary midget output transformers make satisfactory interstage coupling units. Transformer T₂ is tuned to 1000 cycles with a condenser C_4 . The value of C_6 will vary with the particular model of transformer, but should be around .002 to .005 μ fd.

The second stage should overload just before the meter goes off scale. Over-load level depends on the emitter bias current, which is determined by resistor R₂ for any particular battery voltage. R₂ may require adjustment for the particular transistor used. A more sensitive microammeter can be used if R₂ is increased accordingly.

30-

Circuit of a bridge null detector which uses two CK722 "p-n-p" junction transistors.



R₁, R₂—47,000 ohm, ½ w. res. (see text)
R₂—4700 ohm, ½ w. res.
C₁, C₂—3 µfd., 200 v. cond.
C₃—6 etext
C₄—25 µfd., 200 v. cond.

Output trans., 1500 ohms to 3 ohms

W-Bridge instrument rectifier or four germanium diodes connected in bridge circuit

manium diodes connected in bridge circuit M₁—0.500 microampere meter B₁—6 volt batter; V₁, V₂—CK722 "p·n·p" junction transistor (Raytheon)

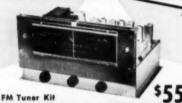
BUY DIRECT AND SAVE

Sweeping the Country!

TUNERS RECEIVERS AUDIO PRODUCTS CO.

Collins Audio Products Co. is in no

Two ALL NEW Complete Kits for Every High-Fidelity Need



The FM-11 tuner is available in kit form the IF Amplifier mounted in the chassis, wired d tested by us. You mount the completed RF Tuning Unit and power supply, then after some simple wiring, it's all set to operate. 11 tubes: 6J6 RF amp, 6AG5 converter, 6C4 oscillator, 6BA6 1st IF, (2) 6AU6 2nd and 3rd IF. (2) 6AU6 limiters, 6AL5 discriminator. 6AL7 GT double tuning eye, 5Y3 GT rectifier Sensitivity 6 to 10 microvolts, less than 12 of distortion, 20 to 20,000 cycle response with 2DB variation. Chassis dimensions: 1212 wide, 8" deep, 7" high Illustrated manual supplied Shipping weight 14 lbs.

Each Collins Tuner Kit is complete with punched chassis, tubes, power transformer, power supply components, hardware, dial assembly. tuning eye, knobs, wire, etc., as well as the completed sub-assemblies: FM tuning units, AM tuning units, IF amplifiers, etc., where applicable. Since all these sub-assemblies are wired, tested and aligned at the factory, Collins Pre-Fab Kits are easily assembled even without technical knowledge. The end result is a fine, high quality, high fidelity instrument at often less than half the cost — because you helped make it and bought it direct from the factory. Bring your present reproducing system up to date with a new Collins Tuner.



FM/AM Tuner Kit

original 15 tube deluxe FM AM pre-fab kit redesigned on a smalle chassis. The tuner now measures 14 attractive new front and dial assembly opens up new applications where space is at a premium. Kit includes every thing necessary to put it into opera tion—punched chassis, tubes; wired and aligned components, power supply, hardware, etc. Kit comprises FMF-3 tuning unit, IF 6 amplifier, AM-4 AM tuning unit, magic eye assembly and complete instructions. All tubes included Shipping weight 19 lbs

Selected Basic Components For Special Applications

A remarkable value! 6 tubes are used in the IF amplifier: 6BA6 1st IF, (2) 6AU6 2nd and 3rd IF's. (2) 6AU6 limiters and 6AL5 discriminator. High gain, wide-band response (200 KC) for highest fidelity. 20 to 20,000 cycles. Distortion less than 1/2 of 1%. Draws 40 ma 220 volts. Chassis plate dimensions: 11-5/16"x21/2" Shipping weight: 3 lbs.



FMF-3 Tuning Unit

\$1525

IF-6 Amplifier

\$1975



AM-4 Tuning Unit

Taps in AM superhet performance! A 3-gang tuning condenser gives 3 tuned stages with high sensitivity and selectivity. Assembly is completely wired, tested and aligned ready for immediate use. Frequency coverage 540 KC to 1650 KC at a sensitivity of 5 microvelts. Tubes 68A6 RF amplifier; 68E6 converter; 68A6 If amplifier and 6AT6 detector. Draws 30 ma (a) 220 volts. Mounts on a chassis plate measuring 4"x736". Shipping weight 2½ lbs. Dial available at \$3.85. MAIL

The best for FM. The most sensitive and most selective type of "front end" on the market. 6 to 10 microvolts sensitivty. Image ratio 300 to 1. 6.16 touned RF stage, 6.AG5 converter, 6C4 oscillator. Permeability tuned, stable and crift-free. Chassis plate measures 6½"x4½". In combination with the IF-6 amplifier, the highest order of sensitivity on FM can be attained. Tubes included as well as schematic and instructions. Draws 30 ms. Shipping weight FMF-3: 2½ lbs. Dial available @ \$3.85



RD-1C Tuner & Dial

The COLLINS RD-IC FM tuner chassis is unique in the field. A whole, compact FM tuner and dial that fits in the palm of your hand. Convert AM sets to FM/AM receivers fer only a few dollars! Unlimited applications where space is at a premium. Use in conjunction with your phonograph amplifier. Full frequency response to 20,000 cycles. Sensitivity 20 microvolts, permeability tuned. Tuning unit and IF amplifier on the same chassis plate. Draws 40 ma @ 100 volts. Tubes: 6AG5 converter, 6C4 ascillator, (2) 6AU6 IF amplifiers, 6AL5 in new ratio detector circuit Shipping weight tunes and dial 5 lbs.

в					_	_	
ı	To:	Collins	Audio	Produc	ts Co	Inc.	
ı	Tel.	WEstfi	old 2-4	istfield, 390			

☐ FM Tuner Kit ☐ FM/AM Tuner Kit ☐ Slide Rule Dial Assembly FMF-3 Tuning Unit | IF-6 Amplifier | RD-IC Tuner and Dial

AM-4 Tuning Unit

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY.

STATE

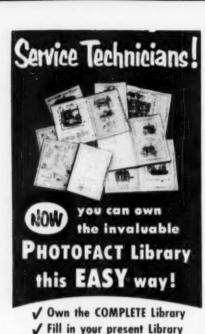
Amount for Kit 5 See weights, odd shipping cost 5 ...

Total amount enclosed \$

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International Short-Wave

(Continued from page 129)

1215-1630 to Europe with calls in English. French every quarter-hour, followed by a tone of 1000 cycles; reports requested. (Radio Sweden, WRH, others) The 11.815 outlet which carries mostly English, French seems to close daily now 1700, but the Arabic session on 11.965A, 6.085, in parallel, runs later. (Pearce, England, others)

El Salvador—YSS, 9.55A, Radio Nacional, San Salvador, noted with uninterrupted classical music 2235 to identification at 2300 closedown. (Powers, Ohio)

England—To observe its 25th anniversary, the BDC is now conducting a contest among listeners, to determine what programs have been enjoyed most. (Bellington, N. Y.)

The Standard Frequency Station, MSF, Rugby, appears to be using 2.500, 5.000, 10.000 continuously 24 hours a day now. Callsign in slow Morse code and speech announcements are given at the 14th minute of each quarter-hour; reports are requested to the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex, England. (Patrick, Catch, Pearce, England; others)

Fiji Islands—ZJV, Suva, is noted daily around 0300 on announced 3.980; closes 0500; signal usually poor in Australia. (Williams) Lately noted back on 5.980A parallel 3.980. (Hardwick, N. Z.) Heard on this channel by Saylor. Va., 0100-0400 fade-out, with news 0215. Cain, Nevada, received ZVJ (m.w.) card verifying tests over 6.005 some time ago; had picture of native on card; asked for more reports.

France—Paris has English for Britain 0145-0200 on 7.240; 1500-1600 on 6.045A. (Catch, England) Mail Bag session on Wed.

French Morocco—Radio Maroc, 7.220. Rabat, noted at weak level opening 0700; good level when returned 0800, French news. (Pearce, England) This transmission closes 0900A; is listed with news in Spanish 0700.

Germany — Cologne, 11.795, noted with call and announcements in Spanish, German 1655 in transmission to Latin America; at 1703 news in German; good level. (Mosquita e Sousa, Portugal) Noted on this channel 2330 closing transmission to North America with English announcement; slight CWQRM, fair level. (Christie, Calif.) Although not announced, 5.98 parallels in this transmission 2030-2330A. (Bellington, N. Y.)

Greece—Central Forces Station, Athens, has returned to 7.420A and is heard 2325-0105; news in Greek 0027; CWQRM from 0005. (Arvidsson, Sweden) Is heard in Virginia sometimes around 2350-0200 fade-out. (Saylor) Larissa, 6.752, noted at good level around 1416 with music. (Lorentzson, Sweden)

Guadeloupe—FG8HA,9.423AV, Basse-Terre, varies considerably; noted as

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The performance-proved ATLAS

Double Re-entrant ("DR") design combines compactness with unequalled high efficiency and uniform response in a rugged, stormproof, demountable construction. The larger size horns are excellent for greatest efficiency and low-frequency response. Where space and cost limits exist, the smaller horns are recommended. For complete details on "DR" Projectors and the famous ATLAS line of Public Address and Microphone Stand equipment...

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1442 39th St., Brooklyn 18, N. Y.

TUBES! ONE FULL YEAR TUBES!

Type Price	Type Pric	e Type Price
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1A8889	68G6G 1.1	
18365	68H64	6 12AV639
18559	68163	9 12AV759
1876T89 1C5GT43	68K7S	9 12AX448
1CSGT43	68L7	9 12AX748
	68Q6GT	5 12AZ769
1H4G48	68Y56	5 128A638
1H40 .48	68L7 6 68V5 6 68Q7 9	0 1280645
10660	68Z79	O 12BE639
11.4		7 128F639
1LCS81	6C5GT3	7 128F6 39 9 128H7 63 4 12J5GT 42
1NS46	6C864	4 12J5GT42 9 12Q7G39
1PS	6CD60 1.2	9 12070 39
105 58 185 45	6D64	8 125870
	685	8 125A7GT44 9 125G7GT52
174	073413	7 12017 44
1T4	6060	2 1254707 48
194 45	6F5QT .3 6F6 .3 6G6Q .8 6H6QT .4 6J5QT .3	7 12537 44 2 125K7GT 46 1 125L7GT 47
1US39	6160T	7 125N7GT 82
1×260	6368	2 1250742
2A370	SKGOT 3	7 12687 .49
2×2 1.80	6186	3 14AF7SO
3A445	6.186	9 141760
385		
	6K7	4 198G6G
3Q5QT48	6L66	
354	607 4	5 197879
3V447	6543	8 19V8 89
	658 65A7GT	3 25AVS 83 3 258Q6GT 62 1 25L6 39
5V473 5X440	65A7GT	3 258400102
SW480	SSFSGT4	
5V30 32	65M7 7	3 25Z6QT
5Y3G32	SSG7OT A	1 25W4
5Y40 35	65170T 4	
82346	65K7GT	1 2739
6A3	65L7GT 4	0 3586
6A789		9 35CS39
6A862	65L7GT 4 65N7GT 4 65Q7GT 3 65R7GT 6	7 35L6GT41 0 35W437
GAE444		0 35W437
6AG543		0 35Z439 6 35Z5GT37
6AJS70	6TR5	6 35Z5GT
6AKS72	6U4	0 36
6ALS 38		3 43
6A0637	6116	1 48 68
BARS37	673	3 5085 39
6ASS50	SVSCT 1	9 5008 39
GAT637	6W4GT4	3 5085 39 9 50CS 39 14 50C6 59 14 50L6GT 40
GAVE 83	6W6GT4	4 50L6GT40
6AV837	GX4	7 5076 46
6AX453	SXSGT3	7 50Y7 SO
684064	6Y6G 4	S 701.70T . 1.09
68564	7844	7 75
68A639	7AF7	3 76
68A757	787	4 7847
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HI-LITE ELECTRONIC SALES CO.

837 18th Avenue

Irvington, N. J.

low as 9.415, later back on 9.423AV; checked around 1939; heavy QRM. (Niblack, Ind.)

Guatemala—TGOQ, 9.705A, is heard well 2315 without interference from Sofia, 9.700, Bulgaria. TG2, 6.618A, Quezaltenango, is good level as early as 1900 when identifies in Spanish as "Radio Morse." TGNA, 9.668, 11.85, heard testing in English with announcements only 1130, 1215 recently, excellent level. (Niblack, Ind.) Noted closing down on 9.668 in English 2345. (Powers, Ohio) TGWB, 6.182, good level when closing 2400. (Cain, Nevada)

Haiti—A strong signal is reported from "Radio Commerce," testing at various times on 9.485A in French, Spanish, English and perhaps other languages; has been heard around 1100-1230 sign-off; around 1700-2300 sign-off. By now is probably on regular schedule of 0600A-2300. QRA is Box 94, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; wants reports. (West, Va., Grenell, Ohio; Bellington, N. Y., others) Noted 1445 in French. (Niblack, Ind.) With French news 2100. (Balbi, Calif.)

At least on Thur., 4VRW, Radio Haiti, 10.065A, Port-au-Prince, has an English program ("Your Music Caravan") at 2130-2220; this one identifies in English as well as French quite often now. (West, Va., others)

4VEH, Cap Haitien, has received permission to go on the air in the 60-m. band with 1 kw., and in the 49-m. band with 5 kw., daytime hours only; is building directional antennas. Latest schedule is daily except Thur. 0600-0900, Sun. 1630-1900 on 9.690; Sun. also 1900-2140, 9.728. Plans a Mailbag Program soon for English-speaking listeners. (West. Va.)

Holland — Radio Nederland, 6.025, noted 1545 with announcement in Spanish. (Mesquita e Sousa, Portugal) Heard on this channel in English to North America around 2200. (Crowell, Pa.) Is good level in English 1645-1725 on 11.73. (Mullen, Mass.) Noted on 9.59 after 1800 in Dutch. (Zerosh, Pa.)

Honduras — Stark, Texas, notes Radio Monserrat down to 6.019 from 6.660 with continued distortion; opens around 0730 and signs off 2300A.

Hong-Kong — ZBW3, 9.525, noted 0500, good level with music. (Sanderson, Australia) Lists current schedule in Chinese-English as 2230-0000 Sun.-Fri., 0400-0930 daily, 1900-2300 Sat., 1800-2400 public holidays. (Scheiner, N. J.)

Hungary—Radio Budapest, 9.833, noted with English 1945-2000, then Hungarian. (Grace, Conn.) Has English for North America 1715-1745, 1930-2000, 2300-2330, 11.91, 9.833, 7.22; Radio Mailbag is Sun. (Smits, Minn.)

India—AIR, 15.380, noted signing on English for Southeast Asia 0830; said parallel on 11.78; had news 0835; off 0945. (Pearce, England)

Indo-China (Vietnam) — According to word direct from Saigon, there will be new s.w. transmitters and increases of power soon. (Scheiner, N. J.) In



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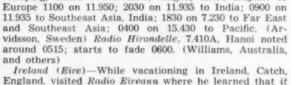
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verifying, Radio France-Asie, Saigon, listed English to

Ireland (Eire)—While vacationing in Ireland, Catch, England, visited Radio Eireann where he learned that it is not known when s.w. broadcasts will be resumed, although both a new 100 kw. transmitter and a 1.5 kw. one are available; the new 100 kw. transmitter is suitable for the 16-, 19-, 25-, or 31-m. band but has never been tested although it is "warmed up" once a week.

Israel—Officials of the Israel Broadcasting Service inform Scheiner, N. J., that the new 50 kw. s.w. transmitter should be on the air soon.

Japan—Far East Network, AFRS, Tokyo, sent QSL card for 11.825, 9.605; listed JKL, 4.860, 0345-1000; 9.605, 1815-0330; 4.860, 1600-1800, JKI, 11.825, 1815-0330, 6.080, 1600-1800. (Pearce, England) Radio Japan, 15.135, noted 0005 with news, fair level in Iowa. (Lund) And in Washington State. (Simmons) Noted in Japanese 0030-0100. (Glover, Texas)

Italy—Rome 9.750, noted with news 2145 to North America. (Corson, Iowa)

Libya—Forces Broadcasting Station, 4.965, Tripoli, noted 1531 with popular music; at 1600 closedown gave time as "11 p.m.," and said would return 2330 on 1486 kc. and "experimentally on 4.965." Said "Goodnight to listeners in Tripolitania and to short-wave listeners wherever they may be;" closed with "God Save the Queen." Formerly used announced 4.782. Sent QSL card from No. 1 Forces Broadcasting Station, Tripoli, M.E.L.F. 1; power listed 250 watts; transmitter is BC-610; antenna a dipole. Confirmed move from 4.782 to 4.965 and asked for further reports. (Pearce, England, others)

Mozambique—Current schedule received from Lourenco Marques lists Portuguese 0000-0100, 0430-0630, 1045-1515 on 11.815, 10 kw. 15.285, 10 kw., 4.829, 7.5 kw.; English 2300-1300, 11.761, 7.5 kw.; 2300-1600, 4.916, 7.5 kw.; 0130-1000, 7.262, 7.5 kw.; 1100-1600, 3.490, 7.5 kw. (Scheiner, N. J.) The 4.916A channel noted at good level around 2330-0100 fade-out. (Saylor, Va.; Scheiner, N. J.) Heard opening 0000 on 11.955. (Cushen, N. Z.) Heard well in Sweden on that channel 1200 with news in Portuguese, then music. (Lorentzson)

New Caledonia—Radio Noumea, F08AA, has been heard back on 6.035 with talk in French 0350; fair signal, in clear. (Balbi, Calif.) Noted opening there 0200. (Williams, Australia) Heard by Fox, N. Z., and Sanderson, Australia, over a second transmitter on 3.350 at fair level.

over a second transmitter on 3.350 at fair level.

New Zealand—ZL9, 11.81, Wellington, noted around
0000 with music (Harder Weshington State)

0000 with music. (Harder, Washington State)

Norway—Radio Norway, 9.610, Oslo, noted opening to
Western North America 2300 in Norwegian but also with
English announcements. (Deskins, Calif.) Closes 2400.
(Neyland, Calif.) Good on this channel to Eastern North
America 2000-2100. (Zerosh, Pa., others)

Pakistan—Radio Pakistan noted with news 1015-1030 on 9.484; with slow-speed news 1310-1330 on 7.010, 11.650. (Pearce, England) Heard widely to Turkey 1445-1530, to Britain 1530-1615 closedown on 11.65 parallel 9.645. (Boice, Conn.; Bellington, N. Y., others) Heard on 9.645 at 0500 with Home Service of news, music. (Sanderson, Australia) Heard 2015-2100 over 11.885, some English. (West, Va.) And parallel on 15.335. (Cain, Nevada)

Paraguay—ZPA5, 11.95, has news in Spanish 1700; QRN from Lisbon. (Lorentzson, Sweden)

Peru—OAX4T, 9.562, Lima, Radio Nacional del Peru, noted 2305-2315 with Spanish music, announcements. (Morris, Pa.)

Philippines—Far East Broadcasting Co., Manila, is heard well from 2300 onwards on its 17.805 outlet. (Hutchins, Australia) DZ17, 6.080, Manila, noted in English 0500 relaying DZMB, (Williams, Australia) According to word from DYSR-DYH-4, a new 10 kw. transmitter is planned probably for use on 6.055; also plans to operate later on in the tropical band on a frequency of 3.277 mc.; at

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present uses 6.055 with 1 kw., 6.000 with a BC-610. (Williams) DZH3, 9.500, noted 0430 with English; DZH2, 9.640, heard with news, music around 0415. (Sanderson, Australia)

Poland-Warsaw, 7.145A, noted in English for USA around 2320-2330. (Morris, Pa.) Heard closing English to North America 1800 on 11.74; probably opens 1745. (Roberts, Conn.) Warsaw noted on 9.57 at 0930-1030 with special program called "Music, the Common Language of All Peoples;" announces this for Wed., Sat. only, and says is parallel on 42.11 m. (Pearce, England)

Saudi Arabia-Djeddah was tuned recently near 7.095 at 1317 when had interval signal, signed on 1323 with march-anthem, call in native, then usual man chanting without accompaniment; news in Arabic 1357A and left air 1410. (Pearce, England) Noted on 11.95 at 2300 with Arabic program of news, music. (Sanderson, Australia)

Somali-Radio Somali lists frequency as 7.420 but is heard near 7.380 now; scheduled 0445-0530, 1200-1800 in Italian; 0915-1015, 1100-1200 in Somali. (Pearce, England, others)

Spain-Madrid's English session to North America 2200-2245 on 9.363 comes through well in Colo. (Kippel)

Sweden - Radio Sweden, Stockholm, is good level in English 2300A. (Lund, Iowa) weak signal on 15.155 noted 1200-1215; some QSB. (Kirby, Mo.) Noted with English 0700-0715 on 15.155. (Kubachi, Mass.)

Suria - Radio Damascus, 11.913A. noted with French news 1600 to Europe. (Mesquita e Sousa, Portugal) Noted in English 1700-1730 closedown; news 1715. (Kroll, N. Y.) Appears parallel with 11.750A to Latin America closing around 2100. (Scheiner, N. J., others)

Tahiti-Radio Tahiti, 6.134, Papeete, can be heard from around 2330 fadein to 0100 sign-off, using mostly French. Sign-on is listed 2245. (Caine, Nevada) Papeete is heard on 6.980 at good level to 0130 closedown; no English; native to 0015, then French. (Cushen, N. Z.)

Taiwan (Formosa)-BED4, 11.920, still noted with English to Europe 1320-1345; has French around 1350, "The Voice of Righteousness," Shih-Lin, Taipeh, says in part, "Our station broadcasts in both Chinese and English on 7.300, formerly 7.400, at 1700-2000;" asked for reports on English session. (Pearce, England) BEC36 opens 0630 or 0700 daily on 7.355, good level. (Williams, Australia) Lately, Taipeh has been noted on new schedule to Western North America 0000-0100, news 0030; fair on 15.235, poor on 11.735. (Balbi, Calif.) BED26, 10.080, heard 0400 with Chinese news and Western music; BED32, 9.778V, heard 0415 with Western music, then Chinese news; BED24, 9.820A, heard 0430 with Western music and Chinese news, bad QRM. (Sanderson, Australia)

Thailand (Siam)-The Thai Army Signal Corps Radio Service, HSIJS, is

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heard daily 0630-0700 on 4.875; poor signal in Australia. The Overseas Service on 11.700 is strong from 0600, although has some QRM from Radio Japan, 11.705. (Williams) Has news 0515-0530; service runs 0500-0700. The lower-powered transmitters now open 0630 and carry Thai Home Service. Call on 11,700 appears to be HSK9. (Radio Australia, others) Is heard on 6.000A parallel the 11.700 outlet. (Williams)

Trieste-The British Forces Station, 15.125, signs off 1800 with "God Save the Queen." (Ferguson, N. C., others) Station officials say "The Service is intended for comparatively local reception and you may find that future listening conditions will deteriorate as we make final adjustment to our aerial system." (Patrick, England)

Should sign on at 1100.

Turkey-The Technical School of Istanbul station has been off the air this summer, but should return by the middle of October-presumably on old channel 6.690A. (WRH) The Technical University of Istanbul is heard on 7.030 from about 1315 to 1500 (except Sat.); is to increase power shortly to 1 kw.; has CWQRM. (Patrick, England and others)

USI (Indonesia)-Djakarta, 9.710, noted with music 1000 and announcement in very poor English, (Harder, Washington State) Plans to install two more 50 kw. transmitters; these are expected in Indonesia at the end of this year and might be in use soon after that "to enlarge and to improve our foreign broadcasts," officials have informed Scheiner, N. J. according to the N. Z. DX Times, YDD, 3.205, Djakarta, is good level in N. Z. 0730 with news in Indonesian, and Jogjakarta, 5.060, is strong level there at 0800.

USSR-Alma Ata, 9.340, has been heard in Sweden 0900. (Skoog) Grenell, Ohio, says Radio Moscow is coming through nicely all day (EST) on 11.78, 9.59.

Vatican-HVJ, 11.74, is sometimes readable 1315-1330

in English period. (Niblack, Ind.; Scheiner, N. J.) Venezuela—YVOA, 4.830, signs on 0530; YVNB, 4.820, is heard 0630 atop Singapore, Malaya. (N. Z. DX Times)

Yugoslavia-Radio Yugoslavia has English 0115-0130 on 9.618, 6.100; at 1645-1700 on 6.100. (Pearce, England) Has native musical session 2200-2230 daily on 6.100, 9.618. (Bellington, N. Y.)

Press Time Flashes

Arthur T. Cushen, Invercargill, N. Z., for many years a regular contributor to the ISW DEPARTMENT, was recently awarded the Coronation Medal by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, for the POW work he has done over the years. Arthur has received his 1000th BCB verification, and his s.w. veries now total around 1600.

"Deutsche Welle", Cologne, "The Voice of Germany", has informed Scheiner, N. J., that reception reports "will be verified with a QSL card if, aside from technical data, details about 15 minutes of programming are included in order to allow for a clear comparison with our program lists". QRA is Deutsche Welle, Koln, NWDR, Wallrafplatz 5, Cologne, Germany.

Canada's service for the Northwest Territories is listed daily 2340-0020 over 9.585, 6.060; Mon.-Fri. only, 0725-0805

over 11.90,9.63.

Radio Cotonou, Dahomey, operates in French, Dahomey dialects 0145-0200, 1225-1330 (to 1400 Sat.) over 1485 kc., 1 kw., and on 41 m. with 250 watts (to be increased to 1 kw. in 1954). (Scheiner, N. J.) What is 41-m. frequency?

A Colombian station on 6.196A has been heard around 2228 when identified as "La Voz de Cali." (Bellington, N. Y .: Niblack, Ind., others) Radio Sweden lists call as HJEZ, but Stark, Texas says is "La Voz del Valle," Cali, moved up from 6.135, with call of HJEV.

Berne, Switzerland, recently tested (with relay of its European program) on HER22, 3.961; HER33, 3.981; HER44, 3.989; heard well in Britain around 1700. (Pearce,

Catch, Patrick)

Listeners in the South Pacific have been alerted to report reception as soon as the new station on Pitcairn Island takes to the air; watch for a report on this one over Radio Australia's DX session Saturday 2300, 15.200, repeated Sunday 0830, 9.615.

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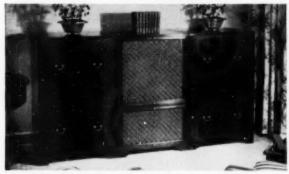


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English broadcasts from Radio Sweden are 1930-2000, 2100-2145, 2200-2215, 9.535; 2300-2315, 15.155; 2300-2330, 11.880; 0000-0030, 15.155; 0600-0615, 0700-0715, 0800-0815, 0930-1030, 1200-1215, 1300-1315, 15.155; 1500-1530, 6.095; 1800-1815, 11.880. (ISWC, London)

Current Paris schedules include French 2230-2245, 7.105; 0030-0130, 9.550; 0145-0230, 11.920, 15.240; 0230-0300, 15.240, 17.850; 0530-0600, 15.240; 0758-1000, 15.400, 17.850; 1100-1215, 15.350, 17.850; 1215-1300 9.675, 11.845; 1500-1559, 5.995, 7.105, 9.685; 1500-1630, 11.700, 15.240; 1730-1800, 9.675; 1830-2000, 9.685, 11.700. English 0145-0200, 7.240; 1500-1600, 6.045. German 1300-1400, 6.045. Spanish 1600-1645, 5.955, 7.240; 1800-1815, 9.685, 11.700. Portuguese 0200-0215, 1300-1315, 7.240; 1400-1430, 7.240, 9.765. Home service relays are Program National on Sun. 0400-0500, 7.200; Program Paris-Inter, weekdays 0100-1100, 6.200, 1100-1815, 6.200, 9.550; Sundays 0130-0400, 0500-1115, 6.200, 1115-1815, 6.200, 9.550. (WRH)

A French-speaking station heard on 6.11A at 0830 through heavy QRM may be Radio France-Asie, Saigon, Indo-China (Vietnam), no longer found on 9.75A at that time. (Balbi, Calif.) Radio Renascenca, Portugal, operates on 6.154 at 1230-1800. (Radio Sweden)

on 6.154 at 1230-1800. (Radio Sweden)
Latest schedule of "Deutsche Welle." Cologne, Germany, is 2030-2330, 5.980, 7.290 (to North America); 0530-0830, 15.275; 0930-1230, and 1700-2000, 11.795.

Acknowledgement

Thanks for FB reports; keep them coming during the winter DX season to Ken Boord, 948 Stewartstown Road, Morgantown, West Virginia, USA. Good listening, fellows! K.R.B.

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THE JOINT Electronic Parts Show—NEDA committee has appropriated \$30,000 to conduct a series of regional seminars and educational programs for distributors, replacing the educational sessions formerly held during the Parts Show.

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Self-supporting tower built up of galvanized steel sections. No guy wires necessary. Easy to erect. Safe and resistant to high wind. Available in heights 47 ft., 60 ft., 73 ft., 87 ft. and 100 ft., with bases in proportion.

FRINGE AREA TV BUYERS MUST HAVE SPECIALLY BUILT TOWERS FOR CLEAR RECEPTION

Tower and the TV set go hand in hand as a package sale to rural TV buyers. Provides an extra sale and profit to dealers. An excellent fast selling accessory for jobbers and dealers.

TERRITORIES OPEN FOR JOBBER DEALER FRANCHISE

Write for complete structural details, packing, prices, discounts, and territorial assignment.

MANUFACTURED BY

AERMOTOR CO.

Dept. 6110, 2500 Roosevelt Road, Chicago 8, Illinois BUILDERS OF STEEL TOWERS SINCE 1888 INTEREST!!

Buy on our radically new

NO CARRYING



6 614" x 91/2" x 41/2"

Superior's new Model 670-A

A COMBINATION VOLT-OHM MILLIAMMETER PLUS CAPACITY REACTANCE INDUCTANCE AND DECIBEL MEASUREMENTS

SPECIFICATIONS:

D.C. VOLTS: 0 to 7.5/15/75/150/750/1,500/7,500 Volts
A.C. VOLTS: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500/3,000 Volts OUTPUT VOLTS: 0 to 15/30/150/300/1,500/3,000 Volts D.C. CURRENT: 0 to 1.5/15/150 Ma. 0 to 1.5/15 Amperes RESISTANCE: 0 to 1,000/100,000 Ohms 0 to 10 Megohms CAPACITY: .001 to 1 Mfd. I to 50 Mfd. (Quality test for elec-

REACTANCE: 50 to 2,500 Ohms, 2,500 Ohms to 2.5 Megohms INDUCTANCE: .15 to 7 Henries 7 to 7,000 Henries DECIBELS: -6 to +18 +14 to +38 +34 to +58

ADDED FEATURE:

The Model 670-A includes a special GOOD-BAD scale for checking the quality of electrolytic condensers at a test potential of 150 Volts.

The Model 470-A comes housed in a rugged, crackle-finished steel complete with test leads and operat-

Superior's new Model TV-11

Tests all tubes including 4, 5, 6, 7, Octal, Lockin, Peanut, Bantam, Hearing Aid, Thyratron, Miniatures, Sub-Miniatures, Novals, Sub-minars, Proximity fuse types, etc.

✓ Uses the new self-cleaning Lever Action Switches for individual element testing. Because all elements are numbered according to pin-number in the RMA base numbering system, the user can instantly identify which element is under test. Tubes having tapped filaments and tubes with filaments terminating in more than one pin are truly tested with the Model TV-II as any of the pins may be placed in the neutral position when necessary.

when necessary.

The Model TV-II does not use any combination type sockets. Instead individual sockets are used for each type of tube. Thus it is impossible

to damage a tube by inserting it in the wrong socket.
Free-moving built-in roll chart provides complete data for all tubes.
Newly designed Line Voltage Control compensates for variation of any Line Voltage between 105 Volts and 120 Volts.

NOISE TEST: Phono-jack on front panel for plug-ging in either phones or external amplifier will detect microphonic tubes or noise due to faulty elements and loose internal connections.

EXTRA SERVICE-The Model TV-11 may be used as an extremely sensitive Condenser Leakage Checker. A relaxation type oscillator incorporated in this model will detect leakages even when the frequency is one per minute.



The Model 660-A comes complete with coaxial cable test lead and instructions.

AN AC OPERATED Superior's New Model 660-A

PROVIDES COMPLETE COVERAGE for AM-FM & TV Alignment

SPECIFICATIONS:

. Generates Radio Frequencies from 100 Kil-• Generates Radio Frequencies from 100 Kilocycles to 60 Megacycles on fundamentals and from 60 Megacycles to 220 Megacycles on powerful harmonics. • Accuracy and Stability are assured by the use of permeability trimmed Hi-Q cols. • R.F. available separately or modulated by the internal audio oscillator. — Built in 400 cycle sine wave audio oscillator used to modulate the R.F. signal also available separately for audio testing of receivers, amplifiers, hard of hearing aids, etc. • R.F. Oscillator Circuit: A high transconductance hoptode is used as high trainsconductance heptode is used as an R.F. oscillator, mixer and amplifier. Modulation is effected by electron coupling in the mixer section thus isolating the oscillator from load changes and affording high stability. • A.F. Oscillator Circuit: A high transconductance heptode connected as a high-mu triode is used as an audio oscillator in a High-C Colpitts Circuit. The output (over 1 Volt) is nearly pure sine wave. • Attenuator: A 5 step ladder type of attenuator is used.

Tubes used: 1-6BE6 as R.F. Oscillator, mixer and amplifier. I-68E6 as Audio Oscillator. 1-6H6 as Power Rectifier.

MOSS	ELEC	TR	ONIC	DISTRI	BUTI	NG	CO.	. IN	IC.
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Please send me the units checked. I am enclosing the down payment with order and agree to pay the monthly balance as shown. It is understood there will be no carrying, interest or any other charges provided I send my monthly payments when due. It is further understood that should I fail to make payment when due, the full unpaid balance shall become immediately due and payable.

Name	 	 	

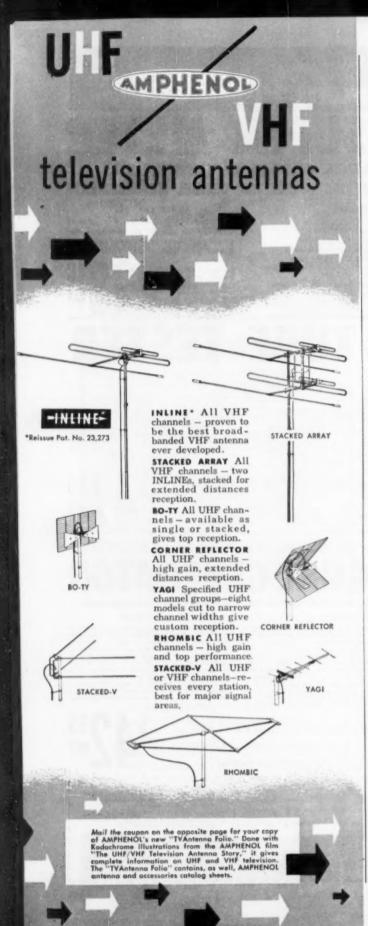
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ANGERED.	MODEL TV-11 Total Price \$47.50 \$11.50 down payment. Balance \$6.00 monthly for 6 months.
Address	MODEL 660-A Total Price \$42.96 \$12.95 down payment. Balance \$6.00

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MODEL 660-A Total Price \$42.96 \$12.95 down payment. Balance \$5.00 monthly for 6 months. as down payment. City Zone State Ship C.O.D. for the down payment.

MODEL 670-A Total Price \$28.40 \$7.40 down payment. Balance \$3.50 menthly for 5 menths.

October, 1953



WHAT'S MOW IN Recelio

For additional information on any of the items described herein, readers are caked to write direct to the manufacturer. By mentioning RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS, the page and the issue number, delay will be avoided.

TAPE RECORDER

Crescent Industries, Inc., 5900 W. Touhy Avenue, Chicago 31, Illinois is marketing a low-cost tape recorder, the Model 907.

The new recorder is a dual-track, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch-per-second machine with fast forward and rewind, essentially flat frequency response from 70 to 8500 cps, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per-cent wow and flutter, a 3-watt amplifier, and only one control for record and play. It will handle up to 7 inch reels, gives two hours of recording time, has mike and radio-phono input, plus 3.2 ohm output for speaker and high impedance output for connection to an external amplifier.

A companion model, the 903, is available for those who want the 3.75 inch-per-second speed.

A data sheet on this new recorder is available from the company on request.

BATTERY ELIMINATOR-CHARGER

Electronic Instrument Co., Inc., 84 Withers Street, Brooklyn 11, New York has responded to the demand for a combined 6 volt and 12 volt battery eliminator and charger by bringing out the Eico Model 1050 in kit and wired form.

The unit is designed for use as a battery eliminator in the servicing and demonstrating of both 6- and 12-volt operated auto radios, marine and aircraft equipment, and for charging both 6-volt and the new 12-volt storage batteries.

Rated above normal needs in these applications and fully protected against overloads, the Model 1050 incorporates continuously variable output voltage, separate voltmeter and ammeter, and quality components throughout. In kit form, the instrument is designated as the Model 1050-K.

METAL DETECTOR

The Radiac Company, Inc., 489 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York is currently offering the "Private Eye," a portable ten-pound electronic detector for locating metals and minerals in all terrains, flat or mountainous.

A unique, simplified, high-efficiency circuit provides high sensitivity and penetration. The unit was designed for use by public utility companies and engineers as well as for treasure hunters, prospectors, etc.



The "Private Eye" is enclosed in a baked enamel, aluminum case of modern design. It uses low voltage radio batteries and consists of transmitter and receiver that may be folded in suitcase fashion when not in use.

GERMANIUM DIODES

Hermetically-sealed germanium diodes in production quantities are now available from *Hughes Aircraft Company's* Semiconductor Department, Florence Ave. at Teale St., Culver City, California.

The units are supplied in seventeen RETMA (RTMA) types, including three JAN-approved diodes, as well as other types laboratory-tested to customers' special requirements.

The glass-to-metal seal is made by a special *Hughes*-developed process of fusion sealing at high temperatures. The result is a rigid, one-piece glass envelope which insures complete freedom from moisture penetration of the diode envelope.

Inquiries on these diodes should be sent to the firm's Semiconductor Sales Department.

WILCOX-GAY PHONOGRAPH

Wilcox-Gay Corporation, 79 Washington St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y. has entered the home high-quality phonograph in-



strument field with a new table model automatic player for all type records.

The especiallydesigned, threespeed changer utilizes a turnover ceramic cartridge with sapphire needles which is used in conjunction with a custom-built amplifier with push-pull amplification. The set uses two sidemounted 6-inch

speakers featuring extra-heavy Alnico magnets. The cabinet, styled with a rounded front, has a built-in acoustic chamber which is constructed to match the electrical requirements of the speaker system and amplifier.

The four-tube amplifier delivers 3 watts of audio output. Frequency response of the unit is 40 to 12,000 cycles.

VOLTAGE REGULATOR

Avion Instrument Corp., Division of American Car and Foundry Company, 291-26 State Highway #17, Paramus, New Jersey has developed a new a.c. regulator for 400-cycle supplies.

The rms output voltage is adjustable with regulation to .01 per-cent up to half the rated load (50 volt-amperes) and to .02 per-cent up to the full rated load (100 volt-amperes). This regulation is maintained with allowable input voltage fluctuations of \pm 10 per-cent, about the adjusted output level and frequency fluctuation of \pm 5 per-cent. Recovery time from transients is less than .01 second. Developed harmonics are less than 1 per-cent.

The regulator measures $17" \times 9\frac{1}{2}" \times 7"$ and is easily portable or suitable for bench mounting. Further information will be supplied by the manufacturer on request.

PRECISION RESISTORS

Erie Resistor Corp. of Erie, Pa. is now in production on $\frac{1}{2}$ watt deposited carbon precision resistors in values from 100 ohms to $\frac{1}{2}$ megohm. Standard tolerances are 1, 2, and 5 per-cent.

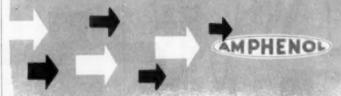
A distinctive feature of this stable pyrolytic resistor, designated as Style 155, is the one-piece molded case. The thermosetting molded insulation provides protection against humidity and also gives assurance against mechanical damage to the carbon film. Added insulating sleeving is not required on these units.

VIBRATOR TESTER

P. R. Mallory & Co. Inc. of 3029 E. Washington St., Indianapolis 6, Ind. has added a vibrator tester to its line of service equipment.

The 12VT1D is designed as a companion unit to other "Rectopower" bench power supplies and will test directly, without adapters, either 6 or 12 volt vibrators of the most popular types and all auto radio vibrators used since 1940.

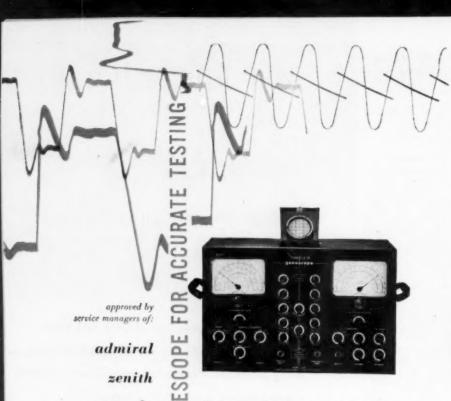
In conjunction with a filtered d.c. power supply, such as the Mallory 12RS6D or 12RS14D, the vibrator testa complete line of dependable performers...



AMPHENOL's complete line of UHF and VHF television antennas offer viewing satisfaction to every set owner. Because of their superb electrical characteristics, qualities engineered by AMPHENOL, each antenna assures the finest picture quality that a set can deliver. Because of their sturdy construction, fine materials assembled into a rugged example of craftmanship, each antenna gives long years of trouble-free performance.

In every television set installation, remember the importance of viewing satisfaction and specify an AMPHENOL antenna.

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 All the necessary signal sources for alignment of FM and TV receivers . Includes the Simpson High Sensitivity Oscilloscope and high frequency crystal probe for signal tracing • Independent, continuously variable attenuators and step attenuators for both AM and FM units offer complete control of output at all times • O-15 megacycle sweep is provided by a noiseless specially designed sweep motor based on D'Arsonval meter movement principles • The exclusive Simpson output cable (illustrated) includes a variable termination network, quickly adapted to provide open, 75 or 300 ohm terminations -the addition of a pad provides attenuation and isolation. Use of appropriate resistors across certain terminals will provide any other termination required. A .002 MFD blocking condensor can be added on any termination for use on circuits containing a DC component • The FM generator output voltage is constant within .2 DB per MC of sweep.

dealer's net 5475.00

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5200 W. Kinzie St., Chicago 44, Illinois . Phone EStebrook 9-1121 . In Canada: Bach-Simpson, Ltd., London, Ont.

ELECTRONICS



You can enter this uncrowded, interesting field, Defense expansion, new developments demand trained specialists. Study all phase radio & electronics theory and practice: TV: FM: breadcasting; sevicing; aviation, marine, police radio, 18-month course, Graduates in demand by major companies. H.S. or equivalent required. Begin Jan. March, June, Sept. Campus life, Write for catalos.

VALPARAISO TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Dept. RD Valparaise, Indiana

SPEAKER RECONING

Complete line Cones, Spiders, Rings and Voice Colls. Custom Built Voice Colls. Low prices. Write for Parts List and Reconing information.

WESTERN ELECTRONICS CO.
3164 West Colfax Denver 4, Colo.

ANOTHER OUTSTANDING JOSSER
PAYETTE RADIO, LTD.
730 St. James West
Montreal, Conada
HAS THE
SENSATIONAL NEW

EICO 470-X 7

IN STOCK

1771000 0 0 0 0 0 0 \$79.95 er will test accurately either self-rectifying or tube-rectified vibrators of any frequency from 100 to 250 cycles. Over-all dimensions are 6¾" high,

Over-all dimensions are 6%" high, 10%" wide, and 5%" deep. Shipping weight is approximately eight pounds.

TRANSISTOR TESTER

Dunn Engineering Associates, 11 Windsor Street, Cambridge, Mass. has introduced a new piece of test equipment, the DEA Model 2 transistor characteristic plotter.

The new unit automatically displays any one of four different families of static characteristic curves on the face of an auxiliary oscilloscope. The sets of curves presented are the transfer characteristic and the collector characteristic for both grounded-emitter and grounded-base connections. The rapid repetition rate of the displays obviates flicker and thermal ef-



fects. Both n-p-n and p-n-p junction transistors as well as point-contact units can be accommodated.

The unit is intended for both production line and laboratory use. A descriptive bulletin is available from the manufacturer.

POWER SUPPLY

Lee Electronic Labs, Inc., 233 Dudley St., Boston 19, Mass. has developed a new miniature electronic power supply, Model PS-1, for use with its Model E-C or E-A circuit analyzers.

The new unit provides both a.c. and d.c. test voltages, permitting an extremely wide range of resistance and continuity tests and increasing the sensitivity of the analyzers to over 200 megohms.

The Model PS-1 features a minia-



ture selenium rectifier and dual-condenser RC filter network in a special circuit. The plug-in design, to match the analyzer models, comes with a 6 foot power cord and rubber plug and operates on any 100-125 volt a.c. line.

18-INCH WOOFER

C.-S. Manufacturing Company, 4089 Lincoln Blvd., Venice, California is

MONEY BACK GUARANTEED TO RECEIVE All UHF and All VHF STATIONS IN All DIRECTIONS FOR 60 MILES WITHOUT A ROTORMOTOR

WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL UHF - VHF TELEVISION ANTENNA

While antenna reception is guaranteed for 60 miles, perfect pictures have been consistently received as far as 160 miles from

NEW DESIGN FOR '54

- LOW-LOSS SWITCH
- LOW-LOSS PHENOLIC INSULATORS
- **USES NEW 4-CONDUCTOR** MATCHED IMPEDANCE LINE
- ONLY 10 INCH SPACING BETWEEN ANTENNA BAYS

ONE INSTALLATION

ONE ANTENNA

Money Back Guarantee WITH STATIONS IN ALL DIRECTIONS IN ALL LOCATIONS

The new All Channel Model Super 60 is guaranteed to bring in, immediately on installation, every UHF and every VHF station within 60 miles in any direction, giving clearer and sharper pictures than any antenna or combination of antennas with or

If, immediately on installation, it fails to do this, we agree to refund to the jobber to whom we without rotor motors. we agree to return to the lobber to which sold and shipped it, his full purchase price.

MODEL

SO NEW! SO DIFFERE

2,609,503 # 2,625,655 # 2,644,091



PRICE INCLUDES

Complete stocked array . 4 stacking bars . 9 position switch . Switch-to-set coupler . 3 . 7 1/2 stand offs . Individually baxed in mailable carton

ALL CHANNEL ANTENNA CORP., 70-07 QUEENS BLVD.



Zone...

....State.

now marketing an improved 18-inch woofer, the Model #CS-518.

Frequency response is from 30 to 4000 cps; maximum power input is 25 watts; impedance is 12 ohms. The cone resonance is 27 to 31 cps. The over-all diameter of the speaker is 18 inches, the baffle opening is 161/4 inches, and the depth behind the panel is 71/2 inches.

Information for bass-reflex, hornloading, and air-coupler enclosures may be obtained from the manufacturer on request.

TRADEMARK DECALS

Tekni-Labels Company, 232 North Glenoaks Blvd., Burbank, California has added an "Alphabets" and "Trademarks" series to its line of decals.

The new series are available in four colors: white, black, red, and gold. With these new sets it is possible for individual technicians to make their own trademarks, name plates, decorative panel designs, etc. By combining portions of different colored decal sets, multi-color designs and trademarks can be made.

R.F. BRIDGE

Boonton Radio Corporation, Boonton, N. J. has recently introduced a completely self-contained r.f. bridge, the Type 250-A RX meter.

The new instrument permits the direct measurement of equivalent paral-



lel resistance and capacitance of twoterminal networks over an unusually wide frequency range. It has a frequency coverage of 500 kc. to 250 mc. in eight ranges; a resistance range of 15 to 100,000 ohms; and a capacitance range of $+20 \mu\mu fd$. to $-100 \mu\mu fd$. Resistances from 0 to 15 ohms may be determined by indirect means while the capacitance range can be increased to 0 to 120 µµfd. by use of auxiliary resonating coils.

The company will provide complete details on request.

"MICRO-POLISHING" PROCESS

Reeves Soundcraft Corporation, 10 E. 52nd Street, New York 22, N. Y. has developed and patented the new "Micro-Polishing" process which is now being used in the manufacture of the company's complete line of magnetic recording tapes.

The new process develops high mechanical stresses on the oxide nodules and the surface of the tape, resulting in a mirror-smooth finish, thus practically eliminating drop-outs and increasing the accuracy of magnetic calculating systems.

All of the company's magnetic re-

BRAND NEW STANDARD BRAND OIL CONDENSER

NON-INDUCTIVE RESISTORS Ohmite, 250 Ohm, 100 Watt.

Special, 5 for \$2.50

SOLA CONSTANT VOLT. TRANSFORMER 95-125 volts, 60 cy. Sec. Regulated \$ 9.95

PLATE TRANSFORMER

BLOWER MOTOR

Squirrel cape, 140 CFM. 118 volt 60 cy. S695 motor. Extremely quiet. Made by Redmand.

MIENEMANN CIRCUIT BREAKERS Amperes, 115 V. 68 Cycle. 95c E

A.C. RELAY 220 V. 60 cy. Model 506. Cutler-Hammer SPST 15 amp. or 1/5 H.P. contacts. NEW

MOBILE DYNAMOTORS MADE BY PIONEER AND EICOR

6 Volts Input, 425 Volts at 375 MA Output, 63/4" Long, 4" Di-amoter. Weight 10 lbs. List Price Approx. \$70.00. BRAND NEW, ONLY

CARTER SUPER DYNAMOTOR

12 Volts Input, 400 V. Gutput @ 200 MA Continuous or 375 MA Intermittent duty. Model B420. Designed for Police, Aircraft and Marine Use. Small, rugged and officient. BRAND NEW, ONLY.

CONTINENTAL MOBILE DYNAMOTORS

11.5 Volta imput, output 270 V. @ \$8.95 Each 11 Volts input, output 475 V. @ \$19.95 Each

12 VOLT D.C. ANTENNA RELAY \$1.75 Each

G. E. RELAY CONTROL (Ideal for Model Controls, Etc.)

Contains a signs midget 8,000 ohm, relay (trips at less than 2 MA), high impedance choke, bimetal strip, seen pilot and many osciety parts. The sensitive relay alone is worth much more than the total low price of ... \$1.25 Each 10 for \$9.90 \$1.25 Each 10 for \$9.90

OIL CONDENSER **Panel Meters**

BARGAINS MEW GOV'T SURPLUS
STANDARD BRANDS
2" METERS
DB meter—10 to
+20\$3.4 ##RGAINS
##FD-800 VBC:
10 MFD-800 VBC:
2 MFD-1000 VBC
##FD-1500 VBC
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WIRE WOUND RESISTORS

Stock too long to list. We can supply most size order what you need. From 1 Ohm to 70K Ohms... From 4 Ohms to 50K Ohms... From 1 Ohm to 100K Ohms... From 5 Ohms to 100K Ohms... From 50 Ohms to 100K Ohms...

VACUUM CONDENSERS

I MEGOHM, 1% W.W. PRECISION RESISTORS,

.......... 97¢ .a.; 10 for \$8.95 BAKELITE CASED MICAS

ne Worth 2-5439

cording tapes are now being subjected to this process at no increase in the existing price.

ATR INVERTERS

American Television & Radio Company, 300 East Fourth St., St. Paul, Minnesota has introduced a series of new models in its line of inverters.

The new units operate from 6- or



12-volt car storage batteries and provide 110 volt a.c. 60-cycle output in various wattage capacities for the operation of dictating machines, tape recorders, wire recorders, radio sets, test equipment, and other related small electrical or electronic apparatus.

Inverter models are also available for operating from other d.c. input voltages ranging from 6 volts d.c. to 220 volts d.c.

Complete literature is available from the factory.

RADIOPHONE

Communication Research & Development Co., Inc., 9530 Aurora Ave., Seattle 3. Washington is now in production on a new, self-contained radio-

phone which weighs only 14 pounds. Known as the Model B-3, the set utilizes portable radio batteries and can be supplied for any frequency from 2 to 30 mc. with crystal control of both sending and receiving. The receiver uses two 1L4's, a 1R5, a 1U5,



and output push-pull 3S4's. The transmitter section uses six 3S4's.

The company will supply full details on the Model B-3 on request.

METER CALIBRATOR

Kalbfell Laboratories, Inc., P. O. Box 1578, San Diego 10, California has added a meter calibrator to its "Kay-Lab" line of electronic instruments.

The Model 123 is a precision d.c. reference source which produces a cali-



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154	.73	6AL5	.49	SEQSGT	1.05	6W4GT	.55	25L6GT	.55
155	.55	6AQ5	.55	68Q7	1.05	SWSGT	.65	3585	.65
174	.65	6AG5	.65	68K7	.95	6X5GT	.45	35C5	.65
104	.65	6AT6	.45	6C4	.45	12AT6	.45	35LAGT	.60
105	.55	6AU6	.49	6C5	.59	12AT7	.80	35W4	.45
1X2A	.73	6AV6	.45	6C86	.60	12AU6	.50	35Z5	.42
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354	.65	6BA6	.55	6H6	.55	12BA6	.55	50C5	.65
344	.65	68C5	.65	6J5GT	.50	128E6	.57	SOLAGT	.60
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TOOL CASE

Of interest to radio and television technicians is the newly-developed tool case now being offered by General Cement Mfg. Co., 919 Taylor Ave., Rockford, Ill.

Designed to be worn on the belt, the new case is fitted to hold an unusually large number of hand tools. The case is molded of "Alathon," a tough and flexible material which will withstand the most rigorous service conditions.

ELECTRONIC RELAY

Servo-Tek Products Co., 1086 Goffle Road, Hawthorn, N. J. is in production on an "ultra-sensitive" electronic relay which is available for immediate delivery.

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POLARITY REVERSING SWITCH

Pomona Electronics Co., 524 W. 5th Avenue, Pomona, California is now



offering a meter reversing polarity switch, the Model MS-1.

The switch is designed to reverse polarity when making circuit tests without removing the test lead to the meter and can be instantly attached by plugging into test lead holes on the Simpson tester model 260 for which the switch was exclusively designed.

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NICHOLS



1954 G-E TV Sets

(Continued from page 66)

noise pulse is bypassed to ground. Each noise pulse, therefore, short-circuits the sync amplifier output and the noise pulses are thus prevented from reaching the clipper grid.

Oscillographic examination of the sync amplifier output on noise-ridden signals will show actual "holes" in the composite sync and video signal. These "holes," which extend to the baseline, are the inverted noise pulses that have committed suicide.

The inherent flywheel effect of the horizontal and vertical oscillator circuits tends to maintain synchronism during periods when sync pulse output is lost at the clipper because of noise inverter action.

 R_{204} and C_{127} in the grid circuit of the inverter form a filter that prevents signal voltages from appearing on this grid. This filter does not, however, impede the relatively slow changes in bias obtained from the second detector.

Switch S_{m_1} is a "local-fringe" switch located on the rear apron of the chas-

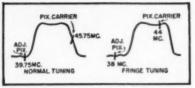


Fig. 7. Response curves for both normal and fringe areas to provide best tuning.

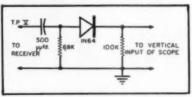


Fig. 8. Detector circuit for step 4. Table 1.

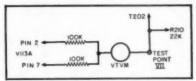
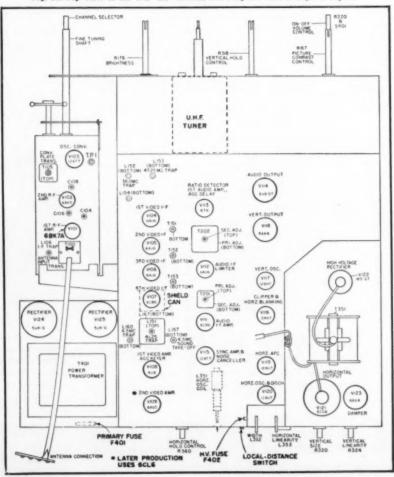


Fig. 9. Resistor network used in step 9. Table 1. The resistors are equal within 5%.

Fig. 10. Top view of the G-E "EE" chassis showing the tube and parts layout.



sis. In the "local" position, the output of the sync amplifier is reduced by decreasing the plate load; simultaneously, the cathode bias on the noise inverter is increased so that this tube will not conduct on the tips of sync

pulses on strong signals.

Noise inverter test: To test the noise inverter, connect an oscilloscope to the output of the sync amplifier and obtain a relative, composite sync video level. On sets so equipped, set "local-fringe" switch to the "fringe" position. Next, open the cathode circuit of the noise inverter or shunt R_{100} with a 22,000 ohm resistor. Either of these operations should result in a slight increase in sync pulse level on the oscilloscope. In normal operation in strong signal areas, the noise inverter tends to "wipe-off" a small amount of sync pulse. Thus, disabling the inverter should increase sync level slightly. In noisy, fringe areas, the noise-inverting action of the circuit can be clearly observed by noting the "holes" in the video and sync signal at the sync amplifier out-

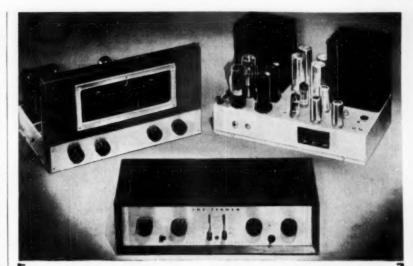
A.G.C. circuit: The pentode section of the 6U8 (V_{1008}) is employed as a keying tube whose plate supply consists of positive pulses taken from a tap on the high-voltage transformer. Since keyed a.g.c. has been covered in many previous articles, a detailed explanation of this circuit should not be

necessary.

As pointed out earlier, it is highly desirable to operate the 6AK5 second r.f. stage without a.g.c. in fringe areas to obtain the best signal-to-noise ratio. This is accomplished by bucking out low a.g.c. voltage levels through a voltage divider network connected to a "B+" source. Diode Vinc (14 of a 6T8) acts as a clamp to prevent positive voltage from appearing on the 6AK5 grid. With strong signal reception, the a.g.c. voltage rises above the bucking voltage and the diode can be considered out of the circuit.

Vertical and horizontal blanking: Vertical retrace blanking is accomplished by feeding a highly positive "spike" to the cathode of the picture tube during the retrace period. This pulse is picked off the plate of the vertical output tube, sharpened up (differentiated) by $R_{\tiny{120}}$ and $C_{\tiny{217}}$ and applied to the picture tube cathode through R_{200} and C_{170} . V_{116R} , the horizontal blanking triode, performs no function in the vertical blanking op-

Horizontal blanking is accomplished by again feeding a positive pulse to the cathode of the picture tube during the horizontal retrace period, thus driving the tube to cut-off. V_{116B} , the horizontal blanking tube, is connected as a cathode follower. Positive pulses, picked off the high-voltage transformer through C_{am} are applied to the grid of the blanking triode. These pulses appear in the same polarity but at a lower impedance at the cathode of the blanker and are then fed to the picture tube cathode.



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Fig. 11. The G-E "U.H.F. 70" converter shown with the shield can removed. Note that the crystal is held by spring clips.

It will be noted that the brightness control is ganged to a potentiometer in the screen circuit of the 6CD6 horizontal output stage. Increasing the brightness setting therefore automatically increases 6CD6 screen voltage. This arrangement tends to counteract picture "blooming" caused by increasing current drain from the high voltage supply.

The primary line fuse, F_{mn} , is located behind a protective cover on the rear apron of the power-supply chassis. A low-voltage tap on the transformer primary is brought out to a second set of fuse contacts, hence, full output from the power supply can be maintained in low voltage (105 volt) areas by switching the fuse to the second set of contacts on the fuse block.

U.H.F. Converter

The "U.H.F.-70" converter can be identified in Fig. 1 as the round "coffee-can" occupying the front-center position on the chassis.

The circuitry consists of a 1N72 crystal mixer, 6AF4 local oscillator, and a 6BK7A cascode amplifier as shown in Fig. 5. Output of the converter is factory-set to Channel 5; but this can be shifted easily to Channel 6 in the field should interference problems arise. Tuning elements in the mixer and oscillator circuits are quarter-wave transmission lines in coiled form (as seen on the turret in Fig. 11). Tuning is accomplished by silver-plated slugs threaded into the coiled lines to act as shorting bars.

Three sets of tuning elements are used in a turret-switching arrangement. In the continuous tuning position, the slugs are driven through a gear and vernier arrangement from the dual front-panel u.h.f. control. The second knob on this control actuates the turret assembly permitting selection of the continuous tuning range or

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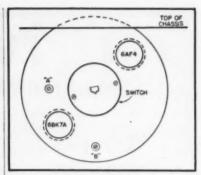


Fig. 12. Rear view of "U.H.F. 70" tuner showing location of i.f. adjustments.

the two "click" positions. A fourth position on this switch disables the u.h.f. converter and permits v.h.f. reception.

Reference to the main chassis photograph (Fig. 1) will show two openings in the front of the u.h.f. tuner which permit access to the mixer and oscillator tuning adjustments. Removal of the u.h.f. knobs on the receiver permits these adjustments to be reached without chassis removal and enables the service technician to tune the two "click" positions to local u.h.f. stations in the area. Viewed from the front, the left opening is for the mixer circuit and the right opening is for the local oscillator.

Tune-up on the click positions consists merely of first tuning the oscillator slug until the station is received and then peaking the mixer slug for maximum signal. The v.h.f. selector should be set on Channel 5 and the v.h.f. fine tuning control set to the center of its range. Two responses will be noted as the oscillator slug is turned clockwise (increasing frequency). The first response obtained as the slug is turned clockwise is the correct one. A second response will show up as the slug is turned further, this being the image response in which the oscillator is tuned above the incoming signal. It may be necessary to rotate the continuous tuning knob slightly to reach the slugs because the cam-gear arrangement covers up one of the adjustments in the course of its travel.

No adjustment is required if only the continuous tuning range is employed because mixer and oscillator slug tuning is ganged and tracked at the factory.

When adjusting the r.f. and oscillator tuning slugs be careful not to exert any pressure in the extreme clockwise direction as the coil can become distorted, making it difficult to turn the slug. Also, be careful not to scrape the coil loops when inserting the screwdriver. A fiber rod type of screwdriver should be used.

If i.f. output on Channel 6 is required because of a local station on Channel 5, refer to Fig. 12, showing the rear view of the u.h.f. tuner, and the i.f. adjusting screws. These adjustments are underneath the chassis and can be reached on most models through the trap door opening at the bottom of the cabinet. Turn core "A" (i.f. output transformer) three turns counterclockwise. Turn core "B" (i.f. input coil) two and one-half turns counterclockwise. Since the i.f. response of the 6BK7A is fairly broad, these adjustments are not overly critical.

Table 1 contains the procedure to be followed when aligning the video i.f., sound i.f., and trap circuits of the receiver. Before performing the alignment, however, do the following:

1. Remove the plate cap from V_{20} , the 6CD6 horizontal output tube. Temporarily connect a 2500 ohm, 25 watt resistor from the 260 volt "B+" point to chassis.

Remove V_{iii}, the 12AT7 sync amplifier and noise inverter, from its socket.

Turn the volume control to minimum and the picture contrast control to maximum. Turn the brightness control fully counterclockwise.

4. Set the channel selector to the Channel 11 position. Set the fine tuning control to its maximum counter-clockwise position.

5. Allow the receiver and test equipment to warm up for twenty minutes. Proceed to step 1 on Table 1.

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SELENIUM D. C. VOLTAGE REGULATORS

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A DEVICE used in voltage regulating circuits to provide a relatively constant output voltage regardless of changes in load current or input voltage is called a voltage regulator. The non-linear characteristic of selenium regulators (rectifiers) makes it particularly useful for regulation purposes.

Heretofore, selenium regulators used in electronic equipment were made of rectifier plates which were not specifically designed for this pur-This caused considerable difficulty for equipment design engineers, since regulator circuits are usually critical with regard to stability of operation. Selenium plates produced for regulators are manufactured by slightly different techniques than those used for commercial rectifier stacks. The manufacture of the former plates is an intricate process requiring high technical skill, engineering know-how, and the maintenance of rigidly controlled specifications for each step in the manufacturing process.

The curves shown in Figs. 2 and 3 are taken from tests made at the Signal Corp Engineering Laboratories on units of one manufacturer of these selenium regulators. The 2X2 type consists of two selenium plates, 14" x 14", connected in series on a mounting bracket. This unit is recommended for the regulation of d.c. voltages on the order of 2 volts and constitutes the basic design of a series of regulators for other voltages. For example, units consisting of three or four plates in series are designated as 2X3 and 2X4 respectively. As more plates are added to the basic design, the regulating voltage can be extended to any practical range in the low voltage field. For good regula-tion, this series of regulators is de-

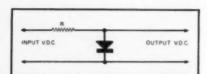


Fig. 1. A basic d.c. regulator circuit.

signed to operate in the range of 150 to 450 ma. In applications utilizing a regulated voltage, with load current in excess of the maximum rating of one regulator, two or more regulators may be placed in series and parallel respectively or else one regulator of another type, e.g., type 2X4, 2X6, etc. may be used.

For regulating d.c. voltages, the regulator is connected in shunt (See Fig. 1). Regulation is accomplished by utilizing the forward characteristic shown in Fig. 2. For example, when the voltage is as required, a normal current flows through the regulator. If, in the operation of the equipment, the load current decreases, the voltage across the load rises. With this increased voltage across the regulator, the regulator current will be higher. However, this higher current drain causes a larger voltage drop across R (Fig. 1) and the load voltage drops to its normal value. On the other hand, if the load current increases, the load voltage will drop. At this lower voltage, the regulator will draw less current causing a lower drop across $\mathcal R$ and thereby increasing the load voltage to its original value. Similarly, the regulator will keep the load voltage relatively constant regardless of changes in the input voltage.

It will be noted that in Fig. 3, the volt-ampere characteristic shifts to the right as the temperature is decreased. This shift, which is well

Fig. 2. Regulation characteristics for various regulators. See text for discussion.

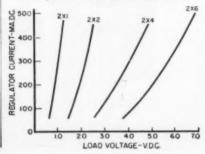
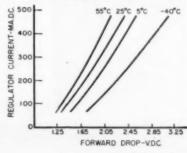


Fig. 3. Variation of regulation characteristics with temperature. Refer to text.



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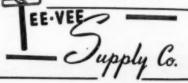
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known for selenium rectifiers, must be taken into account when designing the selenium regulator into equipment. It is sometimes necessary to stabilize the cells over the entire temperature range to be encountered in the operation of the equipment. If this is not done, the regulator, after being subjected to a cycle or more of extreme temperature, will shift the characteristic and consequently the regulation voltage of the circuit.

These selenium regulators are produced to operate within a small tolerance band by carefully controlled production techniques and are readily available from normal production. When narrower tolerances are required due to rigid circuit requirements, the desired units are obtainable by more careful selection with, of course, a corresponding increase in cost to the user.

In conclusion, it is recommended that problems on individual applications may best be solved by working very closely with the manufacturer of these selenium regulators. -30-

TV SERVICE HINT

By JACK DARR

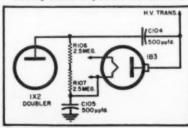
1952 17-inch Phileo TV table model receiver with the D-1 deflection chassis had a very weak and fuzzy picture, with the screen dark most of the time. Although adjustment of the brightness and contrast controls would bring the picture back momentarily, it would be badly out of focus and soon disappear.

Brightness and contrast controls were checked and found OK, as were all the tubes associated with the power supply, video amplifier, and video output. In the deflection chassis, there was a dis-tinct "whispering" sound such as that associated with a large corona discharge. Although the high-voltage cage was shielded very well, no glow was visible; however, the odor of ozone was quite Finally, the set was turned onand left on for two or three minutes. small, thin line of fire was seen crawling around the bottom of one of the 2.5megohm special filter resistors (R:ox) in the high-voltage circuit. Tested, this resistor was found to be open, and the resistor was found to be open, and the other one (R₁₀) had increased to nearly 4 megohms. The resistor had failed internally, and this refused to show up until the fire broke through the paint.

Replacement of this bad resistor cured

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Portion of the Philco D-1 chassis circuit showing source of possible service fault.



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The "Con-VI"

(Continued from page 85)

to operate on 16 cycles, 160 cycles, or 16,000 cycles. These frequency multiples were chosen to provide the widest range with a minimum of overlapping within the range of the instrument. The output of the oscillator is fed into a 6AQ5 power amplifier which produces a maximum of approximately 18 volts output. The calibrating control R_{12} is used to adjust the output in the calibrating position S2 to 10 volts on the v.t.v.m.

The a.c. output of the 6AQ5 appears across R15. Resistor R15 serves to keep the electrolytic coupling condenser charged up and prevents terminals C and L, and those of the v.t.v.m. from being "hot." The output voltage is then fed in series with either a 100ohm resistor to measure capacitance. or a one-megohm resistor to measure inductance. The v.t.v.m. is then switched by S2 to either read the output across R_{u} in the "CAL" position; the voltage across the 100-ohm resistor in the C position; or the voltage from the L terminal to ground in the L position.

A standard full-wave power supply furnishes 250 volts at the output of the filter and adequately takes care of the d.c. requirements of the unit.

The unit can be quite comfortably fitted in a 6"x6"x6" utility cabinet as shown in the photographs of the unit. The chassis is a 5"x5½" aluminum shelf fastened to the front panel. If the constructor desires to use another layout, the usual precautions applicable to amplifier-oscillator construction apply, i.e., keep a reasonable distance between grid leads of the 12AT7 and any a.c. carrying leads and components. More specifically, keep the power transformer away from the 12AT7 and switch S, entirely.

Another wiring precaution — and one which is peculiar to this instrument only-is to keep the internal stray wiring capacity associated with the C terminal and the 100-ohm resistor, Rie, to an absolute minimum. Any stray capacitance at this point will show up on the v.t.v.m. as a capacitance, thus upsetting the accuracy on the lower portion of the low (100 uufd.) capacitance range.

With the meter in the .01 position, shielding of the meter leads becomes mandatory to reduce stray pick-up. Millen plug #37212 and terminals similar to those used on the v.t.v.m. provide a uniform, convenient, and fast method of hooking up the instrument to the v.t.v.m., particularly since the a.c. v.t.v.m. will probably be used for other applications as well. These same terminals were used to provide a quick changeover from capacitance to inductance measurement. In this case, an extra Millen #37222 post was spaced an equal 34 inch from both the C and L terminals on the panel. Thus to change from capacitance to induc-



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tance measurement, it is only necessary to remove the plug from the C terminal and ground and re-insert it in the L terminal and ground.

A replica of the scale used on this instrument is shown in Fig. 6. This chart-like scale eliminates the inevitable confusion which would result in trying to figure out which oscillator frequency setting goes with which meter setting, for what capacitance if you see what I mean! In this case, the capacitance full scale markings are in red, the inductance in blue, and the other markings in black. This makes the scale easily readable. A piece of thin lucite is fastened over the scale with self-tapping screws.

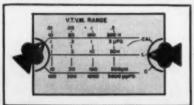
There is only one adjustment necessary on the "Con-VI" after construction has been completed. Adjust potentiometer R: until the waveform of the output with the unit in the "CAL" position is a pure sine wave. This can be observed on an oscilloscope hooked up to the v.t.v.m. terminals

To operate the "Con-VI," hook the unknown L or C to the proper terminals, i.e., between the L or C terminal ground. Set switch S: to the "CAL" position. Adjust the calibrate control to produce a reading of 10 volts on the v.t.v.m. Set selector switch S, to the appropriate range. This also indicates the correct v.t.v.m. range. Set switch S_2 to either L or C, as the case may be. Read the v.t.v.m. meter scale, and that's it. Actually the procedure is a lot simpler to do than describe.

To compensate for small errors and variations in the oscillator frequency and the v.t.v.m., the output voltage in the "calibrate" position can be varied from the 10 volt setting previously described. Just how much the 10 volt setting should be varied can be determined by substituting a known condenser and adjusting the calibrate control to produce the exact value reading on the v.t.v.m. Switching back to the "CAL" position will show how much compensation is necessary. However errors of this sort should be very small.

The unit "in action" is shown in Fig. 1. The a.c. v.t.v.m. shown is the Heathkit AV-2. Other units, such as those made by Ballantine and Hewlett-Packard, will serve equally as well. The Hewlett-Packard model 400-C, which has full scale readings of .001 volt, can be used to extend the range of the "Con-VI" down to 1 millihenry and 10 micromicrofarads

Fig. 6. Detail of the scale used on "Con-VL"





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Spot Radio News

(Continued from page 18)

will be any revolutionary new developments insofar as systems are concerned, which would suggest any reason for changing these standards at any time in the forseeable future."

One balky problem was cited in this supporting bid for color; the color tube. Thus far, this manufacturer declared, the tubes demonstrated and for which . . . "production plans have been asserted, give only a small picture and are complicated and costly to produce." The big job ahead, they feel, revolves about the development of a . . . "simplified, large-screen color tube that can be manufactured at reasonable cost." Such a project, they said, will involve a . . . "great deal of invention and engineering work." However, they added, it is felt that it should be possible to meet this goal within two or three years.

The compatible color set and particularly its variable design features, possible because of the flexibility of the proposed standards, were aptly described in the petition, too. Noting that there is . . . "considerable leeway in the design of receivers in use with the NTSC standards . . ." it was pointed that it is likely that . . . "manufacturers . . . will have different ideas as to the optimum design of color receivers."

The Commission has received one color set for test and is expected to have many more during the next few weeks for study. All will be probed for ease of operation, lack of critical color controls and registration, and the prospective cost to consumers.

One of the extremely bright items on the color front was announced a few days before NTSC filed. The telephone company labs declared that they have developed a wide-band coax carrier system; a 4.2 megacycle affair, called the L-3 design. The labs say that the system has been so designed that high quality results will obtain after 4000 miles of transmission. Featured in the new link are line repeaters spaced at approximately fourmile intervals, and connecting terminal or dropping repeaters. In addition, along the route, are equalization equipment, power generating, and power transmission plus maintenance equipment, at 100 to 200-mile intervals.

This new broadband transmission system will not only insure a striking quality to networked color signals, but to black and white transmission for it represents nearly a 100% improvement over the present cables.

While color broadcasting does not involve too many changes in the actual transmitter, an array of complementary equipment is required for pickup and feed. According to one supplier, several assortments will be available, depending on the specific colorcasting schedules involved. For



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broadcasting of network programs only, necessary equipment will include two color-stabilizing amplifiers, and a tri-color monitor with picture tube. For locally-originated color programs, gear needed can include a color slide camera chain, a color film chain, color studio-camera chain, which can consist of a color camera without or with three matched image orthicons. In addition, stations will need test equipment featuring a color bar generator.

Many TV casters are so convinced that the big push in color will begin next summer that they have already entered their orders for local and network equipment. Set makers are equally optimistic, declaring that at least 50,000 tri-color receivers will be made in '54.

SUBSCRIPTION TV and theater TV, a couple of acute headaches plaguing the Commission, have dropped into the halls of Congress and attracted the attention of a Representative from California, Carl Hinshaw. Feeling that both of these forms of transmission are beyond the spheres of actual broadcasting, he has introduced a bill asking that they be placed in the public-utilities category, so that the FCC can set tariffs and rates for types of service rendered, with return entitled on investment as a consideration for such schedules.

The measure, under study by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, could prevent the Commission from approving subscription TV as a division of broadcasting.

Presentation of the bill will also probably postpone any immediate consideration of "pay-as-you-see" TV by the Commission, since now FCC mem-

bers will probably be called on to testify before the House committee, and they will not meet again until next year when the second session of the 83rd Congress convenes.

The Congressman declared that he offered his bill to permit a clarification of the law involving charges for radio or TV programs. He also felt that pay-TV should be probed by Congress since it introduces a new type of public service, warranting strict control. Several members of the House committee concurred in this view, and undoubtedly next winter will see a full-scale review of the subject.

EDITOR'S NOTE: For details on one type of "pay-as-you-see" television system see "Skiatron's Subscriber-Vision," page 58 of this issue.

In the meantime, the FCC has been requested by four ultra-high-channel holders to approve the use of subscription TV on their stations. Such a plan, it was said, was urgently needed now, for it would enable these broadcasters to meet competition from network stations operating on the standard bands.

Those who made the plea include the Home News Publishing Co., New Brunswick, WDHN-TV, Channel 47; Pennsylvania Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, WIP-TV, Channel 29; Stamford-Norwalk Television Corp., Stamford, Conn., Channel 27; and Connecticut Radio Foundation, New Haven, WELI-TV. Channel 59.

COMMUNITY TV, another problem child, has appeared on the FCC docket during the past few weeks. An application has been received from the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, in Denver, asking for permission to build six microwave

NEW TV GRANTS SINCE FREEZE LIFT

Continuing the listing of construction permits granted by FCC since lifting of freeze. Additional stations will be carried next month.

STATE	CITY	CALL**	CHANNEL	FREQUENCY (mc.)	POWER (Video)
Illinois	Champaign-Urbana		. 21	512-518	16.2
Maine	Poland Portland Lewiston	WCSH†	. 8 6 17	180-186 82-88 488-494	105 100 15.8
Massachusetts	Brockton		62	758-764	195
Mississippi	Jackson	!VSLI†	12	204-210	214
Neireaka	Kearney		13	210-216	56.2
New York	Utica		. 19	500-506	52.5
North Carolina	Wilmington Winston-Salem	WMFD-TV†	6 12	82-88 204-210	53.7 316
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City		9	186-192	316
South Carolina	Greenville Spartanburg		17	66-72 488-494	100 105
Tennessee	Nashville	WSIX†	8	180-186	316
Texas	Midland Wesleco	KRGV-TV!	. 2	54-60 76-82	10 28.8
West Virginia	Fairmont	WVVW!	35	996-602	17.4
Virginia	Portsmouth	MPOM4	27	848-584	89.1
Alaska	Anchorage	***********		54-60	13.8
		g air time with		54-60	13.8
	Fairbanks Anchorage		11	198-204	18.2

*ERP = (effective radiated power, kw.). . . = Call letters to be announced †=Temporary call letters.

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stations which would furnish viewers in Casper, Wyoming, and surrounding towns with signals from Denver via Laramie. Distance between relay stations near Laramie and Casper is over 100 miles, over mountainous terrain.

The route described, which runs parallel to an existing toll line, would be equipped with alarm circuits to in-

sure operation.

For over a year the Commission has had a similar proposal from a group in Poplar Bluff, Mo., who also were interested in erecting microwave relays to serve those in Kennett and Poplar Bluff.

Since common carrier services are involved, the Commission must determine rates, classify types of service, and consider too, if the relayed programs would create unfair competition for those who might install TV stations, as well as those who have already received permission to build.

The Hinshaw proposal to amend the Communications Act, placing all types of charge service under a publicutility format, has also concerned the Commission in this matter, and will probably delay consideration of the applications until Congressional action on the House measure is taken next

MOUNTAIN-TOP transmission, featured by scores of TV stations, was highlighted recently in the approval of Channel 8 to Mt. Washington, Inc. The official grant noted that the station, with studios at Poland. Maine, and transmitter atop towering Mt. Washington, New Hampshire, will serve a radius of 100 miles.

Maine found itself a headliner on the TV station approval list as the summer came to a close with three grants; two for low-band and one for the higher channels, or 6, 8, and 17, as noted in the station table on page

MORE DOLLARS, to ease the FCC TV application load, appeared in the appropriations bill that was signed by the President.

Specifically, the Commission re-ceived \$900,000 more than it got for the fiscal year '53. The addition, according to Senator Johnson, will make it possible to hire 14 more examiner teams to process applications. This will give the Commission a total of 24 teams for the huge job of speeding up grants.

ONE OF TV's greats, youthful Philo T. Farnsworth, received the plaudits of broadcasters recently during a banquet in his home state, Utah.

Hailing the inventor, Harold E. Fellows, prexy of the National Association of Radio-Television Broadcasters called him . . . "a giant among geniuses whose inventions have made modern-day television possible."

Farnsworth, who was born in Beaver, Utah, was described as owner of over a half-dozen basic TV patents used in practically every chassis, and

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TRANSISTOR CATHODE FOLLOWER

By A. H. HELLMERS

THE transistor equivalent of a cathode follower is the grounded-collector circuit, more recently known as the "emitter-follower". The accompanying circuit gives practical circuit constants for a general-purpose emitter-follower using a *Raytheon* CK722 "p-n-p" junction transistor.

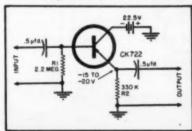
The gain of this circuit was measured at over 0.98, comparing very favorably with tube circuits. The input impedance is, however, much lower. Input impedance values, ranging from 100,000 to 200,000 ohms, were measured with several transistors of the same type. In this type of circuit, the input impedance is nearly equal to the collector resistance, i.e., the dynamic resistance between collector and base. This dynamic resistance actually shunts the input circuit, as can be seen from the circuit diagram, and the degeneration in the emitter circuit can do nothing to reduce this shunting effect. The published value of collector resistance for junction transistors is usually around 10,000 ohms, but an operating point can usually be found at which the collector resistance is higher, as in the present case.

The input resistance can be measured by inserting a variable resistor in series with the input and finding by trial the value required to reduce the output signal by half. The emitter resistor R_1 will require some adjustment to get the highest input impedance for any particular transistor. The best plan is to try several resistors ranging from 1 megohm to 3.3 megohms.

Output impedance is around 10,000 ohms, and frequency response begins to droop around 50 kc.

The battery current drain is about 50 microamperes. Most of the current goes through emitter load resistor R_1 , thence through the emitter, base, collector, and through the battery. Only a small fraction of the current passes through the base-to-ground resistor R_1 .

Transistor equivalent of "cathode follower."





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Using four voltage regulator tubes, a switch, and a few resistors, the gadget described may be attached to any 300-volt supply to obtain several regulated voltages.

Before proceeding with a description of such a unit, let us review some fundamentals.

Fig. 1A shows the basic voltage regulator circuit. The supply voltage must be approximately 20% in excess of the regulated voltage required, in order to cause the VR tube to fire.

The resistance R_1 is determined by the supply voltage, VR tube type, and current through the load R_2 . Thus, for a supply voltage of 250 volts, a VR150, and load current of 25 ma., and since approximately 5 ma. must flow through the VR tube to keep it fired, R, must be 100/.030 or 33,000 ohms at more than 3 watts.

If the load is removed by opening S, the load current must flow through the VR tube. This value of current must not exceed the tube's maximum value permitted, usually 40 ma.

Referring to Fig. 1B it is seen that the load current must now flow through VR_z whenever S_1 is closed.

If this load current is within the capabilities of the VR tube, a constant voltage drop appears across VR: and the voltage appearing at the load is less than that across VR_1 by this amoun!

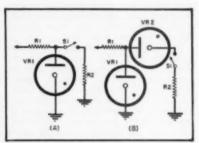


Fig. 1. (A) Basic voltage regulator circuit. (B) Another version of a voltage regulator.

For example, assuming the values as calculated before, and VR_2 is a VR105, the voltage appearing across the load is 45 volts.

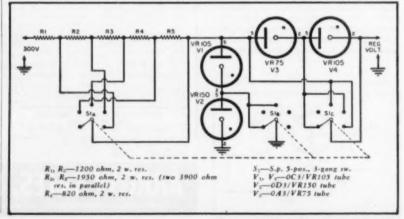
Note that the 45 volts is a regulated voltage. If VR_2 is replaced by a resistor of sufficient rating to drop the load voltage to 45 volts, the load voltage will change with varying load current, and cease to be a regulated voltage.

More than one VR tube may be added in series with VR2, further decreasing the load voltage; more VR tubes may be added in series with VR1, increasing the load voltage.

Now refer to Fig. 2 for the schematic diagram of the unit. In switch position 1 only two tubes are in the circuit, the VR75 subtracting from the VR105, giving 30 volts output.

Other switch positions give voltages of 75, 105, 180, and 255. Maximum load current is 30 ma.

Fig. 2. Schematic of circuit which provides adjustable feature for power supply.



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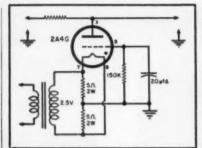


Fig. 3. Alternate circuit using a 2A4G.

Resistor values are shown for a 300 volt input, but by employing the relationships set forth earlier in this article their values may be calculated for any supply voltage.

Much more elaborate switching circuits may be employed with these and other tubes for a larger number of steps, but it was felt the steps shown represent a good compromise between complexity and versatility.

For those who wish to design their own circuits it should be pointed out that the 2A4G makes a good VR150.

A supply was built using three 2A4G tubes, a VR105, and a VR150, with the output variable in 15 volt steps from 15 to 300 volts.

Special connections for the 2A4G are shown in Fig. 3. Its major disadvantage is that separate filament windings are needed for each tube.

Another possibility for a VR tube is the common neon bulb. Current ratings are small, however. The NE-48 has a nominal current rating of 2 ma. and will maintain approximately 75 volts across it.

The useful life of these neon bulbs varies inversely as the cube of the current, consequently doubling the current reduces the life to one-eighth of the normal value.

As has been shown many times, a simple relaxation oscillator may be built using a VR tube circuit with suitable values of capacity across it.

Therefore a word of warning is in order. Do not exceed the value of capacitance across the VR tubes, as stated by the manufacturer, or unwanted oscillations may occur. For most VR tubes this is .1 µfd.

For a simple to build, inexpensive unit, this circuit offers you a handy gadget for the work bench. -30-

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With the addition of these stations network programs are now available to 154 stations in 103 cities in the United States. This figure includes installations made by the Bell System up to and including August 24th.

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174			.83	68Z1			.89	128/	47		.55
144			.53	6C4				1286			.48
145			.45	6CB0			.53	1281			
1×2			.67				3.65	125			.47
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354			.80	SKG			.40	125	N 70	T	.58
3V4							.80	1.25	079	T	.40
5U4			.41	654				198	660		1.30
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Color TV

(Continued from page 53)

his previous transition from a 5-tube radio to a 25-tube TV receiver. The additional 15 to 25 tubes required by a color receiver are, in some circuits, just more of the same. However, in other circuits there are new concepts, an understanding of which is essential to the proper diagnosis of trouble. At the present stage of color receiver development, color adjustments are extremely critical, requiring a broad knowledge of color circuitry. Service technicians will have to study such circuits conscientiously to be successful in this field.

At this point the writer would like to utter a small prayer on the service technician's behalf. Knowing that more service test and alignment equipment will be required in working with a color receiver let us hope that the designers of this test gear (it has not yet been designed) will keep down the size and weight. In the same breath let us pray that the designers of these new color receivers allow for troubleshooting in the home and in the cabinet. These larger chassis are considerably heavier than black and white chassis with half their tube complement. A combination of lighter test gear and a chassis which could be "troubleshot" in the cabinet will make for fewer ruptured service technicians, fewer chassis dropped down the stairs, and what is not a negligible factor in service technician-customer relations, smaller service bills.

This article has attempted to dispel the fog that has shrouded the color TV picture. Considerable progress has been made in the formulation of an improved compatible color signal. Two applications for a "Change of Rule" have been filed with the FCC. The first was made on June 25, 1953 by RCA, and the second by the NTSC one month later on July 23, 1953. In each case a request was made to have the present monochrome standards amended to provide for color TV transmissions in accordance with the new NTSC signal. FCC approval is expected by the first of the year or shortly thereafter.

Receiver production should start slowly in the fall of 1954 with a price range of \$750 to \$1000. This price range is expected to fall as developmental work continues. One laboratory has already produced an experimental receiver which requires only 34 tubes.

Part 2 of this series will discuss the color signal in detail and examine a typical color receiver.

REFERENCES

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(To be continued)

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SURE-FIRE operation of electronic speedlamps is imperative for both the amateur and professional photographer. This requires careful testing of the flash unit, especially after a repair or adjustment has been made or a new tube installed. One successful repair service operates the speedlamps two hundred times at their rated recharging time. If the light continues to operate during this test it can be assumed that it will function properly on the job. This service shop has the agency for a professional speedlamp which has a recharging time of 15 seconds. This simple tester was designed to perform this test automatically to relieve the technician of a monotonous and time-consuming task. Reliability and low cost were two definite requirements of the test unit, together with a reasonable interval accuracy. This device fulfills all three requirements adequately and is easy to build and operate.

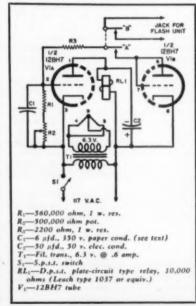
The speedlamp itself consists of a wet-cell battery operating a vibrator in the primary circuit of a high-voltage transformer. The high voltage is rectified and used to charge two highcapacity condensers in parallel. The switch on the camera shutter operates a relay which connects the condensers in series across the flashtube. When the flash unit is operating properly, the condensers can be fully charged in 15 seconds and are capable of firing the tube. If the tube cannot be fired in 15 seconds, trouble is indicated. What is needed is a set of contacts to take the place of the switch on the camera.

The test unit is built around a double-pole, single-throw plate circuit relay and a dual triode. The first triode section of the tube, V_{14} , has its cathode connected to one side of the 117-volt a.c. line; the plate, in series with the relay coil, connects to the other side of the line. The grid return is through R_1 and R_2 in series to the cathode. Across the two grid resistors is connected 6 µfd. of capacity, made up of a 4 #fd. and a 2 #fd. in parallel which were picked up on a "surplus" bargain counter. The other section of the tube, V_{18} , is connected as a halfwave rectifier with the plate and grid tied together and connected to the arm of the "A" set of relay contacts. The cathode is connected to the line side of the relay coil. A 50 #fd., 50-volt electrolytic condenser is connected across the relay coil to prevent the relay from chattering on the pulsating d.c. R_3 , which is between the normally-open contacts of the relay and the grid of $V_{1:0}$, reduces the surge current through the rectifier section and holds the relay closed long enough to insure positive action of the speedlamp relay. A 12BH7 was selected as the tube due to its ability to stand a high negative pulse on its control grid.

The operation of the circuit is extremely simple. When the test unit is first turned on, no bias is applied to V_{14} , and when the tube has reached operating temperature, sufficient plate current is drawn to operate the relay and close the contacts. When the "A' contacts close, about 150 volts negative from V18 are placed on the grid of V14, cutting off the plate current and charging C1. Cutting off the plate current causes the relay to open. The relay remains open until C_1 has discharged through R_1 and R_2 to about 6 volts, the bias which will permit enough plate current to flow to close the relay again. The cycle is then repeated. The arm of the normally open "B" contacts of the relay are connected to a jack suitable for the lead which would normally connect to the camera shutter.

The interval between the momentary closings of the relay contacts depends upon C_1 and the sum of R_1 plus

Complete schematic of compact tester unit.



R2: the maximum charging voltage on C1 and the maximum bias which permits enough plate current to flow to operate the relay. After the tester is built, slip a piece of paper between the "A" contacts so that they won't touch, and then plug it in to an a.c. outlet. When the tube warms up, the relay should close. If it doesn't, reduce the spring tension and, if necessary, bend the stop so that the armature is closer to the pole piece. The relay should close with a definite snap, Set R: to minimum resistance and pull the paper from between the contacts. The relay will spring open and after about 10 seconds close and open immediately. With a stop watch or the second hand of an electric clock, check the length of time between the relay operations. Increasing the resistance of R_2 will lengthen the interval. If the maximum interval is too short, increase the value of R_1 and if the minimum interval is too long, reduce Ri. With the original tester, a variation between 12 and 20 seconds was obtained with the value of R, 560,000 ohms. R_2 , then, serves as a vernier so that the exact timing can be easily set to the operating interval required. in this case, 15 seconds. If a much longer interval is required, such as 30 seconds or more, C1 can be changed to 12 µfd.

The parts are mounted in a 6" x 6" x 6" steel utility box in any convenient arrangement, as lead length is not critical. Do not connect any part of the circuit, except the jack, to the steel case, as a severe shock hazard will result due to the direct connection of the circuit to the 117-volt line. -30-

THAT WORD "HAM"

ROM the "Short Wave Magazine" of England, we reprint one of the recent "Random Jottings by the Old Timer," which will be of interest to American amateurs:

"Readers cannot have failed to notice that the word 'ham' appears extremely seldom in this publication. One of the reasons, no doubt, is that there is certainly a lack of dignity about that slang appellation, and its traditional meaning is completely lost on the uninitiated, who regard a 'ham' in radio as being rather like a 'ham' in the acting profession. I am very strongly of the opinion that we should make more use of the term, but only in very privileged cases. 'Ham spirit' used to be proverbial, embodying all that was best and friendli-est in amateur radio. Much of the traditional 'ham spirit,' alas, has now been lost. As a start towards reviving it, I feel that only the very best of amateurs should be honored by the term 'ham,' which should imply that a person so designated is one of the real 'good types.' Most of us are only 'amateurs' in amateur radio, but a ham has progressed beyond this stage; he gives his help in every way he can, his behavior at all times is faultless, he never radiates a bad signal, and he never makes a nuisance of himself in any way. There are very few of him about-are YOU one?

-30-



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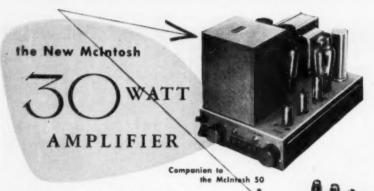
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The "Fold-a-Flex"

(Continued from page 67)

of enclosure by closing Ports A and B to position S-S. The reflex Port C is also completely closed. Approximately 11 cubic feet are provided for operation as an infinite baffle.

Bass Reflex

Well designed bass reflex cabinets are capable of excellent results. Many manufacturers provide such cabinets to accommodate their loudspeakers. However, they sometimes compromise between optimum performance and space requirements because not all customers will tolerate a cabinet as large as is necessary for best possible results. The "Fold-a-flex" provides an alternate choice of two cabinet vol-

Bass reflex performance is obtained in the "Fold-a-flex" by closing Ports A and B in positions S-S and by tuning the port for correct reflex action. Details on this tuning will be discussed in a subsequent article. The port is placed close to the loudspeaker opening so as to take advantage of the radiation impedance (in-phase simul-taneous compression of the air between the two openings tends to reinforce the transfer of energy to the air).

Folded Horn

Various types of corner cabinets have achieved great popularity in recent months. The "Fold-a-flex" embraces a true folded horn when Ports A and B are placed at position O-O and when reflex Port C is closed or tuned in conjunction with the horn characteristics. By placing the enclosure in a corner, two walls of the room will extend the effect of the folded horn. When placed against a flat wall, there is sufficient horn loading to provide very clean response well below 50 cycles. It is entirely possible to combine the bass reflex principle with the folded horn design.

Construction

The dimensions shown for the "Folda-flex" are typical for 15-inch speakers. Kimsul blocks are placed at random throughout the inside of the cabinet walls to prevent standing waves within the cabinet. Two inch Kimsul is placed at the apex of the horn within the cabinet directly back of the speaker. Braces of 1X2's may be added at random angles within the cabinet to offset cabinet resonance tendencies.

The partitions extend the full inside height of the enclosure and these may be % inch plywood. The main cabinet structure and the removable front baffle are constructed from % inch plywood. Gaskets are used around Ports A and B to insure an airtight

Two vertical slots are located adjacent to the front mounting baffle C so

RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

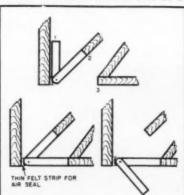
that the piece of plywood shown in the drawings may be moved up and down directly back of the reflex Port C simply by loosening the two knobs, tuning the port, and then tightening the knobs which permit the slide to be securely held in any chosen position. It is imperative that any reflex enclosure be tuned to the speaker for optimum results.

An improved model of the Read "Fold-a-flex" utilizes a modification of Ports A and B as shown in Fig. 2. Note that the hinged edge of the ports are rounded and that a 1/4 inch felt strip is glued to the inside of the cabinet serving as an air seal regardless of the position of the ports. This technique also provides a braking action to retain the ports in any chosen position. Modified Ports A and B are constructed like a "V" and the following action results: when set in Position 1, the characteristics of the enclosure will be that of a folded horn. When in Position 2, the air volume of the cabinet is decreased to provide reduced loading for the cabinet when used as a bass reflex and also to provide better characteristics for 12-inch speakers. When Ports A and B are placed at Position 3, the total air volume of the enclosure is available to provide an infinite baffle characteristic or as a reflex using large air volume

While the modified construction of the ports does present a greater construction problem, it will be well worth the effort for the experimenter and custom installer as it will provide the widest possible choice of baffle characteristics for the demonstration of high-fidelity equipment. With these adjustable ports at your fingertips the speaker characteristics can be modified to create the most pleasing effect.

Subsequent data will appear giving full details for construction of this enclosure design for both 12-inch and 15-inch speakers including the coaxial as well as two- and three-way speaker systems. Measurements are now being made on several representative speakers and performance curves will appear in later issues. -30-

Fig. 2. An experimental model of the "Fold-α-flex" with a modification of Ports Α. Β.



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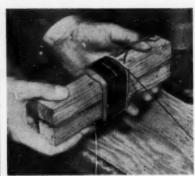


Fig. 1. Winding the new secondary. The block of wood prevents damage to wire.

USE YOUR DEFECTIVE TV TRANSFORMERS

By

HENRY A. SETZKE

Discarded components can be utilized to build this handy

variable voltage transformer for service shop test work.

THE piece of equipment to be described should be standard equipment for every service technician. It is as necessary when testing television receivers as when servicing a.c.-d.c. radios and the like. The variable line voltage transformer can be used to test for voltage-surge intermittents, excessive bleeder resistance drops, and many other defects. It is also useful for isolation purposes. The particular unit described here can be constructed from any ordinary defective TV power transformer.

The power transformer from a TV set is desirable because it is designed to supply 250 to 300 watts and therefore is capable of delivering this much power after it is rewound. Most defects in TV power transformers occur as a shorted or open high voltage winding. The transformer selected must have this type of defect because all the windings except the high voltage one will be used again.

The first step is to disassemble the core. While removing the core laminations carefully observe the way the core was constructed; later it must be replaced the same way, see Fig. 2. Care should be taken when removing the laminations so that they are not bent or damaged in any way.

The second step is to remove the defective high voltage winding without disturbing the other windings. The high voltage winding will be the winding with the smallest diameter wire. All insulating paper should be saved for later use.

If the high voltage winding is the outermost winding it should be removed up to and without disturbing the insulation which separates the high voltage coil from the next coil. The new secondary can then be wound directly upon this insulation using the inner coils as a coil form. A block of wood one foot long through the center of the coil will make winding easier and also prevent damage to wires from the other coils during the winding process. See Fig. 1.

If the high voltage winding is the

innermost coil a slightly different procedure must be followed. The coils are always wound upon a heavy cardboard form; since the cardboard form will be used with the new coil, care should be taken when removing it. A single cut with a razor blade or sharp knife should be made, and the cardboard form carefully removed. Then the high voltage winding is removed up to the insulation that separates the high voltage coil from the next coil. A block of wood about one foot long, and the same dimensions as the inside of the cardboard form, will make winding the coil easier. Two or three pieces of wood may be used to get the desired size, see Fig. 1.

The third step is to determine the number of turns needed for the new secondary. After the high voltage winding is removed the "volts-persecondary-turn" can be determined by temporarily winding 10 full turns of #18 enamel covered magnet wire around the windings that are left and temporarily replacing the core material. Connect the primary to the line and accurately measure the voltage of the 10-turn winding. The "volts-per-turn" is this voltage divided by 10.

The number of turns for the new secondary coil can be determined by dividing 120 by the "volts-per-turn." About 125 feet of wire will be required. The coil can be wound in either direction, but when once started the direction of winding should not

Fig. 2. How transformer core is disassembled.



RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

be changed. A thin layer of insulating paper should be placed between



Fig. 3. Over-all view of unit showing compact size. A meter can be added if desired.

layers. The coil should be tapped at 10 volts from the end. The number of turns from the end where the tap should be placed can be determined by dividing 10 by the "volts-per-turn." The tap is twisted together, insulated, and the remaining wire wound over it as shown in Fig. 1. After the new coil is wound on the cardboard form. insulating paper should be used to build up the size so that it fits firmly inside of the old coils.

The fifth step is to connect the secondary windings in series aiding and to bring the connecting points out to a switch. (See Fig. 4.) If there are more secondaries than the customary 6.3 volt and 5 volt windings more taps can be added. With the minimum number of secondaries the circuit should be wired as shown in the circuit diagram, Fig. 4.

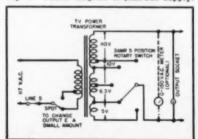
To help connect the secondaries properly, an a.c. voltmeter should be used. If it reads 113.7 volts when the 120 volt and 6.3 volt windings are placed in series, it means the windings are in series opposing. To correct this interchange the 6.3 volt wires. The voltage should then read 126.3 volts. The same procedure is followed with the 5 volt winding.

A 0-150 volt a.c. meter may be connected across the secondary of the transformer as shown in Fig. 4 to give a continuous indication of the secondary voltage.

Taking into account the small outlay of cash and time required to build this unit, this is a worthwhile project from every standpoint.

-30-

Fig. 4. Circuit diagram of junk-box supply.



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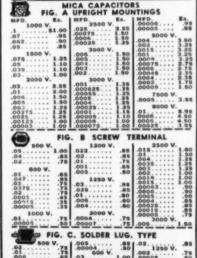
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The OARAC (Continued from page 83)

linder passes under a magnetic head only once for each revolution of the cylinder, it is not possible to read any arbitrary spot at any arbitrary time. It may be necessary to wait up to a full revolution before the desired spot passes beneath a magnetic head. Since the cylinder rotates at 3350 rpm or approximately 56 revolutions per second, one revolution takes 1/56 second approximately 18/1000 second which is 18 milliseconds. This is the maximum access time for the memory. The waiting time for the desired spot (or more properly "word" since a full word is always read at one time) to be read may vary from zero up to the maximum access time of 18 milliseconds, hence it is useful to speak of the average waiting time. This is just 1/2 the maximum access time, thus we say that the average access time is 9 milliseconds

Turning away from the OARAC memory our layman encounters a large cabinet filled with vacuum tubes, germanium diodes, and associated electronic components not to mention an almost undecipherable maze of wires. The contents of this cabinet are primarily the arithmetic and control circuits of the computer. In spite of their electronic complexity, the basic functions of these circuits are quite simple. Let's consider the arithmetic unit first.

The arithmetic unit is that part of the computer which does the arithmetic calculation. It may be compared to a very high-speed desk calculator which is capable of adding two ten-decimal-digit numbers in about 90/1,000,000 of a second, or in computer language, 90 microseconds. The multiplication of two such numbers takes approximately 8/1000 second or 8 milliseconds.

The main components of the arithmetic unit are three storage registers. an adder, and a counter. The storage registers are electronic circuits (each contains 44 tubes plus 352 germanium diodes and associated components) each of which is capable of storing one ten-decimal-digit number, or word as it is sometimes called. These registers are used to store numbers temporarily while the arithmetic operations are being carried out. The adder may be compared to an electronic addition table. When electrical signals representing two numbers are fed to its input an output signal representing the sum of the two numbers appears at its output terminals. When the adder is properly connected to two of the three storage registers, the numbers stored in the registers are added and the sum is stored in one of the registers. Subtraction is accomplished by first making one of the numbers negative and then adding

Multiplication is accomplished by means of repeated additions. For example, 7 x 3 = 21 may be written 7 + 7 + 7 = 21. Using this method, multiplication makes use of the adder and the counter is used to keep track of the number of additions that are made. This is a somewhat simplified

Close-up view of plug-in turret used in the OARAC electronic calculator.



version of how the computer actually multiplies, but it serves to illustrate the basic principle involved.

The control circuits of OARAC may be divided into two parts-the arithmetic controls and the sequencing circuits. The arithmetic control circuits send the necessary signals to the arithmetic unit to cause it to add, subtract, divide, etc. as required. The sequencing circuits are the real heart of the computer. It is this part of the machine which governs the automatic operation and so to speak "bosses" the rest of the computer.

Before a problem is turned over to OARAC for solution, a mathematician must break it down into a series of simple steps such as additions, multiplications, etc., which the computer can execute. The computer is told to carry out each of these steps (and a typical problem might have several thousand steps many of which the computer repeats hundreds or even thousands of times) by means of an instruction for each step. An instruction is essentially a code number which tells the computer what to do. For example, 220005 is an instruction telling the computer to add (code 22) the number stored in the memory at word space 0005 to the number already in the arithmetic unit. When the problem is put on the computer, the list of instructions together with the necessary numbers is stored in the memory. Each instruction or number is stored at a specified address in the memory. (The word spaces in the memory are all numbered and these numbers are called addresses.)

After the problem is stored in the memory the computer is placed in operation from the control panel by specifying the address of the first in-

struction to be executed.

The sequencing circuits send out the necessary signals to cause the first instruction to be read from the memory. When it has been read back from the memory, the sequencing circuits interpret it and send out the necessary signals to the arithmetic control circuits to cause them to execute the instruction. After the instruction has been carried out, the arithmetic control circuits send a signal back to the sequencing circuits. When the sequencing circuits receive this signal they automatically cause the next instruction to be read back from the memory, interpret it, and signal the proper section of the arithmetic control to carry it out. This cycle continues at a rate up to 100 instructions per second until an instruction to stop is reached, or until an error which causes the computer to stop is made. The computer is so built that it automatically detects most of the errors which it occasionally makes and automatically corrects many of them. If the computer cannot correct its error by repeating the computation it stops and signals the operator by means of an alarm bell. The operator then corrects the trouble and restarts the computer. -30-

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tly declared a war surplus item, this bomb-is now selling at a ridiculously low price tts or as precision units, this F-4 Compute e used to make instrument and machiner, in manufacturing and assembling in the property of the property of the property property of the pro-rect and property of the property of the pro-rect property of the property of the pro-ter property of the property of the pro-ter property of the property of the pro-ter property of the property of the property of the pro-ter property of the property of the property of the pro-ter property of the property of the property of the pro-ter property of the property of the property of the pro-ter property of the property of the property of the pro-ter property of the property of the property of the pro-ter property of the property of the pro-ter property of the property of the property of the pro-ter property of the property of the property of the pro-ter pro-ter property of the pro-ter pro-pro-ter pro-ter pro-t

nechanics, etc.
the units—the main body and two atperiscopes, 22 and 68 inches high, alterter of an intricate optical system made by
Kodak Co. Main body is 35x25x14 inches,
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BC-454	Revr.	3-6	Mc.						13	.80	24.91
BC-455	Mcvr.	6-9	Mc.				0		12	.95	17.95
BC-456	Modul	ator						 ÷	- 3	78	5.71
BC-457	Xmtr.	4-5	.3 9	Rc.		 			18	.50	29.50
BC-458	Mmtr.	5.3	-7 8	Bc.		 		 7	9.	78	37.50
BC-459	Kmtr.	7.9	1 10	c				ī.	19	.95	24.5
BC-450	3 Rev	rr. 61	antro	of b	OK			 ī	1	.49	2.4
BC-451	Xmtr.	con	trof	001	E				2	.25	1.9
	ver ra									.79	2.9
2 Trans	en i kkere	raci	k						8	.59	3.2
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ATTENUATOR SWITCH AN ELECTRONIC eliminates "cut and try" methods for METRONOME

By LEON A. WORTMAN

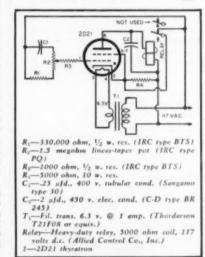
A simple instrument with an adjustable rate. The noise of relay closing marks beats.

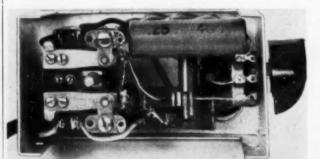
F YOU haven't raided the "junk box" yet for the fun of building an electronic metronome, here's a circuit that's quick, foolproof, and easy. If your daughter, son, niece, or nephew is at the piano-lesson stage, here's a metronic device (electronic metronome) that the teacher will approve. If you're a storekeeper with space for animated displays, this same device will provide automatic "stop-go" control for lights, motors, and solenoids.

The circuit uses a 2D21 thyratron tube as the gating control for the heavy duty relay. Action time for the gating control is determined by the values of R_1 , R_2 , and C_4 . Variation in the timing is afforded by making R_1 or R2 or C1 variable. Of course, it's not practical to make a .25 µfd. condenser variable. It is very simple, however, to make R_1 or R_2 the variable element. A wider range of time control is available by making R1, the larger of the two values, the variable. A standard carbon-type potentiometer is ideal for the purpose. The acoustic sound made by the mechanical and instantaneous action of the relay creates the sound of the meter of the tempo. R_1 serves as a grid current limiting resistor. It can be eliminated but would shorten the life of the 2D21. C2 eliminates relay chatter and contributes to smooth positive relay action. The simplest method of calibration is to beat the acoustic sound against a mechanical metronome.

For use as an animated display "stop-go" control, the spare set of s.p.d.t. contacts on the relay can be wired in series with the electric motor, light, or solenoid of the display.

The size of the box in which the unit is constructed has no bearing on the performance. However, the small number of components and their small sizes enables compact construction and a more attractive appearance. The author's unit is built in a 2¼ x 2¼ x 4 inch aluminum box.





Circuit diagram of the home-made metronome. A 2D21 thyratron is used as a gating control for relay.



Under chassis view of unit. It is housed in a 21/4" x 21/4" x 4" aluminum cabinet.

City.

TV Tube Substitutions (Continued from page 50)

drilling out the rivets other parts might be damaged, the rivets may be inaccessible, etc. In those instances it is possible to wire the new socket right into the old one by filling the pin holes of the old socket with solder and connecting the new socket with short lengths of bus bar. To avoid shorts, cover the bus bar with insulated sleeving.

One of the things to watch when substituting tubes is the heater power required. In most TV sets using 6.3 volt heater tubes, the extra power needed by a substitute can usually be supplied by the transformer without substantially lowering the heater voltage. Where a series heater string is used, a substitute tube requiring more heater current or higher voltage cannot be connected. If the substitute takes less current, a shunting resistor must be added.

Many of the 6.3 volt tubes used in TV receivers have 12 volt equivalents such as the 6AU6, 6AT6, etc. and their 12AU6, 12AT6, etc. brothers. these tubes are identical in all but the heater voltage and current, the 12-volt types are not listed here. There is little chance of substituting. for example, a 12SN7 for a 6SN7. On the other hand, a 6AT6 can be substituted for a 6AV6, similarly a 12AT6 can be used in place of a 12AV6. The series heater equivalents for other TV tubes, such as the 19BG6 for the 6BG6 etc., are also omitted for the same reasons. The 6-volt equivalents may be used for 12-volt tubes which have center-tapped heaters (12AU7, 12AX7) paralleled across 6.3-volts.

Keep this tube substitution list on hand to use as a quick reference when a particular tube type is out of stock and also to show to the customer what substitutions can be made. -30-

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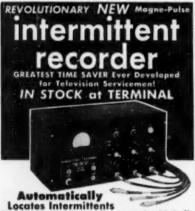
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TVI COMMITTEE

A N OUTSTANDING example of a pub-lic service being rendered by an ama-teur radio group is the Washington Television Interference Committee (WTVIC) operating in and around Washington, D. C.

The committee was formed in April 1952 to combat television interference. Representatives from each of seven active amateur radio clubs in metropolitan Washington, D. C. were organized into one coordinated committee of technical

and public relations experts.

In order for the program to operate most effectively and on a mutual assistance, cooperative basis with other organizations interested in communications problems, the committee maintains close liaison with associate agencies such as RETMA, NAB, Electric Institute of Washington, Telecasting Services, FCC, MARS, and the power companies.

The prime purpose and function of this public-spirited committee is to provide diagnostic and technical assistance for amateurs involved in television interference problems and, at the same time, to develop and maintain good neighborhood relations between amateurs and

television set owners.

The ultimate success of the committee plan will depend, to a great extent, upon the degree of support and cooperation extended by manufacturers of television receivers and their service technicians, in applying corrective measures to re-ceivers which respond to signals outside of the television band.

WTVIC has striven to create first an atmosphere of continuing mutual un-derstanding and interest between the amateur and service technician and second, to promote an acceptable "educa-tional" program for TV technicians for developing the most effective and effi-cient approach to the solution of the TVI problem in general.

In line with this thinking the com-mittee has issued a poster and a pamphlet for distribution among service shops and their personnel in the Greater Wash-

ington area.

The pamphlet, prepared in coopera-tion with RETMA, outlines the problem, explains the amateur's role in TVI complaints, the use of filters, and solicits the cooperation of manufacturers in

The poster, entitled "Television Inter-ference Aids," has been prepared by WTVIC, RETMA, and the FCC. It is being published and distributed as a public service by the Electric Institute of Washington. The poster lists TVI causes, effects and solutions and gives a circuit diagram for a high-pass filter for a 300-ohm receiver input, a chart of r.f. oscillator settings for 20-30 me. and 40-50 me., as well as other service tips of value to the technician.

Widespread distribution of these posters plus the many favorable reports on the committee's work have done much to alleviate TVI problems and their consequences in the Greater Washington

Chairman of the WTVIC is Mike Loria, W31ZL, 5131 70th Place, Landover Hills, Maryland. Other amateur groups interested in setting up a similar committee should contact Mr. Loria for further details. -30 -

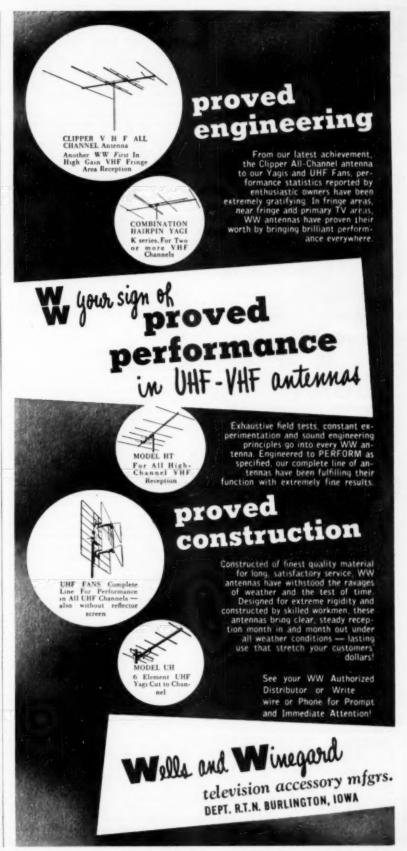
Regenerative Receiver (Continued from page 77)

condenser shaft and the dial serves two important purposes: to compensate for any small mechanical misalignment, and to prevent stresses applied to the dial or panel from being transmitted directly to the condenser and detuning it. Insulating washers are required in mounting the phone jack since neither side is grounded.

The coil diagram shows the details of coil construction. The broadcastband coil is made from a broadcast antenna coil (J. W. Miller Co. No. 20-A) by adding the tickler coil (wound on a small cardboard tube). The assembly was attached to an old octal tube base, having all eight pins, using small machine screws and the mounting bracket that was on the coil. The manufacturer's markings were versed for both the primary and the grid coils; that is, the terminal for the grid connection was grounded and the ground connection fed to the grid, The builder will find that the primary is wound on its own short form which slides over the grid coil. This is intended to be cemented in any position desired by the user. For this receiver, it should be cemented in place with its center %" from the bottom (terminal or lug end) of the grid coil. The tickler is wound with 24 turns of No. 28 enameled wire on a form made of a piece of cardboard tubing of large enough inside diameter to fit tightly over the very end of the broadcast coil form (11/16"). Some time and trouble in finding the rightsized form can be saved by purchasing a Meissner No. 14-6852 "slip-over primary," which costs twenty-five cents, stripping the original winding from it, and using this as the tickler form. Wind the tickler and cement the forms together so that the tickler and grid windings are about 1/4" apart. When plugging in or removing the completed assembly, the fingers should grip the base.

The short-wave coils were wound on Miller No. 74002 coil forms with No. 28 enameled magnet wire. The direction of winding was the same for each of the three coil elements, primary, grid, and tickler. Small holes were drilled in the spacers to provide anchors for the coil ends during winding. It is best to coat each coil element with polystrene coil dope after winding it and before winding the next element of the coil. If any adjustment of the coil is required, it will probably be on the tickler, which is wound last. This part can be doped leater.

After the wiring is checked and the batteries connected, it is a good plan to measure the voltage between pins 1 and 8 of each tube, or to test with a small flashlight bulb before inserting the tubes. If any voltage other than 1.5 volts were placed on the filaments as a result of incorrect wir-





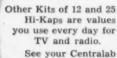
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ing, the tubes would, of course, burn out instantly.

The standard parts lists that go with circuit diagrams in the usual construction article show only electrical parts, so to save the beginning student some trouble in selecting mechanical accessories they will be mentioned here. The front-view pho-tograph shows a vernier dial; either of the National types B or BM would be suitable. A standard phone plug should be purchased for the headphones, as they will come with phone tips, now seldom used. The frontpanel jack for them should be of the open-circuit type. Three tube sockets will be needed, two loctal and one The open-ended chassis is a octal. Bud CB-41. The flexible coupling for the condenser shaft is a National TX-22. Similar units of other makes may be used. The purchase of a spool of #28 enameled wire and of a bottle of polystyrene coil cement or "dope" was implied earlier. Use rosin-core 'radio" solder; do not use acid-core solder or soldering flux in this application. Even slight corrosion in a radio joint can ruin the performance of the equipment.

Operation

The detector is put into oscillation by turning the regeneration control in the direction of increasing capa-The appearance of oscilcitance. citance. The appearance of oscil-lation is marked by a soft hiss if the control is turned slowly, or a click if it is turned more rapidly. Tune for weak signals with the set just oscillating until a signal is heard, and then "back off" the regeneration control. Greatest regenerative amplification is obtained at the point just before the detector starts to oscillate. Strong signals, particularly on the broadcast band, are best tuned in with the set not oscillating. The c.w. signals are received with the set oscillating, and the point of greatest sensitivity is just beyond the point where it starts to oscillate.

If the set does not oscillate properly, the wiring should be checked again, and particularly the tickler connections. A common cause of failure of a set to oscillate is reversed tickler connections. If the set does not oscillate at the low frequency end of a tuning range (condenser plates closed), the maximum available feedback is insufficient. This condition may be corrected by winding additional turns on the tickler coil. On the other hand, if oscillation cannot be stopped at the high frequency end, turns should be removed from the tickler. Sometimes oscillations may fail over a short interval in the tuning range. Such "dead spots" are due to resonance effects in the antenna and may usually be cured by inserting a small condenser, 100 µµfd. or less, in the antenna lead.

"Body capacity" is a common ail-ment of short-wave regenerative receivers when the antenna is coupled directly to the detector. This is a



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NAT ADELMAN New York 6, N. Y.

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JIM KIRK, WEDEG, surch St., San Francisco 14, Cal.

CENTRALAR

condition in which the operator may cause a slight change in frequency or regeneration by touching the receiver or phone leads. It is caused by the fact that the operator becomes part of the antenna circuit and alters its electrical characteristics. We had some trouble from this source above 14 mc., but were able to eliminate nearly all of it by moving the receiver to a location where a short connection to a radiator ground could be used. Other methods which may be effective in individual cases are: inserting a small fixed or variable con-denser in the antenna lead, loosening the antenna coupling, bypassing phone leads with a condenser (about .001 or .002 µfd.), or grounding to two separate points.

If the receiver is located too near a strong station on the standard broadcast band, difficulty will probably be encountered in tuning it out completely. Although the receiver has a high selectivity when the regeneration control is advanced, a very strong signal tends to "tail off" over a considerable portion of the dial. The only real remedy for this difficulty would be to use more tuned circuits, but then we would be dealing with a different type of receiver altogether. By careful tuning to the exact frequency of the desired signal, the ratio of the strength of the two signals may often be made such as to practically eliminate the interference. For local reception, all but three or four feet of antenna may be disconnected and still leave enough sensitivity for good results. Various wavetrap circuits may also be used.

A little skill is required to tune a regenerative set properly, but an evening or so of patient effort will reward the constructor with many hours of enjoyable listening.

Transistor Timer

(Continued from page 69)

on for a specific short interval (as when warming solutions). Where a heating element or other piece of equipment requiring large current is used, care must be taken that the maximum current rating of the relay contacts is not exceeded.

Still another application is in controlling a tape machine or record player so that a specific commercial message may be delivered when the "Reset" button is pressed. A typical example would be in the display room of a convention or show. When a passerby presses the button, a tape playback machine operates for a specific period of time, giving any desired message or "sales talk."

A similar application is in the operation of mechanical displays.

The reader can undoubtedly list many other possible applications of the timer. Then, too, once the builder has had a chance to experiment with the completed unit, other possibilities will occur to him.

DRUGSTORE COIL FORMS

By WM. BRUCE CAMERON, WSIVI

N EXCELLENT coil form for many A purposes may be found at most drug-stores in the form of a small plastic vial, used for pills, capsules, etc. These come in a variety of diameters and lengths, are hard transparent plastic, fitted with flexible plastic caps.

They appear to be good r. f. material, judging from the ones I use in my grid dipper and v. h. f. gear. For receiver and transmitter use, the caps may be fastened to the chassis with a machine screw, and the pre-wound coils slipped in and out easily. These are excellent for grid-dip-pers, since the flexible caps can be fitted with banana plugs and will take rough handling without breaking.

Since the forms are transparent, data on the coils, such as frequency range, can be typed on a slip of paper and in-serted in the forms before sealing, giving them a truly professional appearance. Caps and vials may be permanently joined with "Duco" or similar cements. Prices will vary with size and with the druggist, but will run around fifteen cents-less than many commercial forms. -30-

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CONTROL

Traffic snarls are rare and relatively painless thanks to "Message-Repeater" units.

A TINY cartridge, smaller than a man's hand, is playing an important role in meeting emergencies in the Lincoln Tunnel, linking Manhattan and New Jersey.

Since January 1952, the south tube of the tunnel has been equipped with a radio transmitter. As motorists enter the tube from Weehawken, N. J., they pass under a large sign which reads, "Lincoln Tunnel Radio-500 on Your Dial." By tuning in that frequency they receive music and messages to make the under-river trip faster and more pleasant.

Between musical selections, the tunnel radio advises drivers to relax in their cars if they should have a breakdown or a flat because the Port Authority will move the car safely and quickly without charge.

In cases of emergency, a special cartridge is inserted in the "Message-Repeater" alongside the transmitter and the appropriate warning is transmitted to the drivers. Each cartridge bears a pre-recorded message prepared by a professional announcer to meet varying situations. Utilizing the canned message frees one tunnel officer from the task of making vocal an-

> The master control unit of the Lincoln Tunnel radio system with the "Message-Repeater" unit at right. Pre-recorded

> messages can be transmitted at will.

Sgt. J. Knight of the N. Y. Bridge and Tunnel Authority inserts a cartridge nouncements when anything wrong. If anything occurs which isn't covered by a prepared tape, the tunnel officer in charge can speak into "Message-Repeater" through a hand microphone and instantly record a message to meet the new conditions.

Officers at the control tower in the tunnel are enthusiastic over the success of the operation. They are hoping that funds will soon be available to provide a similar setup for the third tube which is now under construction and they would like to see the system extended to the highways which feed the tunnel. As one officer explained, "When the cars get here there isn't much we can do except explain the reasons for the tie-up, but if the radio were extended to the highways we would and could channel traffic to other of the cross-river routes when we're tied up."

The tunnel radio system was developed and installed by Touradio Inc. of 25 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N. Y. and the "Message-Repeater" unit is a product of the Mohawk Business Machines Corp. of 47 West Street, New

York, N. Y.





RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS

Electronic Shipyard

(Continued from page 57)

and storage according to the space occupied by equipment.

Then arrange to work on boats in groups, rather than as single "strays" here and there, so travel costs can be spread. In removing equipment, mark and tape cables to prevent accidental short-circuit.

Power-boat antennas should be taken down, any joints greased, and any holes left in the deck or bulkheads plugged. Leaving an antenna up invites damage. Yard workmen have been known to break the antenna off trying to squeeze a boat through a low doorway, or to tear it out by the roots to clear an obstruction.

The moment any equipment is taken to the shop increase your insurance to cover because, although most boats have marine insurance covering all equipage, you need protection in case of suit for contingent liability by the marine underwriter. The cost can be pro-rated among the boats so served.

A stout tag, with a number, and a space for a description of the work to be done, and a parts and time record should be put on the panel of each instrument, and the same number marked on every piece, such as the handset, cabinet, and remote control.

Each set should be put on the bench and checked for operation, a preliminary test to find out early if the set has some serious fault which might need parts from the factory to correct. Early in the winter is the time to take care of these troubles-not when boats start slipping down the ways in the spring. Do not bother with any alignment or other adjust-ments of the "final" type. Too much can happen between now and commissioning time.

After this check the chassis can be blown out, brushed and vacuumed, a touch of silicone put on switch contacts, and any corrosion removed. Kerosene, applied with a toothbrush, has been found to be about as effective as anything for this job.

Cabinets that are not too badly corroded can be spotted, after bad spots are smoothed and the old paint "feathered" with sandpaper. A dull touch-up lacquer is best, or it may be possible to get an air-drying mix from the set manufacturer that will blend. Chromed parts can be sent out for re-chroming. Worn handset cords should be re-placed, and operation tested, as they receive rough treatment.

Now is also the time to take care of refinements, such as having engraved plates many owners want put on their telephone panels giving the boat name and call letters, or modifying the equipment for external speakers, the driving of "bull horns" on deck, or providing for remote controls. The chances are that some of these things will be thought of by the owner the next time he takes the boat out-it is

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better to think of them now when the work can conveniently and unhurriedly be done.

Well in advance of spring drag out all of the sets. Group them according to kind and use a check list for the operations. Check all tubes. Very few will be found low, but remember that marine radio is an emergency service, and the best place to catch incipient failures is on the shop bench. Another thing this will do is scrape corrosion off the tube pins and socket terminals. For this reason, also wiggle the crystals and the vibrator, even though it has a nice steady hum.

Align the receiver and check sensitivity with a signal generator. For sets not having crystal-controlled receiver oscillators use a "live" signal or an accurate frequency meter to line

up the front end.

Measure the transmitter frequency on each channel. The FCC regulations call for the official measurement to be made with the equipment on board the boat-but a preliminary check is justified because if a critical condenser has spilled its microfarads it can more easily be replaced in the shop than out in the bay.

Transmitter power-amplifier tuning should be checked with no load. A milliammeter or voltmeter jack is provided, and, if necessary, the final tank should be readjusted for minimum plate current. The transmitter coils should be carefully inspected for short-circuited turns, and any clips close enough to touch should be wrapped with plastic insulating tape. Clips should be tightened, as required.

Last, a dummy antenna should be connected, and the power output and modulation tested. Power is measured using a variable condenser and noninductive 34-ohm load, and an r.f. ammeter in series from the transmitter antenna post to ground.

Modulation may be measured with instruments built specifically for the purpose, or an oscilloscope. If these are not on hand observe antenna-current rise under full modulation. If there is no carrier shift a 22% increase is indicative of 100% modulation, while a 10% increase indicates about 65% modulation. The signal should also be monitored on a receiver to detect any hum, distortion, or other objectionable characteristics. During modulation measurements, amplifierplate current should be watched to make sure it does not fluctuate more than a few per-cent, which would be indicative of excitation shortage, parasitics, or overcoupling.

In the spring, re-installation will simply amount to putting the gear aboard, connecting up, and final check.

Work to be done should be strictly understood with the owner, and bills should be itemized in full. This became apparent to me after one nearlypainful experience.

'The owner had said, very off-handedly, that when his radiotelephone was stored all of the garish (to him) brass on the panel should be removed,





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buffed, and chrome-plated, so the telephone would better match the decor of his cabin. This sort of request is common so the girl in my office jotted down the order without comment.

This telephone happened to have the whole works fastened to the panel and getting the brass separated required turning the set into a frightening octopus of sockets, cables, and dangling parts—strictly a basket case. When the thing was finally put back together, resplendent in its new chrome front, the boatman was presented the bill: \$93. He sailed off on a cruise and didn't show up the rest of the summer.

When he returned we had the bill broken down so it was apparent that it had taken so many hours to pull the set apart, so much was charged by the plater, and then it took so many more hours to put the parts back together. Although the total still came to \$93 he could now understand why, and he paid without a whimper.

Start now to get some of this winter work lined up. Hardly a boatman should need reminding that if they help keep you alive during the offseason you'll be around, better than ever, when they need you next spring.

Editor's Note: All transmitter adjustments as described in this article must be made by the holder of a commercial radiotelephone second-class (or higher) operator's license. Any service shop contemplating entering the marine servicing field should see that someone in the organization has or takes out this license. The examination contains no code elements and is within the technical capabilities of a competent service technician.

"Subscriber-Vision" (Continued from page 59)

particular week. The proper button selects the correct combination to be added for the particular program. The correct sweep signals are then fed to the horizontal output stage and applied to the horizontal deflection coil.

The sound signal goes through the sound i.f. stages and is then detected in the normal manner. However, the output of the detector will be a scrambled amplitude-modulated signal. In order to clear it up, the process at the transmitter is reversed. The signal is fed into a frequency remodulator which might actually be considered as a second detector. Also going into this frequency remodulator is a signal from the "Decoder" unit. With the correct decoding signal, the unscrambled sound is then fed to the audio amplifier and then to the speaker.

It should be emphasized that this system, like other subscription plans currently being introduced, is still to be approved by the Federal Communications Commission before anything other than test transmissions are permitted. When such action will be taken is anyone's guess.



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IX2	.67	6BE6	.47	6SN7GT	.84	12SN7GT	.54
POSCT	.68	6BF5	.60	65Q7GT	.84	125Q7GT	.4
354	.55	6BG6	1.34	6T8	.78	19BG6	1.3
BV4	.56	6846	.87	aus	.85	19C8	.9
8U4Q	.43	6816	.48	EVEGT	.85	1978	.71
V4G	.73	6BK7	1.10	6W4GT	.45	25BQ6	.8
5 Y 3 G	.34	68L7	.83	6W6GT	.57	28L6GT	.4
LY3GT	.30	6896	.89	6X4	.34	25Z6GT	.4
SAB4	.46	6897	1.10	GXSGT	.33	35A5	.4
BAF4	1.40	6BZ7		6Y6G	.59	35B5	.4
IAGS	.84	6C4	1.10	7N7	.52	35C5	.4
SAKS	.95		.34	12AT6	.38	35LGGT	.4
BAKE	.63	6CB6	.53	12AT7	.68	35W4	.3
BALS	.40	6CD6	1.85	12AU6	.43	3525GT	.3
IAN4	1.30	SFEGT	.45	12AU7	.55	S085	.4
BAQS	.46	SHEGT	.49	12AV6	.38	SOCS	.4
BAGE	.42	SJEGT	.40	12AV7	.80	SOL6	.4
SARS	.38	616	.62	12AX7	.61	11723	.6
Deter D		ilest Tube :	-178485450	.30		117Z6	.6

BROOKLYN 10. N. CLoverdale 3-8010-1-2

Mac's Service Shop

(Continued from page 86)

moved the defective unit and replaced it with a new transformer, but when he turned on the receiver it gave out with very poor quality and produced an audio howl at certain settings of the volume control. No checking of filter or audio bypass condensers turned up anything wrong, nor could any of the normal causes of audio amplifier instability be discovered.

"I should have stood in bed," Barney said with a sigh. "And this was the day I thought was going to be an easy one! I can't pick a set that has one nice simple little thing wrong with it like an open transformer. Oh no! I've got to draw one with compli-

"Maybe it didn't have complications until you replaced the transformer." Mac suggested.

"What do you mean by that crack?"

Barney demanded truculently. "Are you insinuating I can't even replace an output transformer without making a mistake?"

"Could be," Mac said with a shrug as he picked up the speaker with the new transformer mounted on its "What's this wire going from frame. one side of the voice coil to the speaker plug?

I didn't trace it out, but I guessed it went to a terminal on the chassis for connecting an output meter across the voice coil," Barney replied. "Lots of sets use that, you know."

"But does this one?" Mac insisted as he pointed at the service manual

shelf

Reluctantly Barney hauled down a service manual and studied the diagram. "It doesn't go to a terminal," he said slowly. "Instead it seems to go back to the input of the first audio tube."

While the boy had been looking at the diagram, Mac had picked up the solder gun and had reversed the leads coming from the output transformer secondary, leaving all the rest of the connections intact.

Then he turned on the set, and the tone quality was excellent. No sign of amplifier instability could be found at any setting of the volume control.

"Since when has a guy got to observe polarity in output transformer secondary leads?" Barney demanded. "If that's necessary, why don't they color-code them?"

"Ninety-nine times out of a hundred it's not necessary," Mac explained; but this is the hundredth time. set uses negative feedback, and the feedback tap is taken from one side of the voice coil. There is, of course, a 180 degree phase shift from one end of the voice coil to the other. When you replaced the transformer, you happened to solder the tap to the wrong side of the voice coil and so started feeding back voltage that was "positive" rather than "negative."

This, of course, accounted for the poor quality and the tendency to oscillate. When the leads from the transformer were reversed, all was well. If you had just looked at the diagram in the beginning to make sure of the purpose of that lead from the voice coil, you could have figured all this out for yourself."

"I'm sure a prize dope," Barney admitted. "As many times as you have told me, it looks like I would learn to use the manuals. I've always been like that, though. When I'm looking for something in a catalogue, I only use the index as a last resort, even though I know I can find what I want much quicker by using it. I kind of feel like I've been licked if I have to use the index.

"It's the same way with the manuals. I guess I'm trying to prove how smart I am by showing that I can get along without them. What I end up proving, as I've just shown, is how dumb I am."

"Don't be too hard on yourself," Mac consoled. "A mistake that's recognized is half corrected, and I'll make a manual-thumber out of you yet-I hope!"

Brightness Control

(Continued from page 81)

plifier grid produce corresponding voltages, amplified and shifted in phase, at the plate and on the picture tube cathode. The brightness control is adjusted so that, during the blanking pulses, the picture tube cathode is sufficiently positive with respect to the grid and the first anode to blank out the screen. If the signal amplitude decreases by half, the picture tube cathode might become 20 volts less positive during the blanking pulses, but only about 3 volts less positive during the brightest parts of the picture. The retrace lines would be visible, but the white level would not be changed much. Video amplifier direct coupling is not, by itself, the whole answer to the problem of automatic brightness control. It does only half the job, keeping the white level approximately constant; the other half, keeping the black level constant, requires a.g.c. in the receiver.

Video amplifier direct coupling does have two advantages over the other methods mentioned. Its white level regulation is instantaneous, since it does not depend upon condenser charging or discharging, while its black level regulation is as rapid as the receiver's a.g.c. system. If the maximum brightness changes from scene to scene, the change is reproduced, whereas, with direct white clamping. every scene has the same maximum brightness. Many manufacturers, such as Admiral, Arvin, Bendix, Fada, General Electric, Hoffman, RCA Victor, Sparton, Sylvania, and Westinghouse, have used or are using direct-coupled video amplifiers.

INEXPENSIVE ENCLOSURE

By I. WESLEY SWAUGER

WHEN I saw the specifications for the E-W speaker enclosure in the July, 3 issue of RADIO & TELEVISION 1953 issue NEWS, I became enthusiastic about building one. Since the budget wouldn't stand the cost of the prescribed materials, I decided to attempt to construct it with ordinary corrugated pasteboard.

I first made a box of the right size and then proceeded to build it up by gluing on layer after layer of pasteboard. staggered the overlaps for added strength and applied new layers until it was five layers thick. Then I glued in was five layers thick. Then I glued in the baffle plates and the partition. My enclosure actually consists of two

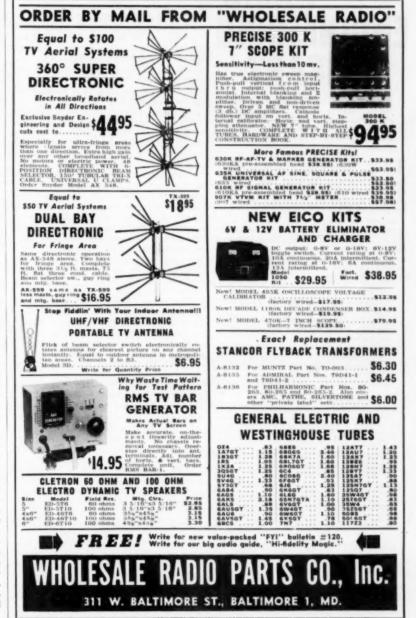
boxes: the one which contains the baffles

and has no front slides inside the one on which the speaker is mounted and which has no back. This was necessary to provide a means of speaker installation.

The results are most gratifying. Al-though a plywood model would un-doubtedly be superior, my eight-inch speaker gives better low-frequency response in this enclosure than it has ever given in any other baffle. It took a long time to complete the project because I had to let the glue on each piece dry for twelve hours, but the total eash outlay

(for glue) was only seventy-five cents!

If you want an inexpensive enclosure fun to build and easy on the pocketbook, this is it.





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NEW APPROACH O TV SFRVICE

By CARROLL W. HOSHOUR

Director of Sales Engineering TV & Radio Div., Raytheon Manufacturing Company

A consumer guide and factory manual allow the service technician to do half the job before leaving the shop.

THE American TV-owning public has come to realize that no matter how well designed, engineered, and manufactured a TV set may be, sometime during the first year or two it will require service. This service may involve anything from component parts or tube replacement to something as relatively minor as a back apron control adjustment.

Any plan that makes such servicing faster and better is of benefit not only to the TV set owner, but to the service technician and the TV manufacturer as well. Among TV manufacturers there are those who believe that to admit that their sets will require service is "negative selling" and will cut down on their sales. The Raytheon Manufacturing Company, on the other hand, believing that a planned program or device that would assist both the consumer and the service technician toward a fast, efficient, and economical solution to their service problems would be of benefit to all concerned, has introduced the "Service Saver" to the TV industry.

The term "Service Saver" is used for the program since its prime function is to save time, save nuisance service calls, and, in turn, save money.

Primarily. the "Service Saver makes possible the transfer of factual information from the customer to the service technician. Today, when Mrs. Jones calls for TV service and complains of black wavy lines in her picture, the service technician has to take a wild guess as to whether it is r.f. interference, sound bars, poor horizontal hold, or a.f.c. trouble. It is quite obvious that if he could see the condition that Mrs. Jones is attempting to explain, he could, in the great majority of cases, come completely equipped with proper tubes or components that would effect a speedy rem-

Raytheon has shown in their "How to Interpret What You See" lectures to service technicians across the nation (see RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS. April, May, and June, 1952) that approximately 90 to 95 per-cent of the troubles which occur in TV receivers appear as visible defects on the face of the picture tube. The service technician who has learned to interpret from the face of the picture tube what the various circuits of a TV receiver contribute in the average picture can, in turn, recognize what circuit failure is responsible when a bad picture is produced

Some service dealers use apprentices or trainees on preliminary calls, saving the more skilled technicians for bench work or special calls. With an accurate description of the trouble from the customer, the skilled technician can explain to the apprentice exactly what tubes, adjustments, or circuits should be checked.

The "Service Saver" consists of two units. One, a TV owner's guide, accompanies each new Rautheon TV receiver. This booklet contains 40 pictures of different defects shown on the face of a TV picture tube and covers approximately 95 per-cent of the troubles that can be caused by misadjustment, tube, or component failure. Each picture is numbered and corresponds to a specific defect. Arrows and a word of explanation are used to indicate movement of the picture or interference effect. These pictures were produced by a flying spot scanner, using a black shaded map of the United States feeding into a TV chassis. In addition to the pictures, letters are used to denote five different sound conditions that further assist the technician. Thus, for example, "A" denotes normal sound, "B" no sound, and "E" hum or buzz in sound.

The second unit is the factory service manual which is available to all service technicians. This manual contains a section in which the numbered pictures in the owner's guide are reproduced. However, here, each numbered condition is described in detail, with a sectional schematic covering the particular circuit responsible a parts list, a layout drawing of the chassis showing the position of the parts in question, and a suggested procedure for remedying the condition.

Upon original installation of the receiver, the customer is told that if trouble should occur, she (or he) should compare the picture on the face of the CRT with the 40 pictures in the guide. She then reports the number corresponding to her picture and the letter corresponding to the

sound to the service technician (or girl taking the call at the service dealer). The service technician then merely uses his service manual to correlate the picture with the defect.

In a test of a group of average housewives who were asked to identify 12 different conditions on a TV receiver, using the "Service Saver." over 92 per-cent of the answers were cor-

Both the "Service Saver" consumer guide and the service manual are available to all TV service technicians from the Raytheon Receiving Tube Division. -30-

R.F. SUPPLY FOR SCOPES

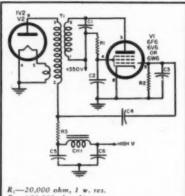
By HOWARD ZIMMERMAN

WE CONVERTED one of our scopes to r.f. power supply some time ago, and ran into considerable difficulty adapting TV-type transformers to this application. We tried several different makes and styles of coils before finding one which would give us the desired results without the use of extensive modifications or trick circuitry.

The circuit shown here is the one we finally settled on. Standard parts are used throughout, and the bleeder circuit in the scope does not have to be changed to higher value resistors due to the reserve power developed by the oscillator. The two terminals of the transformer, coded "#2," were tied together on the original unit and must be separated to obtain a negative voltage supply.

The voltage output of the circuit can be varied over a considerable range by selection of different oscillator tubes. Three tubes with the voltages we obtained from them are given in the parts list. The amount of output, therefore, is dependent upon the tube selected, e.g., with a 6F6 the output is 1750 volts, with a 6V6 it is 2100, and with a 6W6 the output voltage becomes 2700 volts.-30-

Simple power supply circuit for a scope.



-100,000 ohm, ½ w. res. -500,000 ohm, 1 w. res.

.003 µfd. mica cond.

-.05 µfd., 600 v. cond.

25, C₄—50 μμfd., 1000 v. cond. 25, C₆—.002 μfd., 2500 v. cond. (use 5000 v.

with 6W6) T₁-5.5 kv. r.f. high voltage trans. (Stanwyck Type 960)

10 mhy, choke

-6F6, 6V6, or 6W6 tube (High-voltage output 1750, 2100, and 2700 volts respec-

V-1V2 tube



ments by manufacturer's model and

chassis number and also by original part number. Up-to-date . . . over 5600 models and chassis are covered, including virtually all sets built prior to 1953 as well as most 1953 models.

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PLUS A-8126, Universal vertical blocking-oscillator trans-former for all Philco sets, including 1953 models.

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A-8220	Philco #32-8555	24
A-8221	Philco /32-8565	18
A-8222	Philco /32-8533 & /32-8534	38
A-8223	Philco /32-8572	15



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Acronautical Electrical



Triad doesn't expect a serviceman to reconstruct or re-engineer a television chassis to accommodate a replacement part.

For that reason every Triad television component is circuit tested. As an example, Triad's R-BS Series Power Transformers, listed below, are tube socket types for use where rectifier tube is mounted directly on the transformer. They are made for under-chassis or top-chassis mounting and are exact replacements for many popular chassis.

	Plate Su	pply	Classic Wife and Assessed		
Type No.	AC Volts	DC Ma.	- Filaments - Volts and Ampere		
M-4786 *	725 V.C.T.	225	\$V3A.	6.3V -10A 6.3V -2.7A	
Tube socket ()	condenser low			360 V into 80 m f d	
R-4185 *	750 V.C.T.	180	5V 3A.	6.3V -9A 6.3V -2.7A	
Tube socket t	ype, wired for SUI condenser, law			375 V into 80 m f d nding	
H-4185 *	650 V C.T.	240	5V 3A	6 3V - 9A 6 3V - 9A 6 3V - 1 2A	
Tube secket f	ppo, wired for SU4 condenser fow			325 V into 80 m.f d	

*8 means Horizontal Mount, S, Socket Type

Triad Television Components will simplify and speed your service work. See your jobber for Triad Television Components, catalogs and replacements guides, or

Write for Catalogs TR-53A and TV-53A



Intermittent Checker

(Continued from page 56)

The other lines the output stage. were placed at the screen of the output stage and at the cathode of the damper. After a period of about 50 minutes, the buzzer sounded and lamp #2 (monitoring the screen circuit) lighted. This indicated that the trouble was in the screen of the horizontal output stage. The trouble could not be in any of the previous stages, otherwise the grid lamp would have gone on. Checking the components in the screen circuit, it was noted that a 6800-ohm resistor had a resistance of 10,000 ohms. This resistor was checked about five minutes after the set was allowed to cool and, consequently, it may be assumed that it had an even higher resistance when the transient occurred. Replacing the resistor, which apparently was increasing in value as the temperature increased. remedied the trouble.

In another set, the video and audio disappeared and re-appeared intermittently but the raster remained. The trouble was therefore in common circuits; i.e., r.f., i.f., or video. The set used a Capehart CX-37 chassis. The three lines were connected as follows: #1 at the output of the video detector; #2 on the "B+" to the tuner, since previous experience with this set indicated that the bleeder resistor frequently opened; and #3 to the output of the video amplifier. After about 15 minutes, the buzzer sounded and lamp #1 lighted. indicated that the trouble was either in the video i.f. amplifiers or video detector. With #1 left at the same point, #2 was placed at the 3rd video i.f. plate, and #3 at the 2nd video i.f. amplifier. After about 20 minutes, the buzzer sounded and lamp #3 lighted, indicating trouble in either the 2nd or 1st i.f. Examining the plate circuit of the 2nd i.f., however, showed that a connection to the i.f. transformer was The connection was recorroded. moved and resoldered, and the trouble was remedied.

These two examples should serve to illustrate the wide field of applications in TV service work of the intermittent recorder. No longer need intermittents be the bugaboo of the service shop. This instrument should help to reduce callbacks appreciably.

TRANSISTOR "WIRELESS MIKE" By A. H. HELLMERS

AN ENTERTAINING gadget of durable popularity is the "wireless mike," a voice-modulated r.f. oscillator which can be picked up in a standard broadcast receiver at distances up to 20 or 30 feet. In common with "wireless" phonograph oscillators and the radio remote-tuning devices sold some years back, these units are not transmitters in the FCC sense of the term as long as their range is small compared to the wavelength at the operating frequency.

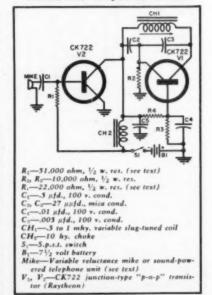
The transistor circuit shown operates in the low-frequency half of the broadcast band, where the wavelength is upwards of 900 feet. V, is the r.f. oscillator. The Colpitts-type circuit is tuned by means of a powdered-iron slug to an empty spot in the broadcast band, somewhere in the vicinity of 700 ke. This oscillator is "plate" modulated in the regular Heising style by a second transistor V₂. The microphone was a balancedarmature magnetic unit having a d.c. resistance of 200 ohms, obtained from a surplus collection. Since the input impedance of V₂ is on the order of 1000 ohms, a low-impedance mike is required. Crystal microphones will not work.

It was found that the tank capacitances in the r.f. oscillator circuit shown must be small, or the circuit will not oscillate at frequencies as high as the lower edge of the broadcast band. Hence an inductance somewhat larger than the usual broadcast coil (0.3 millihenry) is needed. The one used here is a commercial surplus item. However, it should be effective to rewind a broadcast-band coil to about twice the original number of turns. Experimentation is easy because no tap is required, and the "Q" need not be particularly high. In the present state of the transistor art there is, of course, no assurance that all individual transistors of any particular type will have the same upper frequency limit of oscillation. Broadcast band frequencies are definitely at the high limit, for

junction transistors, apparently, and all that can be said is that two transistors worked in this circuit.

The battery drain for the oscillator should be between 0.4 milliampere and I milliampere. Before operating the circuit, this must be checked. Proper bias will vary with different transistors. Bias is adjusted by selecting the value of resistor R.. The lower it is, the higher the collector current. Bias for the modulator transistor V₂ is determined by resistor R₁, which should be selected to give a collector current of 0.8 to 1.5 milliamperes.

"Wireless mike" using CK722 transistors.



Certified Record Revue

(Continued from page 70)

"tubby" bass, it is more than offset by the sheer beauty of this great work. With NARTB equalization, a slight boost in bass and treble was necessary. Surfaces were quiet. Certainly not a hi-fl demonstration record, but a very thrilling piece of music, well worth your time.

GRANADOS

TWELVE SPANISH DANCES

Jose Echaniz, pianist. Westminster WL5181, 331/3 rpm, NARTB eurve. Price \$5.95.

Granados was a master of his chosen instrument, the piano. In his writing that fact is very clearly revealed. These twelve pieces are not simple Spanish folk tunes embroidered and embellished by a master craftsman. These are the very essence of Spanish musical idiom, a penetrating and very personal utterance of a man who knew and loved his country. Mr. Eschaniz has a big, solid tone and the technical proficiency to cope with the complexities of the score. Rhythm is the essential basis of this music and the artist is right at home with the colorful figurations which give this music its typically Spanish character. The piano recording is sharp, close to, generally good. There is occasional thinness of tone and some noticeable flutter, but these are minor faults. Reproduction was satisfactory with NARTB equalization and bass and treble controls set flat. Surfaces were a little noisy in my copy. Really enjoyable little pieces, but I would advise against a dose of all twelve of them at one time. They can get a little repetitious. An interesting note is the way in which Granados died. Most composers certainly don't meet their end in this fashion: he went down with the English steamship "Essex," when it was torpedoed by a German sub in 1916!

SCHOENBERG

A SURVIVOR FROM WARSAW, SEC-OND CHAMBER SYMPHONY, and KOL NIDRE

Vienna Symphony Orchestra and Academie Chamber Chorus conducted by Hans Swarowsky and Herbert Hafner. Columbia ML 4664, 33½ rpm, Columbia curve. Price \$5.45.

Three interesting works by Schoenberg, "high priest" of the twelve-tone system of music. "Survivor from Warsaw," for speaker, male chorus, and orchestra, is a cantata about a death march of some victims of the Nazis. Narrated by one who escaped the march, the work is somewhat obvious in its propagandizing, but nevertheless is a powerfully written and grim little tale of horror. The "Second Chamber Symphony" is for Schoenberg, a very lyrical piece and not characterized by much of his atonal devices and effects. Recording is good if un-

even in the three works and surfaces were quiet. The LP curve reproduces it quite nicely without any touch up. An off-beat item you might like.

BRITTEN

VARIATIONS ON A THEME BY BRIDGES

WARLOCK CAPRIOL SUITE

Boyd Neel String Orchestra conducted by Boyd Neel. London ffrr LL801, 33 ½ rpm, NARTB curve. Price \$5.95.

Here is some more of the special Coronation releases of music by British composers. The Britten piece is by far the better of the two. The "Capriol Suite" is well recorded, but the performance leaves something to be desired. The "Frank Bridges Variations" is a vigorous work, though somewhat rough-hewn. The string tone has none of the "steeliness" some people complain about from London. Rather, the strings are rich and clean, with just enough edge to give them presence. Oddly enough, instead of the usual roll-off necessary in the bass end of London records, with equalization set at NARTB this one needed a little boost. This kind of music is Boyd Neel's particular dish and he makes the most of it. Except for occasional raggedness, the string playing is outstanding and Mr. Neel elicits some wonderful sound from his well disciplined group.



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BARTOK

SONATA FOR TWO PIANOS AND PERCUSSION

SYMPHONY NO. 3

Leopold Stokowski and his orchestra. Gerson Yessin and Raymond Viola, pianists; Elayne Jones and Alfred Howard, percussion. RCA Victor LM1727, 33 ½ rpm. RCA Orthophonic curve. Price \$5.72.

Well, I wish I could report to you that we have a real bang-up new version of the Bartok, but such is not the case. Oh, all the elements needed to make this a success are there all right. Mr. Stokowski is an absolute genius when it comes to conducting the moderns, the pianists are highly proficient with a keen insight of the complex score, the percussionists precise and alert. What's wrong? The sound dear friends, the sound. This should have been a hi-fi tour de force. Goodness knows there is enough material in the Bartok! What with snares and pedaled tympani and side drum, tam tam, cymbals, the gran cassa, bells, triangle, etc. you ought to be able to tear the house down. Unfortunately, whatever Victor did with the top end of this disc, it just doesn't come off. This is doubly unfortunate, because actually this is one of Victor's better efforts. The pianos are properly percussive in tone, the percussion bright and clean. It is just that very top end, that little extra that adds the punch and the presence to a recording that you miss so much. I dunno, maybe I'm hearing too much of this stuff lately, and I am splitting hairs and being hypercritical. Maybe you'll think it's great. It is just lacking that little something that sends me. The Roger Goeb work has some marvelous writing in it, although its not the kind of thing you fall in love with on the first hearing. Again Mr. Stokowski is at home with the music and favors it with a powerful reading. The Orthophonic curve needed correction for bass deficiency. As with most of Victor's records the surfaces were very quiet. In fact I think this quietness has something to do with the top end trouble. I'm going to investigate and I'll let you know what I find out.

VARIATIONS ON SEI GEGRUSSET, JESU GUTIG, and FIVE CHORAL

Finn Videro, organist. Haydn Society HSL3063, 331/3 rpm, AES curve. Price

Finn Videro is one of the world's great organ virtuosos. His playing of these beautiful Bach pieces is a model of good taste and his registration admirably chosen. It is too bad this is such a poor recording. The work played on a magnificent old baroque organ, suffers from tape flutter, and in the inner diameters the intermodulation distortion gets pretty fierce. This is not the kind of organ recording to test out the low frequency response of your speaker system. Its a

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shame, because the playing is well done.

BEETHOVEN

SONATA NO. 29 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Felix Weingartner. Columbia ML4675, 33½ rpm, NARTB curve. Price \$5.45.

This is the famous orchestral transcription Weingartner made from the original piano many years ago. Columbia has done an admirable transfer job from the 78's and the recording itself has benefited. Certainly not up to today's standards, it is nonetheless an exciting work and a good sounding disc. Good orchestral balance with excellent string tone and comparatively quiet in spite of its 78 origin. As to whether this great work is more effective in the original piano version or this transcription is a moot point. I like them both, and since it is extremely difficult to come by a really good performance in the piano original, this is a welcome, if somewhat novel change. In transfer, the equal-ization has become the standard NARTB and reproduces well from that curve with a few db of boost in both bass and treble.

RAVEL BOLERO RIMSKY-KORSAKOV CAPPRICIO ESPAGNOL

Detroit Symphony Orchestra conducted Paul Paray. Mercury MG50020, 331/3 rpm, AES curve. Price \$5.95.

This is the initial effort of the Detroit Symphony for the Mercury "Olympian Series." To say that they put their best foot forward is to put it mildly. The "Bolero" has finally come of age in this recording. You may ask, why another "Bolero" when there are already umpteen in the LP catalogue? The question is valid until you analyze the existing recordings. First, there is no really modern recording, and the others of fairly recent vintage were not wholly satisfactory. Secondly, there has not been a really good performance of this work since the old Koussevitsky reading on Victor. Here in this disc, "Bolero" becomes a new and thrilling experience instead of the same tired old warhorse. Paray is an engaging fellow who knows his way around, especially with French repertory. His pace in the work is neither too slow, nor does it become frenetic. With poise and restraint he builds, tower upon tower of sound until the final, shattering climax. The snare is finally the way it should always sound, crisp, clean and compel-lingly insistent. The brass has good bite and is well played, the woodwinds ragged at times, but good solo work throughout. The dynamic range on this disc is incredible. Try this: play the work through to the climax and then quickly put your pickup to You won't believe it! the beginning. The "Cappricio Espagnol" is a knock out! This will be the hi-fi crowd's delight. Terrific brass, thundering tympani, and bass drum. Sharp, incisive strings. Clashing cymbals and gongs! All the things that are dear to the hearts of audiophiles. Paray gives the colorful work a spirited performance. His dynamic shadings are marvelously detailed and his beat sure and strong. If you want a big kick, wait till you hear the snare roll at the start of the second section. Wow!

BRIGG FAIR, ON HEARING THE FIRST CUCKOO IN SPRING, and OTHER SELECTIONS

London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Anthony Collins. London ffrr, 331/3 rpm, London ffrr curve. Price \$5.95.

Still another of those special Coro-

nation releases. This is soft lovely music, typical of Delius' dreamy halfworld stuff. Innocuous pieces, yet they have a certain strength and character. Collins leads his orchestra in a competent well-paced reading. Beecham is supposed to have the inside track with Delius, but I don't see how he could excel this Collins reading very much. Altogether admirable. The sound is good and clean, if unsensational. This is not for the blood and thunder boys, but rather is the quiet dreamy sort of thing that goes well in the summertime, with a glass of cold beer on the front porch. Try it for yourself. This stuff can grow on you in no time.

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TV Sweep Generators

(Continued from page 46)

izontal input terminal of the oscilloscope. The saw-tooth deflection voltage which is normally used in the scope is turned off and the 60-cycle sine-wave voltage from the generator is used instead to sweep the beam across the screen.

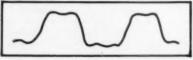
Now, why is this done? This is done because the frequencies being obtained from the sweep generator are varying back and forth across the band in a sinusoidal manner. Only by combining a sinusoidally deflected scanning beam with a sinusoidal sweep frequency variation can we obtain a response pattern in which the frequency is evenly spaced. This may sound somewhat complicated but it boils down to this: If we vary the sweep generator output one way, then to obtain a properly shaped pattern, the beam deflection in the scope should be similarly varied.

Suppose we don't do this. Suppose we forget to bring the extra 60-cycle voltage from the sweep generator to the scope. Then what? Then, instead of the single pattern shown in Fig. 4A. we obtain the double pattern shown in Fig. 6 with a 60-cycle sweep. It is possible to work with these two patterns if you appreciate how they were produced. But, unless you have a complete mastery of alignment techniques, it is best to stick to the more normal

Now, it is possible to deflect the beam in the scope sinusoidally without making the above-mentioned connection between the sweep generator and the scope. However, in such instances, the scope must have two things: (1) a means of supplying its own 60-cycle sine voltage to its horizontal deflection system and (2) its own phase control. Under these conditions, we adjust the scope's phase control to obtain a single pattern. We disregard the sweep generator's phase control because its 60-cycle voltage is not being used. More and more oscilloscopes are incorporating their own 60-cycle sine wave deflection voltages and the corresponding phase control.

Blanking voltages and controls: A feature that is finding increasing use in sweep generators is the blanking circuit. This circuit, when turned on, injects a negative pulse into the sweep oscillator circuit in such a manner that oscillation is stopped for half the cycle. This has the effect of removing one of the two traces that is normally produced on the screen. Thus, the electron beam in the oscilloscope traces out the response curve of the

Fig. 6. Curves obtained when scope uses its own saw-tooth sweep instead of 60-cycle sine-wave deflection voltage of generator.



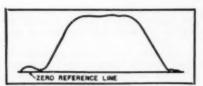


Fig. 7. A blanking circuit in a sweep generator produces a zero reference line on the screen of the service oscilloscope.

circuit under test on its first trip across the screen. On the return trip, the beam would normally trace back over the same curve. Actually this second tracing is not necessary since it provides the same information as the previous trace. Furthermore, there is generally sufficient unbalance existing in the circuit so that the second trace does not coincide at all points with the first trace, resulting in two curves at one or more points. Through the use of the blanking circuit in the sweep generator, the sweep voltage producing the second trace is eliminated.

Within the scope, however, the beam is not similarly blanked out and so it produces a zero voltage or reference line because during this period it is receiving nothing from the circuit under test. See Fig. 7. (The circuit, by the same token, is not putting out any voltage because it is receiving nothing from the sweep generator.) The presence of the base line aids the technician in evaluating the various values of the response curve and thereby tends to simplify and hasten the servicing and alignment process. The zero base line proves to be especially valuable for FM discriminator alignment since in this instance the linear portion of the S-response curve should extend for equal distances above and below the zero base line.

In most sweep generators containing blanking, there is simply an "on-off" switch whereby the blanking voltage may be brought into operation or turned off. In a few instruments, the amount of blanking voltage may be controlled, regulating the extent of the visible pattern on the screen. Usually no more blanking voltage than is necessary should be employed.

It is entirely possible that the oscilloscope may possess its own blanking circuit and generally, if one is employed, the one on the other instrument should not be. In the oscilloscope, the blanking control is usually a combined "on-off" switch and potentiometer. The switch brings the blanking voltage into the system while the potentiometer determines its phase. This control is necessary because in the oscilloscope the blanking circuit usually applies a sine wave to the control grid of the cathode-ray tube. This acts to intensify the trace during the positive portion of the applied sine wave and to reduce the intensity or blank out the trace entirely during the negative half cycle. With the aid of the phasing control, the applied sine wave (that the control grid of the cathode-ray tube receives) can be shifted in phase until the undesired portion of the screen trace is blanked out. Without this phase control, it could happen that some or all of the desired portions of the response curve would be blanked out, leaving the undesired or unnecessary sections visible.

It should be noted that while the blanking controls in the sweep generator and in the oscilloscope perform essentially the same function, there is one difference between them as far as the visual pattern is concerned. That is, when the blanking circuit is turned on in the scope, one trace of a response pattern is eliminated but with no reference line produced instead. The reason, of course, stems from the fact that the blanking control voltage

here removes the second pattern by cutting off the CRT beam. When the blanking circuit in the sweep generator is used, the beam of the CRT is not cut off and so it is able to produce a base line.

Sweep phase reversal: On one or two sweep generators a sweep reversal switch has been incorporated. What it does is reverse the phase of the 60-cycle sine voltage that is sweeping the frequency of the generator back and forth. The purpose in providing such a switch is to permit the response curve to be presented with the low frequency section of the curve appearing at the left-hand side of the screen and the high-frequency section at the right-hand side. See Fig. 8B.





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Fig. 8. A sweep phase reversal switch can reverse pattern obtained on screen. See text.

It can happen, because of the manner in which the test equipment is designed, that the response curve obtained on the screen will have the high-frequency section on the left and the low-frequency portion on the right. See Fig. 8A. There is, of course, nothing wrong with this pattern and it may be used during an alignment job. However, response curves are ordinarily shown in textbooks with the low-frequencies at the left and being able to switch a pattern from the form of Fig. 8A to that of Fig. 8B may be helpful to the technician. This is the purpose of the phase reversal switch or control.

It may sound repetitious to note that some scopes possess the same facility, here, too, with the purpose of assisting the technician. Whether or not the technician avails himself of this convenience, when it is present, is purely a matter of personal preference. Some men do not mind working with a reversed pattern; others find it helpful to set the curve up in its more traditional form.

It is interesting to note that if you have an oscilloscope which can supply its own 60-cycle sine-wave deflection voltage, you can reverse the phase of a response pattern without a special phase reversal switch. Here is how this is done. Set up the instruments for the alignment but have the scope provide its own 60-cycle sine-wave deflection voltage. Then observe the response pattern on the scope screen and if it is reversed, simply reverse the scope's power plug in the line This will turn the pattern socket. around to the desired form.

Sweep generators with internal variable markers: Sweep generators must always be used with two other instruments: an oscilloscope, of which we have already spoken, and an AM signal (or marker) generator. The scope is needed to present visually the shape of the response curve. Because of the dependence of the sweep generator on the marker generator, the two are often combined. In some instruments, the marker generator is definitely an auxiliary unit, serving simply to provide identification signals in the i.f. range. This, for example, is true of the Hickok Model 610A where the marker range is from 19 to 48 mc. In other instruments, the marker generator is a full-fledged partner, being similar to any of the separately contained r.f. television signal generators available on the market. In this category fall the Jackson, Simpson, Triplett, and Philco instruments. In each instance the AM generator can independently supply r.f. signals ranging from three or four megacycles up to 250 mc. (216 mc. in one instance). This enables these marker generators to develop signals that will cover all of the FM and v.h.f. television i.f. and r.f. ranges.

The advantage of incorporating the marker and sweep generators in one cabinet is, of course, greater ease in combining the marker voltage with the sweep signal. With the instruments merged, we do away with any connecting wires between them. Combination of the two signals is accomplished automatically while the strength of each signal can be independently adjusted for best results. Of course, placing two generators in one cabinet means that you pay for both, although the increased cost is seldom as much as it would be if each generator were packaged individually.

Some manufacturers prefer to keep their marker generators separate from the sweep generator, feeling that this unit is an instrument in its own right. The separate packaging, too, enables the manufacturer to enlarge the scope of the marker generator's applications, something which is generally not feasible when this unit is combined with the sweep generator. Thus, RCA in its marker generator has such extra features as a heterodyne frequency meter with amplifier and speaker, a bar-pattern generator for making linearity adjustments, and a dual-crystal standard with three crystals supplied.

So the instrument you choose depends upon the extent of your funds and how much you feel the unit should be able to perform.

Sweep Generator Application

The successful application of any test instrument is a twofold affair. First, the controls must be properly set in accordance with the use to which the instrument is to be put. Second, the proper connections must be made between the unit and the test point. In the case of the sweep generator, the second step is frequently the more difficult one. A man may be perfectly able to tell you what each control does and yet get weird patterns on the scope screen (if, indeed, he gets any at all) when the instruments are set up.

In view of this difficulty, let us proceed, step-by-step, through an actual sweep alignment of the video i.f. system of a television receiver. First the receiver is set up on its side on the bench so that the various i.f. adjustments are accessible. Next, an oscilloscope is placed beside the receiver and a lead is run from the video second detector load resistor, through a 10,000-ohm isolating resistor, to the vertical input terminal of the oscilloscope. Also, the ground post of the scope is connected to the chassis of the receiver. See Fig. 5.

(Here is the first point where trouble can be encountered. Make certain the connection is made to the load resistor of the video second detector. It is generally not advisable to go into the video amplifier system for your connection because in many sets, the response to 60 cycles is only fair. Since the response curve has a 60-cycle repetition rate, a poor response to this frequency can seriously affect the shape, i.e., the tilt of the curve.)

The sweep generator is brought in next. Connection is made from the generator output to the grid of the mixer stage. In the widely-used Standard Coil tuner, for example, there is a special terminal available to which such connection can be readily made. In other tuners it may be necessary to make contact directly with the mixer grid terminal on the tube socket. If this point is difficult to reach, an alternative method is to lift the shield on the mixer tube and connect the sweep generator signal lead to it. By tilting the shield sideways slightly it can be made to rest on the glass of the tube. If this is done carefully, the shield will be supported by the tube envelope and hence prevented from contacting the chassis and grounding the signal.

To complete the generator connection to the set, a wire is run from the ground terminal of the instrument to the receiver chassis.

The next step is to bring some of the generator's sweeping voltage to the horizontal input terminals of the oscilloscope. The thing to watch out for here is the proper setting of the scope controls. Just making the interconnection between the two instruments is not enough, for unless the scope is set up to receive this deflection voltage, the beam will continue to be driven by the saw-tooth voltage developed internally by the scope. So here is another possible trouble point.

Before the equipment is placed in operation, the receiver oscillator must be disabled to keep it from feeding any voltage to the mixer during the alignment period. Without doubt, this has caused more confusion than any other single item.

We are almost ready to go, but one more preparatory step remains. The setting of the bias on those stages that are a.g.c. controlled. Most manufacturers recommend a value of -3 volts and this can be obtained from a separate bias supply or from a couple of flashlight batteries.

The power is now turned on and the equipment is permitted to warm Set the sweep generator to the mid value of the frequency range to be covered; adjust the sweep width control to a value of from 5 to 8 mc. (for a video i.f. system). Generator output is initially turned to its maximum position. On the scope screen, some sort of indication should be observed. Initially, this will most likely be a double pattern, of the type shown in Fig. 4B. Adjust the phase control until a single pattern is obtained. If blanking of the second trace is de-sired, now is the time to do it. Make sure the signal is not overloading the video i.f. stages; this can be checked by the following simple test. Rotate

the output control on the sweep generator. If the video system is not being driven too hard, the amplitude of the curve will vary in step with the rotation of the output control.

The final step in this alignment setup is the introduction of the marker signal. However, never take this step until the response curve itself has been obtained. In this way, swamping of the response curve (which can readily occur) will be immediately apparent. Also, by following the foregoing sequence, the number of different variable factors that you have to deal with at one time is reduced, thereby lessening the number of possible sources of trouble. A slow, methodical approach is always the fastest way

to carry out a sweep alignment, especially when the equipment is not completely familiar to you.

The foregoing discussion, of necessity, was kept brief. However, the most important obstacles were pointed out and if the proper precautions are observed, no major difficulty should be encountered. Remember: Never do too many things at one time; introduce each step in turn and you will seldom find yourself lost.

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NEW TV PRODUCTS on the Market.....

DEPLACEMENT PARTS

The Standard Division of Chicago Standard Transformer Corporation, Addison and Elston Avenues in Chicago, has released five new TV replacement components in the Stancor line.

The new components include an exact replacement flyback transformer,



A-8137, duplicate of the Hoffman #5035 used in 25 Hoffman models and chassis; and the A-8126, universal Philco replacement vertical blocking oscillator transformer. The A-8126 can be used in all Philco TV models and chassis built up to the spring of 1953.

Two width controls, WC-1 and WC-4, and a tapped linearity coil, WC-2, have also been added.

Bulletin #468 listing specifications and replacement information on these units is available from Stancor distributors or from the company direct.

NEW TV ANTENNAS

General Antenna Mfg. Co., 1652
Rockwell Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio is now offering a new u.h.f. antenna which is said to be effective up to 50 miles, depending on local conditions. The 500-U is described as covering all u.h.f. stations, having low vertical radiation angle, low standing-wave ratio, and 300-ohm terminal impedance. The antenna is all aluminum and heavily constructed.

Television Hardware Mfg. Co., 919
Taylor Avenue, Rockford, Ill. is now introducing an indoor u.h.f. antenna which performs well when within range of the TV station or where an indoor antenna is practical for u.h.f. reception. This "UHF Butterfly" is designed to be placed on top of the set for use on any channel from 14 to 83.

Trio Manufacturing Company, Griggsville, Ill. has made a radical improvement in its line of "Zig-Zag" antennas which boosts performance on every channel. The improvement is accomplished by the use of a new reentrant network which provides an almost perfect impedance match to the line on every channel. Current shipments of these antennas will include the re-entrant network and a phasing harness for use when stacking two models for all-channel, single feed-line operation.

Wells & Winegard, Burlington, Iowa has introduced the Model CP-1 "Clipper" to its line. The "Clipper" a highgain fringe area unit engineered for complete coverage of all v.h.f. channels, offers high uniform gain, 300-ohm match, one major forward lobe, a narrow beam to reduce ghosts and noise pickup, and high signal-to-noise ratio. Details are available from the manufacturer.

PORTABLE TOWER

A new portable tower of aluminum alloy is currently being marketed for u.h.f. communications applications by *Up-Right*, *Inc.* of 1013 Pardee, Berkeley, California.

The tower is built by setting individual sections one on top of the other. Of patented one-piece construction, each folding section is assembled without tools. Innovations in the guying systems eliminate the use of turnbuckles, cable clips, and other guy hardware. The base may be rapidly leveled on a simple foundation.

Portable towers up to 300 feet in height are available from the company. Full details may be obtained on request.

NEW G-E TUBE

The Tube Department of General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York is offering a new, 24-inch aluminized glass rectangular television picture tube which is shorter



than most 21-inch glass rectangular tubes available today.

The Type 24CP4-A has a deflection angle of 90 degrees, a major factor in making it shorter than standard 21inch tubes of the same type. It measures only 21% inches over-all.

The tube's aluminized screen is said to increase light output and picture contrast. It also incorporates a highquality gray faceplate to improve picture detail under high ambient light conditions. The tube operates with magnetic focus and deflection and incorporates an external conductive coating which is used as a filter condenser when grounded.

Recommended operating conditions include an anode voltage of 16,000 volts, a grid 2 voltage of 300 volts, a grid 1 voltage of from -33 to -77 volts, a focusing coil current of 119 ma., and an ion trap intensity of 40

gausses.

The company will supply further details on request.

TUBE "BRITENER"

Perma-Power Company, 4727 North Damen Ave., Chicago 25, Ill. is marketing a new tube "Britener" for use



with television tubes having either parallel-wired or series-wired heaters.

The unit relieves cathode heater short problems, its isolating type transformer giving normal 6.3 volts to the heater to relieve the cathode short problems or 7.8 volts to increase cathode emission and restore lost brightness. A simple switch allows selection of the correct voltage.

Illustrated literature on the "Universal TV Tube Britener" is available

on request.

TV BOOSTERS

Grayburne Manufacturing Co., Inc. of 4-6 Radford Place, Yonkers, New York is now offering a new i.f. signal booster for u.h.f. and v.h.f., the Model

The unit, now available at parts distributors, provides an extra stage of i.f. to amplify both u.h.f. and v.h.f. signals without switching. The booster, which is supplied in adapter form, is installed in an existing tube socket and requires but one wire connection to ground.

new magnetic deflection yoke which cuts production time in testing cathode-ray tubes is now available from Syntronic Instruments, Inc., 100 Industrial Road, Addison, Illinois.
According to the company, from

150,000 to 250,000 tubes may be continuously tested without yoke damage or failure. The yoke is unconditionally guaranteed for one year.

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THE HOW-TO-DO-IT GUIDE to modern service methods

For beginners, Ghirardi's NEW 620-page Radio & TY TROUBLESHOOTING AND REPAIR book makes all parts of the work amazingly easy to understand. For experienced servicemen it is the ideal way to "brush up" on specific types of work; to find fast answers to specific problems; or to develop better, faster and more profitable troubleshooting methods.

Modern test methods are fully explained. From quick, visual analyses of common troubles, you proceed to learn all about "static" tests and "dynamic" signal tracing and signal injection techniques. Special problems in hard-to-fix sets are greatly simplified. Step-by-step charts explain PROFESSIONAL service procedures almost at a glance.

Throughout, Ghirardi's TROUBLESHOOTING AND REPAIR is a book that paves your way to betterpaying service jobs! Receiver alignment is made easier than you might have thought possible. Tuning problems, speaker troubles, components and dozens of other subjects are covered fully AND CLEARLY.

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FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT UHF CONVERTERS

Many converters on the market today are unsatisfactory in fringe and shadow areas where signal strength is low. Before you install a UHF converter in these areas you should know these facts:

- Signal power loss in the preselector seriously affects picture quality. Most UHF converters use slidingcontact shorted line tuners in the preselector with a fixed power loss of 6 db. The Turner converter uses High Q coaxial cavity tuners with no sliding contacts. Signal power loss is cut to 3 db. The resulting low noise figure keeps picture quality high.
- Oscillator radiation often causes disturbing interference with neighboring sets. In the Turner converter the oscillator tube socket and all associated circuits are inside the coaxial cavity, self-shielded. Removable covers provide a second shield against radiation.
- High amplifier noise figure can further damage picture quality. The Turner converter uses a special broadband amplifier with Cascode circuit. It retains the preselector signal savings without appreciably increasing the noise figure. The Turner amplifier noise figure is only 4 db.

Whether you're selling converters for installations in shadow or fringe areas or putting one in your own home, remember . . . the Turner converter often means the difference between good reception and bad.

EXCLUSIVE TURNER FEATURES

- Higher sensitivity
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Continuous single-knob tuning. Illuminated slide-rule dial. 5 maller size: 8"x6"x6". Use with UHF or combination antennas. Self powered, uses channels 5 or 6. Complete installation instructions for 110-120 volts 50-60 cycles AC. Schematic included.



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In VHF fringe and shadow areas, the Turner Booster is a superior performer, too.

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The company will supply full de-tails to interested manufacturers.

DAMPER DIODE

A completely new damper diode, 6AU4GT, designed for use with large screen 90 degree deflection picture tubes is in production at Tung-Sol Electric Inc., 95 Eighth Ave., Newark 4. N. J.

The wider deflection angles and the increased second anode voltage required to maintain picture brightness call for higher deflection power and increased circuit efficiency. The 175 ma. rating of the Tung-Sol-designed and developed 6AU4GT is more than adequate, with ample safety factor, for these new designs.

Complete technical data is available from the company on request.

Acrolite International, Dept. T-3, Hillside, New Jersey, has released a new plastic protective coating for radio and television service work.

This heavy-duty acrylic plastic is compounded to insulate, waterproof, and stop rust and tarnish. The coating is packaged in a spray bottle. A press of the button and the spray may be applied directly to the part to be treated.

Free literature on additional uses for this product will be sent by the company on request.

U.H.F. CONVERTER
A low-cost u.h.f. all-channel television converter, the "Star," is now being offered to the trade by Granco Products, Inc. of 36-17 20th Avenue, Long Island City 5, New York.

The unit incorporates coaxial tuned cavity elements to insure low noise, high gain, and good frequency stability. The converter is simple to install and requires no i.f. adjustments. A selector switch turns the TV set on and



off and provides instant changeover between u.h.f. and v.h.f.

The converter is housed in a mahogany plastic cabinet. It uses a 6AF4 oscillator tube, a 6CB6 i.f. amplifier

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tube, and a crystal mixer. It is shipped ready to install and operate at 117-120 volts, 60 cycles a.c.

WALSCO U.H.F. CONVERTER

Walsco Electronics Corporation, Los Angeles 18, California is now in production on a new u.h.f. converter for which the company claims outstanding performance.

The new unit, which has been tradenamed the "Imperial," features an exclusive new turret-type bandspread unit with a double-tuned preselector.



This "Turretune" feature provides a constant LC ratio.

The "Imperial" covers the entire u.h.f. frequency spectrum from 450 to 900 mc. It has perfect tracking on more than eight points for maximum gain and lowest noise figure. A "balanced line" oscillator keeps frequency drift to a minimum. Input antenna terminals are provided for separate u.h.f. and v.h.f. antennas but can be used with combination antennas.

COAX TUNED ELEMENTS

Granco Products, Inc., 36-17 20th Avenue, Long Island City, 5, New York now has available two types of u.h.f. coaxial tuned elements.

The Model UHO is an oscillator element with a built-in 6AF4 tube. The Model UHR is a preselector element. Both models incorporate resonant cavity tuning which features a moving plunger permitting coverage of the entire u.h.f. television band. All elements are completely wired and tested.

CR TUBE ADAPTER

Superex Electronic Corporation, 23 Atherton Street, Yonkers, N. Y., is currently marketing a picture-tube adapter that can be used with any make of tube tester and all picture tubes.

One end of the adapter plugs into the tube tester and the other end plugs into the picture tube without removing the tube from the cabinet. Any tube, electrostatic or magnetic from 10" to 30", can be checked for cathode emission, shorts, etc.

PORTABLE ANTENNA

Snyder Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia 40, Pa., is currently marketing a new portable television antenna for u.h.f. and v.h.f. reception.

Tradenamed the "3D," the new antenna covers all channels from 2 to 83 and affords maximum adjustments to

take advantage of weaker-than-normal indoor signals. With two 3-section, gold tone brass staffs, the antenna features the company's "Directronic" 6-position beam selector which uses a new criss-cross phasing element in a variety of circuit arrangements. This helps to provide proper impedance matching, orientation, and ghost elimination.

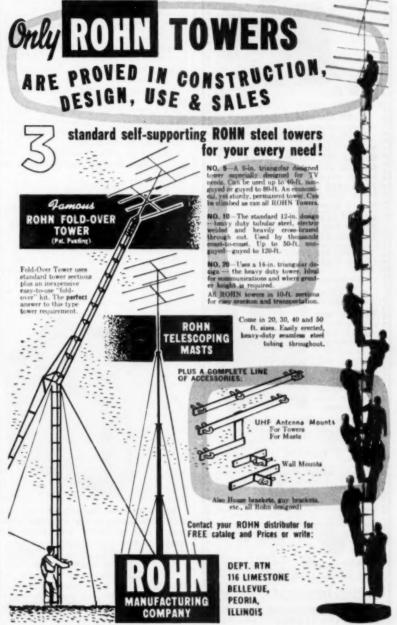
A catalogue describing this and other antennas in the company's line is available from the firm on request.

24-INCH PICTURE TUBE

National Union Radio Corporation, Hatboro, Pennsylvania is in production on a 24-inch rectangular picture tube, the Type 24C/VP4. The new tube is magnetically deflected and magnetically focused and employs a tinted gray faceplate. Minimum over-all length is achieved through the use of a 90 degree deflection angle. Picture size is approximately 17¼" x 21¾". The tube is rated for operation with second anode potentials up to 18 kv. Typical operation calls for 300 volts on G2 and 17 kilovolts on the second anode.

TVI ANALYZER

A TVI analyzer, which has been designed to identify interference signals to speed servicing, is now in production at *Tele-Matic Industries*, *Inc.*, 1 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn 1, New York.



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The analyzer contains a high-pass and ignition filter section, an a.c. line



filter section, and a full range of calibrated wave traps. The desired wave trap is selected by a rotary switch and tuning is accomplished with two calibrated selector knobs.

"NO-GAB" CONTROL

One answer to the complaint of over-long commercials is being offered by Franklin Sales Company, 2149 West Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles 54, California.

Known as "No-Gab," the device cuts off unwanted sound but lets the picture continue in a normal manner. The device may be attached to the set in 3 minutes. It can be operated from any point in the room.

Additional details on this unit will be supplied by the manufacturer on request.

TWO-SET COUPLER

Radio Merchandise Sales, Inc., 2016 Bronxdale Avenue, New York 60, N. Y. has added a two-set coupler to its line of antennas and accessories.

Known as the Model ZZ-2, this pigmy-size, low-cost coupler employs an iron-core network and transfers maximum signal from the antenna to both sets. Hardware for mounting the coupler is supplied with each package.



For additional information on this and other items in the company's antenna and hardware line, write the firm direct.

TELCO ARRESTER

Television Hardware Mfg. Co. of Rockford, Ill., a division of General Cement Mfg. Co., is now offering a new UL-approved lightning arrester for both indoor and outdoor use.

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omitted.		16" sp	½ spc.
370 392 412 433 494 515 372 339 418 435 495 516 374 339 418 435 496 518 375 395 415 436 497 519 376 396 416 437 498 520 377 397 418 438 501 522 380 401 427 489 520 380 401 427 489 530 525 381 402 422 445 505 527 384 402 422 445 505 527 384 402 422 445 505 527 384 402 422 445 505 527 384 402 422 445 505 527 384 402 422 445 505 527 384 402 422 445 505 527 384 402 422 445 505 527 384 402 422 445 505 527 384 402 422 445 505 527 384 402 422 445 505 533 388 404 422 445 511 514 388 403 422 445 511 514 388 403 423 443 513 513 514 389 411 413 433 513 537 49 € EA-10 for 54.50	400 459 440 461 441 462 442 463 444 464 445 465 446 466 447 468 448 469 450 470 451 473 453 474 454 475 455 476 454 475 455 476 454 475 455 476 454 475 455 476 456 477 457 479 458 480	5910 6370 6450 6470 6497 9 6522 9 66547 9 6610 7380 7380 7380 7380 7380 7380 7580 7580 7580 7580 6610 6617 9 6610 7380 7480 7580 7610 6610 6780 7780 7780 7780 6780 7780 7780 778	2030 2415 2045 2442 5 2045 2442 5 2105 2545 2545 5 2125 2545 5 2125 2545 2 2131 2557 5 2145 3202 5 2155 321 2 2258 3202 2 2260 3322 5 2280 3322 5 2300 3570 3540 2 2302 3540 3945 2 2303 3945 2 2304 3540 3955 2 2300 3955 2

90 6140 7806 1015 5766 5906 6340 6540 6706 7640 30 6206 7840 3735 5773 5936 6373 6573 6740 7650 56773 7873 5936 6373 6573 7640 7673 60 6827 1906 5677 6787 5806 6273 6460 67506 7706 684 7873 7773 7793 7906 5677 5806 6273 6460 5750 7706 684 7873 7773 7996 7906 5806 6473 6460 7573 7773 for 51 for 5

49¢ EA-10 57

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The new "Telco" unit has no lugs to break and no wires to strip. It will mount on a wall with two screws or on pipes and masts with a strap.

Catalogued as part No. 8642, the new unit comes complete with mounting straps and screws. It is available at parts distributors or additional information may be obtained by writing the company at 919 Taylor Ave. in Rockford.

U.H.F. SWEEP GENERATOR

New London Instrument Co., P.O. Box 189, New London, Conn. has announced the availability of its Model 130 u.h.f. sweep generator.

Featuring single-range tuning and a 0-30-mc. sweep width, the unit is designed for either laboratory, produc-

tion, or service use. It also features at least one volt output in 75 ohms, continuously variable attenuator, a blanked signal on the return sweep to provide a reference base line, no beating, no multiplication, and simplicity of operation. A low-cost balun is available for con-

U.H.F. TRIMMER

version to 300-ohm load.

JFD Manufacturing Company, Inc., 6101 Sixteenth Ave., Brooklyn 4, N. Y. is in production on a "Mighty Midget" piston-type variable trimmer condenser, Model VC3-G for u.h.f. television set manufacture and replacement requirements.

The trimmer measures 1" over-all at maximum capacitance. The capacitance range is 1 to 8 µµfd. The universal mounting design fits any u.h.f. set.

The Edison Radio Amateur Award which will be given by General Electric Company next February to the amateur judged to have performed the "outstanding public service of 1953." is inspected by, left to right, George E. Sterling, FCC commissioner and one of the award judges; G. A. Bradford, advertising manager of the company's Tube Department: and Goodwin L. Dosland, ARRL president and another award judge. Other judges are E. Roland Harriman, president of the American Red Cross and Gardner Cowles, editor of "Look."



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SINGLE TYPE: (illustrated at left) 100 CFM. 21a" intake: 2" autiet. Complete size: 5" x 6". Order No. 1C930......88.95 DUAL TYPE: 180 CFM, 4" in-take; 2" Dis. Each Side. Com-plete Size: 8" x 6", Order No. 1C880 813.95

COMPACT TYPE: 108 CFM, Mo-ter built inside squirrel cage, 4½" letake: 3½" x 3" Dis. Com-y x 8½" H x 8½" D. Order No. \$14.50 piete size: 4%" W x #14.56 FLANGE TYPE: 140 CFM. 31/2" intake: 21/2" Dis. Complete size: 71/2" W x 71/4" H x 63/4" D. Order No. 1C807

LANGE TWIN: 275 CFM, 4½" intake: 3½" x 3" Dis. Complete size: 11½" W x 8½" H x 8-1/16" D. Or-der No. 2C069 ...821.95

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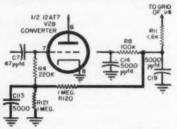
SERVICE HINTS ON G-E TV SETS

810, 811, & 814

Buzz in audio. This may occur in strong signal areas because the peaks of the signal, which are the vertical pulses, cause the converter grid (Vas, 1/2 12AT7) to draw grid current which, in turn, frequency modulates the oscillator voltage

To remedy this, add bias to the converter grid (pin 7) by the addition of R_{120} and R_{121} , 1-megohm, 1/2-watt resistors, and C_{111} ,

at vertical pulse rate of 60 cps.



5000-µµfd. ceramic condenser, as shown in the accompanying diagram.

Proceed as follows:

1. Add a terminal board to the underside of the main chassis near the r.f. unit. This board should be mounted so that short leads can be used.

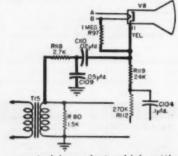
2. Remove R_i from ground under the oscillator trimmer, Com, and connect it to the junction of R_{120} and R_{ss} on the new terminal board.

3. Connect C_{112} from the junction of R_{120} and R_{123} to the ground point on the r.f. chassis under the oscillator trimmer, C.

4. Dress C_{112} as far away as possible from the oscillator trimmer, Cio.

Vertical retrace lines visible.

If vertical retrace lines appear when the contrast control is used on a low setting, or the brightness



control is used at a high setting, do the following:

1. Add a 24,000-ohm resistor, Rise,

between the junction of R112-C104, and pin 11 of the CRT. accompanying diagram.)

2. Add resistor R_{110} , and condensers C100 and C110, as shown in the diagram, between pin 11 of the CRT and vertical sweep output transformer secondary.

811, 814, 820, 830, & 835

Click in speaker as tuning control is adjusted.

This is an indication of audio regeneration, and can be eliminated by connecting a 500-µµfd. ceramic condenser across the audio i.f. "B+" lead. This connection is made on the terminal board located between the 6SH7 limiter tube socket, V10, and the discriminator transformer, The condenser is connected be-tween the "B+" and ground terminals at this terminal board.

Wiggle at top left of picture.

To remove this effect, add a 330ohm, 1/2-watt resistor in parallel with Cas, the .5-µfd. paper condenser from horizontal size control to horizontal deflection coils.

Flutter on strong TV signals.

This appears as intermittent flutter of the picture brilliance of a few cycles duration, similar to airplane flutter, at very strong signal strength which requires minimum setting of contrast control.

this condition. correct change C255 in the grid circuit (pin 1) of the 6AU6 first i.f. tube, from a .05-\(mu f d\), to a .5-\(mu f d\), 200-volt

paper condenser.

Also change R_{200} in the plate circuit (pin 1) of the 12AU7 first video amplifier tube from a 39,-000-ohm resistor to an 18,000-ohm, 1/2-watt unit.

17T10. 17T11, & 17T12

Picture height varies with change in brightness control setting.

To eliminate this condition, remove Rso, the 150,000-ohm resistor from the cathode (pin 11) of the CRT to the brightness control. Replace it with a 220,000ohm unit.

Compression on top of picture.

To eliminate this, remove the 82,000-ohm resistor, Riss, in series .002-µfd. condenser with C_{211} , across the vertical output transformer, and replace it with a 180,-000-ohm unit.

Horizontal instability.
To improve the horizontal sync of

these receivers, remove R_{275} , the 180,000-ohm feedback resistor, connected from the grid (pin 4) of Visa, the 6SN7GT horizontal oscillator tube, to the plate (pin 7) of V_{10} , the 6AL5 discriminator. Replace it with a 330,000-ohm unit.

17T10, 17T11, 17T12, & 21T2

Poor vertical linearity.

To improve the vertical linearity, change the vertical output tube from a 25L6GT to a 25W6GT. These tubes are interchangeable, and no wiring change is necessary.

20T2, 20C105, 20C106, & 21C200

Bright picture with black lines.

This may occur when C_{275} , the .1µfd. condenser in the grid circuit (pin 2) of the picture tube is shorted. If this is the case, the picture control, R254, will not work. Replace this condenser if defective.

Dim picture, insufficient width and height. Check C_{223} , the .5- μ fd., 200-volt paper condenser, between the horizontal deflection coils and terminal 6 of T_{ms} , the horizontal output transformer. Replace this condenser if defective.

20C150 & 24C101

Excess contrast in picture.

This is indicative of circuit overload, and is primarily due to a loss of a.g.c. control by the 6AU6 kever tube.

To improve the a.g.c., increase the screen voltage on the 6AU6 keyer tube by replacing the 5U4GT's. The latter may be giving low emission, resulting in decreased screen voltage to the keyer.

ALL STRATOPOWER "E" & "EE" CHASSIS

Weak or critical audio tuning.
This may be caused by poor

grounding of the shield on the 6CB6 audio i.f. tube (2nd tube from the back in the center strip on the chassis).

Broad black vertical bar on left half of raster.

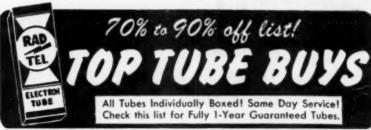
This may be due to an open tap on the high-voltage horizontal output transformer (tap 8 on "E" chassis transformer only).

This may also occur when the coupling condenser from the width control to pin 7 of $V_{\tiny 1188}$, the 12AX7 horizontal blanking tube, is open. This condenser is C_{201} on the "E" chassis, and C_{200} on the "EE" chassis.

Intermittent operation.

Intermittent operation may be due to pin 1, of the 6AK5 second r.f. tube, shorting to the shield directly below the socket. Rocking the 6AK5 will reveal whether this is the cause of the intermittent condition.

To cure this condition, clip about 1/16" off pin 1 on the 6AK5 tube, and re-insert it in its socket. -30-



Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price '	Type	Price
IASGT	.30	GAF4	.90	SHEGT	.41	12A8	.61	25896GT	.62
SATET	.47	6AGS	.43	6JSGT	.37	12ALS	.37	25L6GT	.39
183	.65	6AJS	.90	6.16	.52	12AT6	.37	26	.45
1B7GT	.30	6AKS	.75	6J7G	.43	12AT7	.56	27	.39
1CSGT	.43	GALS	.38	6K5	.47	12AU6	.36	321.7	.89
1E7	.29	6A05	.39	SKEGT	.37	12AU7	.43	35	.58
1G4GT	.24	6AQ6	.37	6K7	.44	12AV6	.39	3585	-40
166	.30	6ARS	.37	6L6	.64	12AV7	.59	35C5	.39
IH4G	.30	GASS	.50	697	.48	12AX4	.48	35LGGT	.41
INSCT	.40	GATG	.37	654	.38	12AX7	.48	35W4	.37
1.16	.24	6AU4	.68	658	.53	128A6	.38	3524	.39
114	.46	GAUG	.38	6SA7GT	.43	128A7	.60	35ZSGT	.37
185	.46	6AV5	.83	65D7GT	.41	12806	.45	36	.39
105	.57	SAVE	.37	SSFSGT	.46	128E6	.39	41	4.2
195	.58	GAX4	-53	65G7GT	.41	128F6	.39	42	.42
185	.45	GAXGC	.64	65H7	.73	12847	.63	4.3	.42 .55
155	.39	684G	.64	68J7GT	.41	128Y7	.65	45	.55
174	.45	GRAG	.39	65K7GT	.41	12827	.65	4523	:44
175	.53	6BA7	.57	68L7GT	.48	12C8	.34	45ZS	.49
EUA	.45	6BCS	.44	65N7GT	.52	12J5GT	.42	SORS	.39
105	.39	6BD5GT	.59	65Q7GT	.37	12J7GT	.34	SOCS	. 39
1.4	.60	6806	.45	65R7GT	.45	1258	.70	SOLEGT	.41 .50
1 X 2 A	.63	68E6	.39	6857	.42	12SATGT	.44	SOYT	.50
2A3	.70	6BFS	.41	6TB	.56	128F5	.80	5.3	.24
2A4G	.24	6BF6	.41 .37 1.25	6U4	.60	125G7GT	.52	56	.24
2W3	.38	68G6G	1.25	6US	.44	125K7GT	.48	8.7	.24
2×2	1.50	6BH6	-46	606	.63	128L7GT	.47	5.6	1.09
344	.45	6BJ6	.39	608	.61	12SN7GT	.52	TOLTET	1.09
365	.46	SBOSGT	.39	EVEGT	.39	12507	.44	TIA	.60 .44 .57
304	.48	6807	.95	6W4GT	.44	12587	.49	76	44
395GT	.49	68Z7	.95	6W6GT	.44	12V6GT	.46	77	. 5.7
354	.46	6C4	.37	6X4	.37	1437	.30	78	.47
3V4	.47	6C5GT	.39	SXSGT	.37	1487	.44	80	- 36
5U46	.45	606	.58	6XB	.61	14W7	.30	83V	6.0
5W4	.50	6CB6	.50	6766	.48	1417	.44	85	.50
SY3G	.32		.44	784	.47	198666	.95	11717	.50
SYBGT	.32	6CD6G	1.11	TAFT	.47				.99
SY4G	.35	6D6	.45	784	.44	1908	.70	11723	.37
523	.46	6ES	.48	706	.40	1978	.79	807	1.19
647	.59	6F5GT	.39	786	.30	19V8	.89	1274	.99
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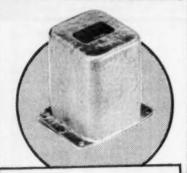
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Modernizing TV Sets

(Continued from page 79)

your set, particularly the noise which is generated in the first few stages. By adding a booster to a television receiver, we essentially cause the noise figure of the booster to become the representative noise figure of the combined booster and receiver.

Why? Because, the noise generated in the receiving system is important only when it is on a par with the incoming signal. This is true only in the first stage or two. If you add a booster to your set, then it is the booster that receives the signal first and so it is the booster noise that is important. At the output of the booster the signal has already been amplified 4 or 5 times and now it is strong enough so that the receiver noise (in its r.f. amplifier stage) is dwarfed by the strengthened signal and can be more or less disregarded.

To show what a good booster can do, examine the figures given in Table 2. Here are shown the noise figures of the average 1950, 1951, and 1952 television receivers for three low- and three high-band v.h.f. channels. Note again the improvement through the years, moving down from 11.5 db on Channel 2 in 1950 to 6.5 db on Channel 2 in 1952.

Now look at the noise figures when these same average receivers are used in combination with a booster which itself has a low noise figure. The results on all three sets, on all channels. is better than the noise figure for a 1952 set by itself. Here is a demonstration of how much the performance of every television receiver can be improved by adding a good booster. So if you have a set whose performance can be improved, try a booster. With a well-designed and well-constructed unit you, too, may be able to go from the picture shown in Fig. 2 to the one shown in Fig. 3.

RARE TV TROUBLE By RICHARD BLITZER

Tele-Video Associates

EVERY now and then a fault occurs in a television receiver that seems, at first, to have no relation to the symptom. For example what would you think of a split-sound receiver where an inoperative video amplifier, not an i.f. stage, produced no sound as well as, of course, no picture. This fault occurs in RCA receivers using directly-coupled video amplifiers and directly coupled a.g.c. tubes.

By referring to Fig. I we can explain this strange occurrence as follows: First let us see how the circuit operates normally. The detected video signal is applied to the grid of V₁, the 1st video amplifier. The amplified signal is taken from the plate and fed to the 2nd video amplifier (not shown). This same sigampliner (not shown). This same sig-nal is also applied to the grid of V₂, the a.g.e. rectifier. The amplitude of the signal determines the tube's conductiv-ity. The output of V₂, taken off the cathode, is a filtered d.e. voltage, due to Ci, and contains no traces of video signal. Plate current of V2 determines the d.c. voltage at the eathode. This negative d.e. voltage is applied directly to the grid of V₂, the a.g.c. amplifier. Plate current of V₁ produces a negative voltage, the a.g.c. voltage at the junction of R, and R, which is used as bias for the r.f. amplifier and 1st video i.f. am-

Stronger stations result in larger video signals fed into V₂, the a.g.e. rectifier. Heavier conduction of V₂ makes its cathode output voltage, and the grid of , less negative (or positive-going). V., the a.g.c. amplifier, conducts more heavily, driving its plate voltage, and the a.g.c. voltage, more negative. The gain of the a.g.c. biased r.f. and i.f. amplifiers are thus decreased, preventing overloading and distortion on the stronger

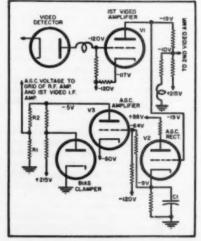
V, the 1st video amplifier, to get back to our original trouble, becomes inoperative, its plate voltage would go positive from its normal value of about —19 volts. This would cause V₂, the a.g.e. rectifier, to increase conduction. Its cathode would likewise go positive, or less negative, than its normal value of —9 volts. V₂, the a.g.c. amplifier, would

now have its grid going less negative than its normal value of -64 volts, with resultant increase of plate current. The plate voltage of V₃, and the a.g.c. voltage, would now be driven so negative that both the r.f. and video i.f. amplifiers would be eut off. Picture and sound both disappear in the receiver.

-30-

Usually, when the technician sees such a symptom, he suspects those stages which handle both picture and sound. In the split-sound receiver these, of course, are the "front end" stages and any video i.f. amplifiers which also pass sound i.f. signals. When a receiver has a.g.c., as most do, then these stages should also come under suspicion. Measuring the a.g.c. stage voltages would, in this ticular trouble, show them up as abnormal. Only when these voltage measurements were followed back to the 1st video amplifier plate would the techni-cian begin to suspect this stage as being the cause of lack of sound. —30—

Simplified, partial schematic of an RCA receiver using directly-coupled video amplifiers and a.g.c. stages.



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Electronic Expediters

Within the Industry

(Continued from page 30)

l engineering activities . . . Sylva-Electric Products Inc. has named WARD P. ATCHERLY to the post of rchandising manager of renewal e sales. He will headquarter in the w York office . . . HARRY GOOD-IN has been appointed manager of precision control division of Claro-Mfg. Co., Inc. He has been with firm since 1944 . . . CBS-Columbia named BERNARD M. DOVER to the t of project engineer. He joins the m from Emerson Radio & Phonoiph Corp. where he headed the tuner . REAR ADgineering department . RAL THOMAS F. HALLORAN, USN t) has been named general manager the Blair Associates Transistor Dedopment Laboratory in Cambridge, ass. . . . JEROME J. KAHN, founder d president of Standard Transform-Corporation from 1930 until its rent merger with Chicago Transformer rp., has announced his withdrawal m active management in the newlymed Chicago Standard Transformer rporation . . . The Andrew Corpo-tion has appointed ROBERT P. LA-ONS to the post of sales manager th headquarters in Chicago. He joined company in 1945 . . . HUGH J. LY has returned to Eicor, Inc. as es manager of the tape recorder rision. He was with the firm 1946-48 . . . DeJur-Amsco Corporation s appointed GEORGE WEINMAN to post of director of industrial and vernment sales. He will handle the mpany's line of potentiometers, paninstruments, and electrical connec-. THOMAS W. MASSOTH has en named to the newly-created post operations control manager of the ngineering Products Department of RCA Victor Division. He has been th the firm since 1930 . . . DOUG-S CARPENTER has been named chief tenna development engineer of the D Manufacturing Company Inc. of ooklyn. He was formerly chief enneer for the "Vee-D-X" division of Pointe Electronics, the Summit Enmeering Company, and McMurdo Sil-er Company, all of the Hartford, onn. area . . . JOHN W. HINES has been named director of sales of Magnecord Inc., Chicago manufacturer of professional magnetic tape recording equipment. He succeeds C. G. BARKER who resigned . . . RICHARD H. DORF, audio consultant, has been named editorial director of Electronic Handbook Company of 255 W. 84th St., New York City.

NATA of Seattle, Washington, is holding its first annual "Profit Clinic" at the Norseland in Seattle September 27th and 28th.

The Northwest Appliance & Television Association has obtained the services of several well-known speakers who will address the meet. Included





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are Kip Anger, national promotion manager of Motorola, Inc.; Mort Farr, past-president of NARDA; A. W. Bernsohn, managing director of NARDA; Wallace Johnson, president of NARDA.

Those wishing additional information about the "Clinic" are invited to write Ed Smith, executive secretary of NATA, 714 American Bldg., Seattle 4, Wash.

GEORGE B. FRASER has been elected president of The Astatic Corporation,

Conneaut, Ohio. He was formerly vicepresident and general manager of the firm. He has served as treasurer since he joined the company in 1936 and retains this title along with the top post.



Mr. Fraser was made assistant general manager in 1944 and vice-president and general manager in 1950.

He is the third Astatic president since the company was established in the early thirties. Floyd W. Woodworth, one of the founders, was president until his retirement in 1950.

RUFUS P. TURNER, a regular contributor to RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS, has been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Golden State University in Hollywood in recognition of his contributions to radio literature and his simplification of electronic test instruments.

Mr. Turner will serve as a visiting lecturer at the college during the current school year.

JOHN T. CAVIEZEL has been appointed manager of the television sales sec-

tion of the Crosley Division of Avco Manufacturing Corporation.

He joined the company in 1951 as sales promotion manager in the Kansas City zone. He later was made



zone manager of electronics in Kansas City and for the past year has been manager of new market development for television, working out of the central office of Crosley in Cincinnati. He will be succeeded by DeWitt Suplee, who has been in charge of the new market development program in the Eastern division. . . .

INTERNATIONAL RESISTANCE COMPA-NY of Philadelphia has started construction of a plant located in Boone, Watauga County, North Carolina. The plant, to be situated on a 20 acre tract will provide 40,000 square feet of work space. The plant is the company's second to be located in North Caro-GATES RADIO COMPANY has lina . opened a new office and stock distributing warehouse at 7501 Sunset Boule-

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vard, Los Angeles, California. Robert Kuhl is in charge of the new operation . . . HUDSON RADIO & TELEVISION CORP. with headquarters at 48 West 48th Street, New York City, has opened a new salesroom in Newark, New Jersey, at 35 William Street. The new salesroom will feature a complete stock of radio and electronic components and sound equipment.

. . VINTON K. ULRICH has joined the David Bogen Company as general sales

manager, replacing W. Walter Jablon who has resigned as the company's vice-president in charge of sales.

Mr. Ulrich, formerly renewal sales manager of the National Union Radio



Corporation, brings to his new position an unusual combination of sales , and engineering experience. He is a graduate of MIT and served as chief commercial engineer for CBS-Hytron. He is a director of the Radio Parts Show, a senior member of the IRE, a member of the AIEE, and a member of the Radio Club of America. . . .

PHILIP S. RAND, a project engineer at the Remington-Rand Laboratory of Advanced Research in South Norwalk, Conn., has been awarded the ARRL's "Merit Award" in recognition of his "advancement of the welfare of amateur radio through outstanding leadership and technical accomplishment in reduction of TV interference."

Mr. Rand has done extensive research in the field of TVI elimination for several years from his home in Redding Ridge, Conn. His call is W1DBM.

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107	
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In the parts list accompanying Fig. 2, page 41, of the July issue ("125-Watt Audio System with Clipping") the value of Tq. the modulator plate transformer, was omitted. Any plate transformer delivering 1000 volts d.c. at 250 ma. may be used.

In the third column of the article appearing on page 49 of the August issue ("Trouble-storing TV High-Voltage Supplies") the following sentence appears: "If an arc is obtained, touch the screwdriver to the plate cap of the horizontal output tube." This should read "If an arc is NOT obtained..."

Two of the dimensions given in the side view of the Electro-Voice "Regency" (page 51 of the August issue) are incorrect. The 534" dimension shown in the lower right-hand corner of the diagram should be 81½" while the 2½" dimension at the lower left should be 3144". These dimensions are not critical and may be varied ± 10% without affecting performance.

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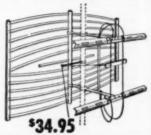
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